RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year

~~1903-4.~~

1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, and 1908-09

00134945

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

134945

for the year

1903-4. to 1908-09

Excl.
(1906-07 & 1907-08)

86/1/2

Rajpipla State,

Nandod, 27th July 1904.

FROM,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRASINHJI,

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

TO,

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT,

REWAKANTHA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1903-4, to-gether with the usual Appendices, I @ XXI, in the forms prescribed by the Agency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for

1903 -- 1904.

Year for the submission of the Administration Report and State official year.

The State official year ends on the 30th of June whilst the year for the submission of the Administration Report is that ending on the 31st of March. The information embodied in all the Statements accompanying the Report, and in a considerable portion of the Report itself, therefore, embraces broken periods of two State years and is not a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year. Portions of the Report will, of course, deal with events of general importance which occurred upto the end of the State year (30th June 1904).

2. The Report is divided into the following main heads :-

Main sections of the Report.

I. Boundaries, population, area, &c.

II. Political.

III. Land Administration.

IV. Protection.

V. Public health and Medical Institutions.

VI. Education.

VII. Public Works.

VIII. Production and distribution.

IX. Revenue and Finance.

X. Miscellaneous.

I. BOUNDARIES, POPULATION, AREA, &c.

3. Rajpipla forms the Southern part of the Rewakantha Agency

Boundaries.

and is somewhat isolated from the rest of the territories comprising that Agency except that, in the North-East, the Sankheda Mehwas connects it with the rest of the Rewakantha. It is surrounded, on the North, by Guicowari territory and the Sankheda Mehwas Estates of the Rewakantha; on the East, by the Kanti and Raisingpor Estates of the Khandesh Mehwas Agency; on the South, by Guicowari territory and - in a small part - the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and, on the West, by the Broach collectorate. The River Narbada forms the entire Northern boundary of the State with the exception of a small corner in the North-East where land on the Northern, as well as on the Southern, bank of the River is Rajpipla territory. This forms a portion of the Gardeshwar Taluka, and North of that are the Sankheda Mehwas Estates already referred to.

Physical features. Hills

4 Its hills form a prominent feature of the State and constitute a valuable asset. As shown in the last paragraph, the Eastern frontier of the State marches with the Khandesh Mehwas. From the Khandesh Satpuda Mountains run spurs into Rajpipla which are known as the Central and the Southern Ranges of the Rajpipla Hills. The Southern Range consists mostly of insignificant hills along a portion of the Southern frontier of the State. The Central Range is of much greater importance, and, with depressions here and there, as well as with many ramifications, -particularly in the Eastern part - runs all along the middle of the State as far west as the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka. In the North of the State the only hilly tract is a portion of the Gardeshvar Taluka. The hills in this part also are a continuation of the Khandesh Satpudas.

Juna Rajpipla and Nava Rajpipla, the former capitals of the State.

5 The highest peaks are situated in the Central Range. Some of these- in the extreme East, where the spur commences, -have an altitude of 2800 feet. By far the most important peak in this Range is the well-known Devsatrá Hill which rises to over 2000 feet, and on a ledge below it is situated "Pipla" now known as "Juna Ráj" or "Juná Rajpipla" ("Old Rajpipla"), the original capital of the State. It consists now of a few huts and is all but inaccessible except to the nimble hill-climbing Bhil. Down below, in a valley near the junction of the Rivers Karjan and Tarao, is situated *New* Rajpipla, which became the capital of the State after Juna Ráj and continued as such until the seat of Government was shifted to Nandod, the present capital, about a century ago. "Nawa Rajpipla" is connected with Nandod by a good ghaut Road.

Rivers.

6. The Narbada, otherwise called the " Rewá " - from which term the Agency, " *Rewakantha* ", derives its name, is by far the most important river in the State. For some distance, after it enters Rajpipla territory, it has a rocky bed. As it goes further west, however, there is a great improvement in this and by far the most valuable alluvial lands in the Broach District are situated on the right bank of the River. On the left bank, i. e. on the Rajpipla side of the River, the alluvial deposits are, with a few exceptions, not so valuable. The other rivers of importance are the Karjan, on the banks of which Nandod, the capital of the State, is situated, and which is a tributary of the Narbada; the Tarao, a tributary of the

Karjan; the Dev Nadi, a tributary of the Narbada in the East (on the Kanti frontier); whilst the Kim, the Umravati, the Kaveri and the Madhuvati water the western part of the State adjoining the Broach District.

Aspect of the country.

7. More or less valuable jungle covers the hilly part of the State in the East and the South. In the West and, to a considerable extent, also in the North, the ground is mostly a fertile plain, much of it growing cotton and other crops almost of the same excellence as those grown in the adjoining Broach District.

Area.

8. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles, approximately about two-thirds of which consist of hilly, and more or less jungle-covered, tracts, and the remaining one third of good arable land.

Population.

9. According to the last general census, the State has a population of 1,17,175 souls. The aboriginal Bhils and Dhankas form by far the largest proportion of this number, and after them come, approximately in the order of their numerical importance, Kunbis, Kolis, Rajputs, Mussalmans, Brahmins, Machhis, Banias, the so-called low castes, Dheds, Bhangis and Khalpas), and others.

II POLITICAL.

(i) *Class of State, &c.*

Class of State, salute, succession, &c.

10. Rajpipla is a First Class Native State. Its ruler has a salute of 11 guns. There is a Sanad authorizing adoption, and the system of primogeniture is followed.

His Highness the Raja Saheb Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji.

11. The Raja Saheb, His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, is 42 years of age, and ascended the Gadi, with full ruling powers, on the 20th May 1897. His Highness was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, under the late lamented Mr. Macnaughten, and, after completing his education there, was given a careful practical training in all branches of administration under the able and sympathetic personal guidance of Mr. Alexander Shewan, I. C. S., who was Administrator of the State from 1887 to 1894 and to whom the State owes a deep debt of gratitude for all that he has done for it. His Highness, besides receiving a general insight into work connected with all departments of the administration, was made to study law, and then, given regular work as a Magistrate, at first, of the 3rd class, and then of the 2nd and 1st classes. After thus working as a Magistrate for several years, he was given district work as Revenue officer in charge of Talukas, and, as such, came in very close contact with all the most important parts of the State. When the time came, therefore, for His Highness to assume the Gadi of his ancestors and the reins of government with full ruling powers, after the death of the late Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Gambhirsinhji, he was equipped with a thorough practical knowledge of the working of the most important branches of the administration and was familiar with all parts of the State and with the condition of the different classes of his subjects. His Highness

attends office every day for the transaction of public business and for giving a personal hearing to petitioners, and presides over the Chief – or Huzur – court for the hearing of Civil and Criminal appeals and the trial of important Sessions cases. He is accessible to all who desire a hearing and always displays the keenest anxiety to redress grievances and to ameliorate the condition of his people. While Heir-apparent, His Highness was sent on a tour through India and had, afterwards, the advantage of a visit to Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

His Highness' recent visit to Europe for the benefit of his health.

12. As shown in the last Report, His Highness was honoured with an invitation to the Delhi Coronation Durbar and was most anxious to take part in that unique and historic function. He had completed almost all his preparations for the purpose, when he was prevented from carrying out his desire by his medical adviser who was strongly of opinion that the state of His Highness' health would not enable him to stand the strain of a visit to the Durbar. The same indisposition which thus prevented His Highness from carrying out a desire he had very near his heart, has recently necessitated his proceeding to Europe with a view to placing himself under the treatment of a distinguished medical expert, and he left Bombay by the S. S. Oceanien on the 21st of April last. His Highness' departure from his capital gave rise to a genuine out burst, on the part of the people, of the most touching affection and concern for their Ruler. Numerous gatherings were held for wishing Bon Voyage to His Highness and offering fervent prayers for his Highness' speedy recovery and for his safe and happy return home to his loving subjects.

The Heir – apparent.

13. The Heir – apparent, His Highness' eldest son Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, now 14 years of age, has continued his studies throughout the year at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote. He is now in the 3rd class and has made satisfactory progress during the year.

Younger sons.

14. The other Kumars are Champaksinhji (or Champaksen) now 4 years old and Dilávarsinhji, in the second year of his age.

(ii) *External relations.*

Relations with neighbouring States & Districts.

15. The relations of the State with other Native States as well as with the neighbouring British Districts have continued to be satisfactory.

(iii) *Feudatories.*

Satisfactory report not possible in regard to one of the Feudatories.

16. I regret I am not in a position to repeat the general remark made in para : 24 of the last Administration Report in regard to the conduct of the Feudatories of the State and the administration by them of the affairs of their respective estates, during the year, being satisfactory.

Sagbara.
Nothing of an unusual character to report. Fairly satisfactory progress made during the year.

17. As regards Sagbara, the more important of the two feudatory estates, there is nothing unusual to report. The amount advanced in the preceding year by the State to the Vasava of Sagbara for granting Tagavi advances to his Ryots has been duly repaid. A fresh advance of Rs 2000 was made for the same purpose during the year under report.

As stated in the last report, the Taluka has suffered much from the famine but fair progress is being made towards recovery. The Vasava is deeply in debt. He is mainly indebted, however, to one Sowkar, and has made satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of this debt by the regular payment of annual instalments.

Police management of Sagbara. Exercise of judicial powers, &c.

18. The Sagbara Vasava's Police management appears to have been good during the year. No complaints were received either from the Khandesh authorities or from the neighbouring Guicowari territory. The Vasava is authorized, within the limits of his Taluka, to exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and has full Civil jurisdiction as well as Police powers. The Civil jurisdiction is practically nominal, no civil suits having so far been known to have ever been filed in the Vasava's court. The Criminal cases tried by the Vasava during a year are, as a rule, few in number and trivial in character, being, mostly, confined to Abkari offences or offences arising from drunken brawls. These criminal cases are included in the Judicial Statistics for the whole State, dealt with further on in this Report. During the year the Vasava maintained a Police establishment of 4 mounted constables and 13 constables.

Sagbara revenue matters.

19. The Vasava has full forest and revenue rights within his Taluka, with the exception of Opium and Abkari in connection with which he receives a liberal annual compensation from the State. The revenue of the Taluka from all sources during the year of report was Rs 21,226 and the expenditure Rs 21,416, the deficit of Rs 190 having been covered by a small opening balance at the commencement of the year. The bulk of the revenue of the Taluka is derived from its forests (Rs 14,268), the item of receipts next in importance being the cash allowances (Rs 4,745) received from the British Government and Baroda as well as from this State. Land revenue is of comparatively small importance as an item of receipts, the total realizations for the year having been Rs 1298. On the expenditure side, the principal items, in the order of their importance, were

(1) Repayment of debt.

(2) The Vasava's own expenses.

(3) Allowances to the Vasava's Bhayats.

All receipts and disbursements (both for Sagbara and for Vadi) are entirely independent of the State Treasury and are not incorporated in any way in the State accounts.

Character of the Vasava of Sagbara.

20. The Vasava, Fatehsing Damji, though possessing very little of the ability and influence commanded by his father, the late well known Damji Vasava, is, on the whole, a well-meaning young man, anxious to secure the efficient administration of his Taluka.

21. Vadi, the other feudatory estate of Rajpipla, occupies a small corner in the Southern part of the State and is of much less importance than Sagbara. Here also, the Vasava has full forest and revenue rights (subject to certain restrictions in regard to the former) – excepting Opium and Abkari for which the State pays him a liberal annual compensation. The total revenue of the year under report was Rs 5507, the bulk of which came from forests and from cash allowances paid by the State. The total disbursements came to Rs 5424, a very considerable proportion of which goes towards the maintenance of the Vasava's Bhayats of whom there is a large number. Vadi is not in debt but the State has to give occasional help in the way of Advances.

Vadi.

22. Like Sagbara, the Vasava of Vadi also is responsible for the efficient Police management of his Taluka and has full Civil jurisdiction which – as in the case of Sagbara – is practically never exercised. He also enjoys Magisterial powers by delegation from the State. The late Vasava, Amarsang Kagu, father of the present Vasava, had Second class Magisterial powers. The present Vasava, Karamsang Amarsang, had – till lately – been in the enjoyment of 3rd class Magisterial powers with which he had been invested by His Highness on the death of the late Vasava in March 1897. Of these powers, however, I regret, he had to be deprived during the year of report. Never of a strong mind at any time, he had latterly begun to show symptoms of insanity, alternating between fits of helpless imbecility and of violence. He had come under the influence of a Mahomedan Fakir and was often carried away by religious frenzy. Then, too, he had somehow come to be in mortal terror of his Bhayats and feared injury from them. There was no ground whatever for this fear but he was probably influenced by their large number and by jealousy arising from the fact (Vide para : 26 of the last Report) that they were eating up much of the substance of the Taluka. Treatment and persuasion through the Thandar of the Valia Taluka and other officers were tried but failed, and it seemed as if the Taluka would have to be taken under State management in the Vasava's own interests. He was sent for to Nandod, kept as a State guest for a long time, and subjected to kindly but firm treatment. There was much improvement in his condition and recourse to the extreme step of taking his Taluka under attachment was eventually not found to be necessary. It was not considered safe, however, to allow him to retain Magisterial powers and functions and he was deprived of these. He does not seem to consider this as much of a loss at all, however, and has been devoting himself, with much greater energy and interest than before, to the cultivation of some of his lands, and is doing exceedingly well in that work. He is at present in a fair condition of mental and bodily health, though lapsing occasionally into religious frenzy.

Police and Civil and Magisterial powers. Vadi.

23. Both Sagbara and Vadi form an integral part of Rajpipla territory and both the Vasavas and their respective ryots are Rajpipla subjects, as completely under Rajpipla laws and jurisdiction as any other subjects of the State. Both the Vasavas are Bhils by caste.

Sagbara and Vadi form an integral part of the State and the Vasavas and their Ryots are State subjects.

(iv) *Payments to and from other States and from Government.*

24. The State has to make two annual payments, as shown below, to the

Payments to the Baroda Durbar.

Baroda Durbar :-

(1) A " Ghásdáná " payment of Rs 65,001, Babashai (= Rs 50,000 - 12 - 3 British).

(2) The " Rundh Mahal compensation " of Rs 13,351, Babashai (= Rs 10,270 British).

The " Ghasdana " or " Tribute. "

25. The " Ghasdana " payment, also called " Tribute ", is paid through the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and the Resident at Baroda, in four fixed instalments. Its payment is regulated by a treaty expressly stipulating that a remission shall be granted whenever there is a calamity due to causes either " Asmani " (i . e . natural, Lit. " heavenly ") or " Sultani " (i . e . due to the acts of the Sovereign, the " Sultan "), and past practice has been strictly in accordance with this provision, remissions having been granted even for such partial damage as that caused by floods, local deficiency of rainfall, and the like. In accordance with the above express stipulation in the Treaty, and with past practice based on that stipulation, the final orders of Government on the subject of the remission of the " Ghasdana " for the disastrous famine years St. 1956 and 1958 (A. D. 1899 - 1900 and 1901 - 2) have been duly applied for. For the year under report, St 1960 (A. D. 1903 - 4), (as well as for the years St 1957 (A. D. 1900 - 1901) and 1959 (A. D. 1902 - 3)) the Ghasdana amount was punctually paid up on the due dates.

The Rundh Mahal Compensation.

26. The other annual payment made to Baroda, viz. the " Rundh Mahal compensation " is in connection with an exchange of territory which took place many years ago, and there is no stipulation, in connection with this allowance, requiring the grant of a remission on the occurrence of an " Asmani " or " Sultani " misfortune. It has, therefore, to be paid, and has always been punctually paid, in bad years as well as in good years.

Cash allowances received by the State.

27. The State receives a Giras allowance of Rs 12286 per annum from the Broach Treasury and one of Rs 1221 - 14 - 9, per annum, from Baroda. Also an opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum (in addition to duty) from Government.

(v) *Official visits.*

Political Agent's visit.

28. The Political Agent's visit to the State in the course of his annual tour took place in March last (from the 14th to the 18th) when the Jail, the Hospital, the Schools, &c., were inspected and the usual visit and return visit were exchanged.

III. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The British Survey Settlement system, the basis of land Administration in the "Rasti" part of the State.

29. The British Survey Settlement system forms the basis of land administration in the " Rasti " part of the State. The survey settlements were all introduced during the administratorship of Mr. Alexander Shewan, I. C. S., (now retired) whose beneficent administration of the

State has been referred to in a previous part of the report and who will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude and affection by the people of the State. These settlements form the best legacy of permanent value, left to the State by the British Administration. They conform generally to the original survey settlements of Gujrat in all particulars, differing from them only in one important point, viz that the settlement guarantee is for a period of 15 years only instead of for 30 years. In each Taluka the introduction of the survey settlement followed after the completion of carefully conducted measuring and classing operations in all their details by experienced officers many of whom had served in the Gujrat Revenue Survey Department. As these operations were completed in each Taluka, the work done was subjected to a thorough test-both as to measuring and classing – by specially deputed European officers of the British Survey Department, and then, settlement proposals were, in all cases, most carefully worked out, and approved by Government after detailed examination. Fixity of tenure and moderation and equitableness of the assessments were blessings which accompanied the introduction of the Survey settlement, blessings which were much appreciated at the time and are so still by all who remember the chaos which prevailed in connection with these important points during pre-settlement days.

Right of free transfer and other points worthy of notice in connection with the settlements. Revision operation.

30. So far the settlements have answered every expectation. The right of unrestricted transfer which accompanies them has not, in this State, resulted in the expropriation of the *bona fide* cultivator in favour of the money-lending classes to any appreciable extent, as it has done in the earlier settled provinces. It is possible such results may follow later on, though there are no very pronounced indications of that at present. The famine has, indeed, taught us the necessity for greater elasticity than was at one time supposed to be compatible with the principles of a fixed survey settlement, in regard to the question of revenue collections and of the suspension and remission of revenue. But the settlements nowhere prohibited the adoption of more elastic principles in connection with these details, whenever special circumstances arose and rendered the adoption of such principles a matter not only of great expediency but also of absolute necessity. Under the stress of such special circumstances they could be adopted, as they have been; during the calamitous famine period, as shown in previous reports, with advantage not only to the Ryot, but – in the long run – also to the State. One of the Talukas under the survey settlement will shortly become ripe for a revised settlement. But so far as can be judged at present, it would be best – barring special cases which might call for special treatment – in the interests of all concerned, to extend the existing settlement in that Taluka for a further period of fifteen years. The matter, however, will require careful consideration before a final decision is come to.

The main natural divisions of the State. "Rasti" and "Rani".

31. As stated in para : 29 above, the Survey settlement is in force only in what is called the "*Rasti*" part of the State, a term which signifies "just", "settled", "reduced to an equitable system", and is used in contradistinction to the term "Rani" which is applied to the other main division of the State, and which means "pertaining to the *forest*" (the "Rán ")

though some of the Rani villages are now as free of forest as any Rasti village. The Rasti part of the State consists of the flat and fertile plain in the North and the West of the State whereas the East and South form the Rani, the proportion of the latter to the former being, roughly, as 2 to 1 as shown in para : 8 above.

Plough - tax system the basis of land administration in the Rani tract.

32. The " Halbandi ", or plough - tax, system is the basis of land administration in the " Rani " tract. Under this system there is, of course, no fixity of tenure,-in fact no right of occupancy of any kind - and a man is at liberty to take up a new piece of land for cultivation or to relinquish one already under cultivation by him, at will, and without reference to any authorities. Land revenue is paid at so much per plough, or pair of bullocks, used for the cultivation of the land. The system has many disadvantages but is the one best suited to the indolent Hill people (Bhils and Dhankas) of very pronounced nomadic tendencies, for whose benefit it exists. But the shortcomings of the system are really great. It affords to the village officials opportunities for peculation which no other system does and it does a great deal to confirm the Bhil in his indolent and wandering tendencies. It has, in fact, been a very potent influence in preventing the regeneration of the Bhil, and is responsible for the large number of " uninhabited " or " deserted " villages in the State. Where attachment to the soil is absolutely non - existent, any thing suffices for the desertion of one village and for its generally small population going and settling within the limits of another. For these reasons, the conversion to " Rasti " of " Rani " villages situated on the fringe of the " Rasti " tract, as soon as such villages are ripe for the change, is an object constantly kept in view, and with this object in view, the lands of several of these villages have, for a considerable time, been measured and classed in detail with a view to the introduction of the survey settlement. This had to be postponed by reason of the famine and the several bad years which preceded it, but, as foreshadowed in para : 36 of the last report, it is hoped that it will be possible – at least in the case of some of these villages – for the change to be introduced in the course of the next year. It might be mentioned that although not surveyed and classed in detail, every Rani village (whether " inhabited " or " uninhabited ") has had its limits carefully demarcated and its total area accurately determined by means of a " Traverse " survey.

Other modes of cultivation in the "Rani". Free cultivation in the "Rasti" and "Rani" tracts.

33. A small amount of cultivation is done in Rani villages according to the " Dajhia " and " Jhumta " system. Under this system land is not cultivated with the plough, but, for a Dajhia, a bit of ground is selected and then as much wood as is necessary for the purpose is cut from the neighbouring jungle and brought and burnt there. The ashes are then turned up and the seed sown. For a " Jhumta ", a bit of a hill slope is generally selected and all the trees standing on it are cut and burnt down, after which the ashes are turned up and the seed sown. Revenue is levied according to the area of the " Dajhia " or " Jhumta ". Both systems are, it is needless to say, very wasteful and destructive of the State's forest property. In view of the fact that there is any amount of arable land available for cultivation in the ordinary method, both Dajhias and Jhumtas, particularly the latter, are dis-

couraged. It is usual, also, in Rani villages, for the Bhils to cultivate small bits of land by means of a " Kodali " (a hatchet). For such cultivation no revenue is charged by the State up to a limit of half an acre. Both in Rasti and in Rani villages, free Vada lands which were originally granted mainly to serve as yards for storing field - produce &c, but in which cultivation is not objected to, are allowed to the old Ryots and similar grants are made to new comers also where necessary. The limit of these free grants is half an acre in the case of a Bhil or Dhanka, and a quarter of an acre for a person belonging to the more advanced classes.

Special treatment of alluvial lands in Rasti villages.

34. Alluvial lands in Rasti villages are leased out annually or for a fixed term of years, and are not given out under the ordinary permanent occupancy tenure.

Land alienation.

35. Besides a large number of entirely alienated (" Dumala ") villages (Vide Appendix XXI) a considerable proportion of land in Durbari Khalsa villages, in the Rasti tract, is alienated in favour of individuals in the shape of personal or charitable grants, grants for the maintenance of temples, for the performance of service, &c. Disputes concerning the tenure &c, of such lands have been rendered impossible by a careful detailed enquiry resulting in the grant of a sanad to the holder of each such bit of alienated land.

Administrative sub-divisions and officers in charge of them.

36. For administrative purposes the State is divided nto the following six Talukas :-

1 Nandod.

2 Bhalod.

3 Jhagadia.

4 Valia.

5 Gardeshwar.

6 Dediapada.

Each Taluka is under a Thandar. The last two Talukas are called "Mahals" and the officers in charge of them " Mahalkaris ", not because they are subordinated to any Talukas (they are as independent as the other Talukas) but because, from a revenue point of view, they are comparatively of smaller importance. The Thandars and Mahalkaris are all under a chief Revenue officer, styled the " Suba ". By far the greater part of the Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhagadia Talukas consists of Rasti surveyed villages. The greater parts (in so far as area is concerned) of Valia and Gardeshwar are Rani, whilst Dediapada is exclusively Rani.

IV. PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

37. The more important general laws in force in British India, such as the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the Evidence Act, the Opium and Abkari Acts, &c, have been adopted by the State in their entirety with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements. In regard to Land Revenue, Forests, Limitation, Registration, Stamps, Police, Arms, &c, the State has enacted laws of its own, which are based, in a greater or less degree, on the laws in force, on the respective subjects, in British India.

Legislative work of the year of report.

The Lewa Patidar Rules.

38. By far the most important piece of legislation enacted during the year of report was a code of rules for regulating certain marriage customs and expenses connected therewith amongst a combination of Lewa Patidars belonging to the State. The points of special interest in connection with this law are

(1) that it was enacted at the express request of those for whose benefit it is intended,

(2) that it applies only to those families who joined in the application for the enactment of the Law,

(3) that an attempt has been made to associate the more intelligent of the Patidars concerned with State officials in administering the Law.

Marriage customs of the Lewa Patidars.

39. The marriage customs of the Lewa Patidars, the often ruinous expenditure incidental thereto, and the evil consequences – and even heinous crime – which these circumstances gave rise to, have, before now, attracted very considerable attention in the Kaira District and the adjoining Guicowari territory where the question is one of very much greater importance, than it is here, by reason of the fact that those districts are the home of the most aristocratic ("Kulia" or "Kulin") families belonging to the Lewa Patidar community: and the greater the aristocratic element in a district the greater was the evil prevailing in this respect. The highest ambition of each family, cherished from generation to generation, was to give their daughters in marriage to families of higher recognized status, in the caste, than themselves, and to no others. Ruinous dowries were given in order to satisfy this ambition, dowries which proved a source of most serious embarrassment not only to the giver himself, but also to his descendants, for some generations. Nor did the evil end with the giving of the dowry and the celebration of the marriage. Cruel exactions on the bride's family continued, on the part of the bridegroom's family, during the woman's life-time and even after that. To say nothing of petty ordinary exactions going on regularly, numerous special occasions afforded pretexts for bigger exactions of a special character : e. g., necessity for the married girl going to her father's house (in consequence of a death, a marriage, or the like, or for a simple visit), her returning from there, her first pregnancy, the birth of each child, the betrothal and marriage of each child, all these were occasions, which afforded opportunities to the other side to extort money from the unfortunate father of the girl. No wonder that, notwithstanding the fact that members of this community were the best of agriculturists in the Province, and notwithstand-

ing that they earned very satisfactory incomes as such, many families belonging to the community passed their lives in chronic misery from generation to generation. The birth of a son in a *kulin* family was a source of prospective income; the birth of a daughter was regarded as little short of a calamity, and female infanticide prevailed to an appalling extent, though it did not cause much noise by reason of the fact that the measures adopted for effecting the object were slow starvation and neglect rather than actual killing–though even the latter was not quite non-existent. These evils long engaged the very serious and sympathetic attention of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, I. C. S, for many years Collector of the Kaira District, and, after that, Commissioner of the Northern Division. He studied the whole question most thoroughly in all its bearings, held frequent consultations with certain leaders, and others, of the community, and devised a plan for checking the evil, the existence of which was recognized by all. Indeed all freely complained that the system was eating into the very vitals of the community. But many did not want a change because of their clinging to orthodox sentiments, many more were opposed to any change through self interest, and others were powerless to effect a change. A good proportion of the community was, however, eventually won over to the side of reform by the unbounded influence which Mr. Sheppard possessed over the hearts of the people by whom both he and Mrs. Sheppard were held in the highest affection and respect and are, to this day, most gratefully remembered. He framed rules laying down the *maximum* amount (fixed at a very moderate figure) payable as dowry at the time of marriage, and claimable on the other occasions hinted at above, restricting the number of such occasions, and making the payment or acceptance of a larger amount than that fixed by the rules punishable, and got these rules accepted by a large number of the community, after which they were legalized by Government. A larger amount of dowry is sometimes still paid in secret, and the crime remains undetected. But, with this exception, the rules have worked most satisfactorily and have stemmed the tide of ruin from overwhelming a community whose members form the most loyal, industrious, and successful class of agriculturists in that part of Gujrat. All Patidars of the " Chalotar ", even those whose interests have suffered by the reform, bear willing testimony to the above fact and bless the name of the author of the reform. The evils which, as above described, existed in the Chalotar, the most aristocratic part of the Province of Gujrat in so far as the Patidar community is concerned, existed – though not to such a ruinous extent – in certain villages of this State also.

Evils complained of.

40. The real evil in the case of these villages was that many of the well-to-do families in them considered no family in the State good enough for receiving their daughters in marriage. They aimed high, and sought alliances with so called aristocratic families in villages outside the State, no matter how poor those families might be and how ruinous the sums they should have to pay as dowries to those families for the honour of an alliance with them. In course of time the Patidars of these State villages began to see what a drain this was causing on them. And they could not help feeling what was a matter of much more serious import. They saw that while they were thus ruining themselves pecuniarily for the doubtful honour of giving their daughters in marriage to

people of so called higher villages outside the State, their own sons remained without wives, and things had come to that pass when the latter should either remain bachelors for life or accept, as brides, Koli and other girls palmed off on them as Patidar girls by disreputable Kunbis (Patidars) of other villages, or girls practically sold to them (" Kanyavikraya ") by low - class Kunbis in return for large sums of money. The people had the sense to see this evil and the fact that it would ruin the community if they did not try and remove it before it was too late, and they combined to secure this object. They felt, however, that popular combinations in these matters were of little avail, and soon crumbled to nothing, without State help. In a moment of virtuous enthusiasm they might combine to initiate a movement of reform. But soon, driven by self-interest or similar motives, one person, after another, would secede and the entire movement would collapse for the want of something sufficiently strong to hold it together. They, accordingly, approached His Highness for assistance in the matter, and His Highness, with the keen desire which always characterizes him for ameliorating the condition of his people, at once came forward to help them.

Remedy suggested.

41. The simplest and most obvious remedy in such a case would appear to be to prescribe a moderate *maximum* amount of dowry and to make the offer or acceptance of a larger amount penal, so that it would not be worth the while of the so called high families belonging to villages outside the State receiving girls in marriage from our villages. With this proposed remedy, however, the Patidars were not satisfied. They urged, and with perfect truth, that such a measure would be practically inoperative. A larger dowry than the limit prescribed could be paid in secret and remain undetected. And even when detected, only one of the two culprits, viz. the man residing within the State could be reached by the law. The other party, residing outside the State, could afford to defy the law. The Patidars prayed, therefore, that the law should prohibit the giving of a daughter in marriage beyond the circle of the villages which had combined to ask for such a law. This, it was felt, would be rather a strong measure. But as the law would apply only to the families that were thus asking for it, and as no other measure would have been effectual in serving the purpose intended; His Highness agreed to frame the Rules in accordance with the wishes of the people at whose request, and for whose benefit, they were to be framed.

Rules eventually promulgated.

42. Accordingly, the rules eventually framed, and promulgated on the 9th February 1904, (1) provided that no one coming under them (a complete list of such families was published with the Rules) should give a bride in marriage out side the circle, (2) prohibited " Kanyavikraya ", or *receiving money* for giving a daughter in marrige, (Literally – " the sale of a daughter ") and (3) laid down strict limitations for the payment of dowries and for other expenses incidental to marriages, the maximum amount fixed in each case being *very* moderate.

Opportunity taken to place some check on extravagance on caste-feasts after deaths.

43. The opportunity was taken to make an attempt – at the same time – for placing a check on the extravagance which prevails notoriously in this community in connection with caste-feasts after deaths. It is a well – known fact that the Lewa Patidars of Gujrat would have become a very wealthy community, (able and industrious agriculturists as they are, and mak-

ing agriculture, as they do, a most remunerative occupation) had it not been for their fatal extravagance in connection with marriage expenses and with the giving of caste dinners in connection with the deaths of relations. Previous practice of the family and the fear of certain loss of prestige and social status if that practice were departed from, are the chief incentive to extravagance in many of these cases. But there are many who would submit to such " loss of prestige " &c if they were not goaded on by caste-fellows. Money is, thus, extravagantly spent and debts blindly incurred. Accordingly, with the consent of the people concerned, it has been laid down in the rules that the giving of any caste dinner at all is not to be considered necessary on these occasions, but that if a man wishes it, and can afford it, he may do so, the number of such dinners being strictly restricted to two in certain special cases, and to one only in all others. This restriction, of course, applies only to the families which applied for a special law. But the law also lays down a prohibition against all others inducing, – (by putting pressure on him in the name of the caste, or the like), any person belonging to any such family to commit a breach of this rule.

Penalties for breaches of Rules.

44. In view of the somewhat peculiar character of the Rules described in the last few paragraphs, it has been thought best, at least in the commencement, to confine the penalties imposable for breaches of the Rules to *fines* only and not to award imprisonment even in default of payment of fine, the fines imposed under the Rules being declared to be recoverable only as a revenue demand. The maximum limit of fines imposable under the Rules has, however, been kept sufficiently high to have a deterrent effect.

Fines inflicted under the Rules not taken by the State but conceded for the formation of a fund for the amelioration of the condition of the LewaPatidars.

45. Fines inflicted under these Rules are not to go to the State Treasury. His Highness was very generously pleased to provide that all such fines should go towards the formation of a fund for the amelioration of the condition of these Lewa Patidars. Other contributions to the fund are to come in the shape of voluntary presents given by private persons on marriages or similar occasions. All the income of the fund – whether from such voluntary contributions or from fine receipts – is to be invested,

Tribunals for the hearing of cases under the Rules.

46. All cases arising from breaches of these Rules are to be heard by a special tribunal consisting of the Taluka Magistrate and five jurors selected from amongst the community according to Rules laid down for the purpose. Their decision is subject to approval by the Huzur before it is given effect to. Any member of the community for which the Rules have been framed is entitled to call attention to a breach of the Rules which may come to his knowledge, and special committees have the duty imposed on them of detecting and reporting any infringements of the Rules that may take place, with a view to the delinquents being brought to justice.

Extent of application of the Rules.

47. The Rules apply, in the first instance, to the 711 families who participated in the petition demanding action on the part of the State in the matter, and also to any others that may ask to be received into the combination and be

accepted. Two such applications have already been received. The Rules, so far, appear to have been strictly observed in connection with the marriages that have taken place since their promulgation, and promise to prove of incalculable value in securing the advancement of this very important section of His Highness' subjects.

Important amendment of the State Stamp Law.

48. Another piece of legislation was a brief enactment for amending the State Stamp law in connection with a matter of considerable practical importance. Under Section 9 (a) of the above law, in the case of suits for maintenance, as well as for annuities, Giras and other cash payments, or other sums payable periodically, the amount of court fee was to be computed on ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year. This was based on the British Court fees Act, but it was found that while this provision of the law worked well enough in other cases, it gave rise, sometimes, to serious hardship when Hindu widows had to file suits for maintenance against the relations of their deceased husbands, and when they were not in a position to sue *in forma pauperis*. In a recent case before the Huzur Court, this came rather glaringly to notice, and an amendment of the law seemed urgently called for for affording protection to a class of poor people who probably stand most in need of redress and go oftenest – unmurmuringly – without it. Accordingly, the previously existing *ad valorem* duty on ten times the annual amount claimed was replaced by a fixed duty of only one rupee when the permanent maintenance claimed does not exceed ~~Rs~~ 50 for one year, ~~Rs~~ 2 when it does not exceed ~~Rs~~ 100 for one year and ~~Rs~~ 10 in all other cases.

Other enactments.

49. Several other enactments were passed, many of them being merely amendments of existing Acts. But none of them was of sufficient importance to merit special notice in this place.

(ii) *Civil Justice.*

Courts of original and appellate Civil jurisdiction.

50. There is only one court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction, viz the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, appeals against whose decisions lie to the Huzur Court. There are also six courts, one for each Taluka, presided over by the Thandar or Mahalkari of the Taluka, of what might be called summary civil jurisdiction in possession cases. The powers exercised in such cases by Mamlatdars, under Bombay Act III of 1876, are exercised here by these Thandars and Mahalkaris. There is no appeal against their decisions in these summary possessory suits, but applications for review are allowed to the Huzur Court.

Courts under Bombay Act III of 1876. Modification of the Act.

51. Bombay Act III of 1876 has been adopted by the State in its entirety, but an important modification was introduced some time ago with a view to afford protection to defendants in regard to crops they may have raised honestly and in good faith on lands of which they might be liable under the Act to be ordered to make over possession to the plaintiff. By the amendment above referred to it has been provided that in such cases the Mamlatdar may make his order, awarding possession of the land to the plaintiff, subject to the condition that he pay fair compensation to the defendant for the crop raised by the latter, in good faith, as above, or that he (the

plaintiff) allow the defendant sufficient time to reap the crop.

Civil courts in Sagbara & Vadi.

52. As, already stated, the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi – though they themselves as well as their ryots are completely subject to State laws and to the jurisdiction of the State courts – have, within the limits of their respective Talukas, full civil jurisdiction. This jurisdiction, however, is practically nominal only. The Talukas, inhabited, as they are, exclusively by Bhils, appear to be in the happy enjoyment of immunity from a taste for litigation, and, so far, not a single civil suit appears to have ever been brought into the Court of either Vasava.

Powers &c of the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish.

53. The Sir Nyayadhish has the power to receive regular civil suits up to any amount and small cause court powers in money suits not exceeding ~~Rs~~ 100 in value. He holds his court in Nandod, excepting for two months (January and May) during the year when the Court is held at Bhalod, the next most important town in the State after Nandod. At Nandod, plaints are received from parties belonging to any part of the State. At Bhalod they are received only in regard to causes arising within the limits of the Bhalod, Jhagadia, and Valia Talukas. At either place there is a separate Clerk of the Court who is authorized to receive plaints, issue process, &c, all the year round. The work at the two places is kept distinct, and a suit is dealt with, till final disposal, including execution proceedings, at the Court in which the plaint was originally filed. Thus the people of the three important, and somewhat distant, Talukas of Bhalod, Jhagadia, and Valia, while at liberty to take their plaints either to Nandod or to Bhalod for ten months in the year, have the court brought nearer their homes during the remaining two months during which by far the greater part of the civil work appertaining to the three Talukas in question is disposed of.

Details of ordinary original Civil work.

54. Appendices III and IV, prepared in the forms prescribed by the Agency, will show details of the ordinary original Civil work done during the year by the Sir Nyayadhish's court. From these it will be seen that 1087 suits were filed during the year of report which, added to the 163 remaining undisposed of at the end of the year preceding, made up a total of 1250 out of which 1043 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving an undisposed of balance of 207 cases at the end of the year.

Nature of suits filed.

55. Of the 1087 suits filed during the year, 907 were in connection with money transactions, 176 were suits regarding lands or houses, and only 4 in regard to other rights.

Comparison of the year's civil litigation with that of the year preceding.

56. As against the 1087 suits filed, and *1043 disposed of, during the year under report, the numbers for the year preceding were, respectively, 362 and *411. The enormous increase of 725 in the number of suits filed, indicated by the above figures, does not represent any sudden and abnormal increase of litigation but is indicative merely of the more complete progress, during the year, of recovery from the effects of the famine.

* The " number disposed of ", of course, includes the arrears of the past year in each case.

57. There were fewer disputes regarding possession, under Bombay Act III of 1876. The number brought before all the six Thandars and Mahalkaris during the year under report was 68 which, added to 3 cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year preceding, made up a total of 71, and all these cases were disposed of during the year. For the year preceding the number of these possessory suits filed and the number disposed of, were, respectively 114 and 111.

Summary possessory suits, under Bombay Act III of 1876, filed and disposed of.

58. The Huzur Court disposed of 16 Civil regular appeals against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish during the year under report as against 9 in the year preceding. Of these 16 appeals, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in the case of 11, set aside in 1, modified in 2, and remanded for further enquiry in 2. Similarly, 24 Civil applications for revision were disposed of by the Huzur Court, in 15 of which the decision of the lower court was confirmed, in 3 set aside, in 2 modified, and in 4 the cases were remanded for further enquiry. The Huzur Court also disposed of 8 applications for revision under Bombay Act III of 1876 (Vide concluding portion of para : 50 above). In 4 of these, the mamlatdars' decisions were upheld, in 3 set aside, and in 1 modified.

Appellate and Revisional work of the Huzur Court.

(iii) *Registration.*

59. There are two Registry offices in the State, viz at Nandod and at Bhalod. The registration work at the former place is done by the Town Magistrate and at the latter by the Clerk of the Sir Nyayadhish's Court. 326 documents, affecting property valued at Rs 1,82,873, were registered during the year under report as compared with 180 documents, affecting property of the value of Rs 92,252, during the year preceding.

Registration work done during the year.

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

60. For places outside Nandod, original Magisterial work is, to a considerable extent, in the hands of officers who combine executive functions with magisterial duties, viz the Thandars and Mahalkaris of the Talukas. For the town and Taluka of Nandod the work is practically exclusively in the hands of officers who have judicial duties only to perform. The Sir Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a district magistrate and does the first class magisterial work of the Nandod, Gardeshwar and Dediapada Talukas. For Nandod there is a special Town Magistrate exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class. The Thandar of the Nandod Taluka is also a 2nd class Magistrate but is, in practice, relieved of all magisterial work which is done, for the Taluka as well as the Town, by the special Town Magistrate. The Mahalkaris of Gardeshwar and Dediapada are usually Magistrates of the 2nd class. The present incumbents, however, being new to their duties, have 3rd class powers only, the 2nd class work of the two Mahals – which is not heavy – being temporarily left to the Nandod Town Magistrate. The Thandar of Jhagadia is a Magistrate of the 1st class and the Thandars of Bhalod and Valia Magistrates of the 2nd class. Each of these three Officers does the 2nd class Magisterial work of his own Taluka, the 1st class cases of all three Talukas going to the Magistrate at Jhagadia. Besides

Magistrates.

the eight stipendiary Magistrates (including the Sir Nyayadhish) above referred to, there are, of course, the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, the former of whom exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and the latter exercised, till recently, the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class of which he had to be deprived during the year of report under the circumstances stated in para : 22 above.

Sessions powers.

61. The Sir Nyayadhish also exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases beyond his competence to try, as such, are committed to the Huzur Court but may be tried by the Sir Nyayadhish if transferred to him by that Court. All cases in which the Sir Nyayadhish passes a sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years require confirmation by the Huzur Court.

Appellate and Revisional powers.

62. The Sir Nyayadhish has the power to hear appeals against decisions passed by any Magistrate. Second appeals are allowed in all such cases, by a special enactment, and these as well as appeals against original decisions passed by the Sir Nyayadhish, lie to the Huzur Court, in which also all revisional jurisdiction under the Criminal Proceduce Code is vested.

Accused persons dealt with by Magistrates during the year.

63. In para.: 55 of the last Administration Report satisfaction was expressed at the reduction in the number of persons brought before the Magistrates, which was attributed to the comparatively prosperous character of the year. This year there is a further gratifying decrease due to the same cause. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates during the year of report was † 881 as against ‡ 972 in the year preceding. Of the 881 persons brought before the Magistrates as above, 398 were convicted, 274 acquitted, 193 discharged without trial, 1 died, and 15 remained to be finally dealt with at the end of the year.

Criminal Appellate work.

64. Appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were presented by 49 persons to the Sir Nyayadhish. In the case of 41 of these the decision of the Magistrate was upheld by the Sir Nyayadhish. The Magistrate's decision was modified in 2 cases and reversed in 5, while in 1 further enquiry was ordered. Of 34 persons whose appeals were heard by the Huzur Court, during the year, the Sir Nyayadhish's decision appealed against was confirmed in the case of 25 and modified in 9 cases.

Work done by the Magistrates and the Sir Nyayadhish.

65. The Magistrates appear to have generally worked well and the quality of the Thandars' work under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, also, was fairly satisfactory. The Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Vithal Ganesh Pradhan, has exercised a careful supervision over the work of the Magistrates, and has done his own work with his usual zeal, ability, and uprightness. Credit is especially due to him for the industry with which he met the greatly increased

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† Inclusive of 35 brought over from the previous year.

‡ Do —— 37 —— Do —— Do ——

volume of civil work noticed in para : 56 above, without falling into heavy arrears as a less industrious man in his place might easily have done.

(v) *Police.*

Strength of the Police force.

66. The strength of the permanent and ordinary Police Force of the State has remained unaltered during the year. It consisted, as before, of

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
6	Chief Constables.
193	Head Constables and Constables, and
16	Mounted Constables.
217	

This is exclusive of the Sagbara and Vadi Police which was as under during the year of report as well as during the year preceding :–

Sagbara.

4	Mounted Constables.
13	Constables.
17	

Vadi.

5	Constables.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Paltan and Risala men performing Police duties and thus working, to a considerable extent, as an auxiliary Police Force.

67. The above description of the strength of the State Police would be incomplete if mention were not made, in this place, of the fact that many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the Regular Police Force are, in this State, performed by men belonging to the Paltan and the Risala (to be dealt with in section (vi) below). These forces, though designated and dealt with as troops, are, in reference to the duties they actually perform, to a considerable extent merely an auxiliary Police Force, and if it had not been for this circumstance, the strength of the Regular Police Force would have to be very considerably augmented.

Cost of the Regular Police Force of the State.

68. The total cost of the Regular Police Force of the State as detailed in para : 66 above, (exclusive of the Sagbara and Vadi Police, and, of course, not including any portion of the auxiliary forces referred to in the last paragraph) was Rs 38,527 for the year under report as against Rs 36,909 for the year preceding.

Cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police.

69. The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police, which falls on the Vasavas of those estates, was Rs 1975 for the year under report as against Rs 1786 in the year preceding, the small increase of Rs 189 being due to the cost of uniforms obtained during the year.

Statistics regarding the work of the Police.

70. The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police was 372 for the year under report as against 399 for the year preceding. Of the 372 cases reported 12 were struck off as " no crime " leaving 360 " true cases ". The number of persons arrested exhibited a satisfactory falling off in the last report (502 for 1902–3 as against 800 for 1901–2). This year there has been a further falling off, though a very slight one, the number arrested being 491 for 1903–4 as against 502 for 1902–3.

DO – DO.

71. Of the 491 persons arrested during the year 4 were arrested in connection with " Primafacie " cases (for extradition) received from other territories. Of the remaining 487, 5 were released on bail – pending the orders of a Magistrate – by the Police themselves and 482 sent up for trial. Of these, 354 were convicted, 1 died while under trial before the Magistrate, 113 were discharged, and 14 prisoners, implicated in 7 cases, remained pending trial. As shown in Appendix XVI, the percentage of convictions to arrests was 72 . 1 for the year under report as against 63 . 75 for the year preceding and the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial, 73.44 for the year of report as against 66.95 for the year preceding.

" Serious Crime ".

72. There is very satisfactory decrease to record in " Serious Crime ". In last year's report there were 10 cases classed as such for 1902–3, against 34, for 1901-2. The latter year was the year of the rat-famine, and many petty thefts of grain &c, accompanied by slight violence, which were technically classed as " robbery " or " dacoity ", swelled the return of " Serious Crime " for the year. This state of things had fortunately passed away in 1902–3, as shown by the above figures, and for 1903–4, there is a further improvement to record, the number of cases classed as " Serious Crime " being 5 as against 10 for the year preceding, as shown below :–

	1902–3	1903–4
Murder	3	3
Causing death by rash or negligent act	0	1
Robbery	4	1
Dacoity	3	0
	10	5

Value of property stolen and percentage of recovery.

73. There has also been a very satisfactory decrease in the value of property stolen, the amount having fallen from ~~Rs~~ 14373, in 1902–3, to ~~Rs~~ 3008 in 1903–4. The percentage of " property recovered " to " property stolen " does not, however, exhibit the same satisfactory state of things, having fallen from a little over 56 percent in 1902–3 to nearly 31 in 1903–4. The latter unsatisfactory percentage is due, however, only to the fact that in two individual cases the Police were unable to obtain a clue, notwithstanding all reasonable endeavours, and does not detract from the generally excellent character of the year's work of the department.

74. The Superintendent, Mr. Nandram Rajaram Dave', is an old servant of the State and has passed through all grades of the department of which he is now the head. He exerts himself strenuously for keeping the force under his control in a state of efficiency and sets a good example to them, in his own person, by unflinching hard work and thorough devotion to duty. He receives able assistance from the Inspector, Mr. Shivcharansing, another old servant of the State. His Highness was pleased, during the year under report, to mark his appreciation of the good work done by these officers and their subordinates, by presenting Mr. Nandram with a valuable sword of honour and a gold watch, and Mr. Shivcharansing with a purse of ~~Rs~~ 300, with smaller rewards to several other officers of the Department.

Officers of the department.

(vi) *The "Fouj".*

75. The auxiliary forces referred in para : 67 above, and ordinarily included under the general head " Fouj ", or " troops ", consist of 122 men, 45 mounted and 77 foot, as shown below :–

The " Paltan " " Risala " and " Bindressi " corps.

(1)	The Paltan consisting of	77	men.
(2)	The Risala	20	mounted men.
(3)	The Bindressi Corps ...	25	" "

76. As already stated, many of these men perform duties which would otherwise be performed by the ordinary Police, e. g., the Paltan furnishes guards for the Jail, the Huzur Treasury, the Palace, and the Durbar Haveli, the Risala Sawars furnish escorts, and the " Bindressi " Sawars, so called because they have no military uniform like the Risala Sawars or the Paltan men, are employed mostly on orderly work. The Risala and Bindressi Sawars are sent out to help the regular Police in patrol duty also, whenever occasion arises.

Duties peformed by the above.

77. The total cost of maintaining the forces detailed in para : 75 above was ~~Rs~~ 26096 during the year under report as against ~~Rs~~ 25702 during the year preceding. The figures shown at item 8 on the expenditure side of Appendix XI are, it will be noticed, much in excess of those above given, because they include the cost of the State Pagas and the State Veterinary Department as well as of the forces above referred to.

Cost of maintaining the above.

78. The department is under the control of a Special Fouj Officer, a stipendiary appointment specially created for His Highness' brother, Kumar Digvijayasinhji, who takes a keen interest in his work and does it in a manner which reflects great credit on him. He is ably assisted in his work by Mr. Gustadji Pestanji Nariman, the Fouj Superintendent and former head of the department. This officer is an experienced Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College and

Chief officers of the Department.

does duty as the State Veterinary officer also. In this as well as in all the other branches of the department his work has been thoroughly satisfactory.

(vii) *The Jail.*

Central Jail at Nandod and Taluka Lock-ups.

79. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and lock-ups at the several Taluka headquarter stations other than Nandod. The lock-ups were primarily intended for under - trial prisoners but they are utilized also for the confinement of short term prisoners. All convicts sentenced, outside the town of Nandod, to terms of imprisonment, not exceeding two months, serve out their time in these lock-ups, those sentenced to longer terms than two months being sent to the Jail at Nandod, in which, also all persons sentenced at Nandod itself are confined whatever the term of their imprisonment may be. Under-trial prisoners in Nandod are also kept at the Jail, separately, of course, from the convicts.

No. of prisoners at the Nandod Jail.

80. Excluding under-trial prisoners, the number in confinement at the Nandod Central Jail, at the commencement of the year of report, was 84. There were 82 new admissions during the year, making a total of 166. Deducting releases and transfers during the year there were left, in the Jail, 72 prisoners at the end of the year of report. The daily average attendance in the Jail was 83 for the year of report as against 116 for the year preceding.

Employment of prisoners.

81. Carpet weaving, cane-work, and the manufacture of counterpanes, towels, tape, drill, &c, afford employment to the long term prisoners at the Jail Factory. For short term prisoners work is found in the State gardens, &c.

Financial results Nandod Jail.

82. The cost of working the Nandod Jail was ~~Rs~~ 7638-1-1 during the year under report as against ~~Rs~~ 9422-1-2 during the year preceding, the reduced expenditure being accounted for by reduction in numbers, as shown in para : 80. The prisoners' earnings, for the two years, came, respectively, to ~~Rs~~ 3346-15-7 and ~~Rs~~ 3904 14-2. So that the. nett cost was ~~Rs~~ 4291-1-6 for the year under report as against ~~Rs~~ 5517-3 for the year preceding. The average of nett cost per prisoner (i. e. after taking credit for Jail receipts), thus, came to ~~Rs~~ 51-11-2 per prisoner for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 47-9 for the year preceding, while the average gross expenditure per prisoner per annum was ~~Rs~~ 92-0-4 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 81-3-7 for the year preceding.

Jail management.

83. The Jail is under the control of Dr. E. D. Patel, L. R. C. P., I., who is Jail Superintendent as well as Chief Medical Officer of the State. He has brought the institution to a high state of efficiency for which great credit is due to him. Although a large proportion of the convicts are long term prisoners, Jail discipline is all that could be wished and the occasions are but rare when a prisoner forfeits his good conduct marks or shows himself to be deserving of other punishment. The Jail has also always been remarkably free from sickness. And the same satisfactory state of things - in all particulars - which prevails to-day, with the very small average of 83 prisoners, prevailed also during the famine times when the Jail population was, often, as large as 400. The Superintendent receives satisfactory assistance in his work from the Jailer, Mr. Rahimkhan.

84. The Jail was visited twice during the year by the Political Agent, and had the rare distinction of a visit also from Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay. His Lordship was pleased to record the following remark concerning his visit :—

Visits to the Jail.

"I have been very much impressed with the cleanliness and order observable throughout the Jail. 26-12-1903 "

[Sd] L. Jenkins.

The remarks recorded by the Political Agent were as under :—

"Visited the Jail with His Highness. Found everything in excellent order and prisoners healthy and well employed "

20-7-1903. [Sd] G. Carmichael.
Pol. Agent.

"Visited the Jail with His Highness this morning and found it in admirable order. Prisoners appear well cared for, well occupied, and healthy. "

[Sd] F. G. Pratt.
Political Agent.

(viii) *Municipality.*

85. There is only one Municipality in the State, viz at Nandod. It is managed as an ordinary department of the State and not by a Municipal Committee. The State Treasury Officer is in charge of the department under the designation of "Municipal Officer."

The Nandod Municipality.

Managed as a department of the State.

86. The Chief source of Municipal revenue is a light octroi duty. Sale proceeds of building sites within the town area of Nandod and rents of State lands within the same area are also credited to the Municipality. The only items of expenditure debited in the accounts to the Municipality are road and latrine conservancy, street lighting, and fire engine charges. The cost of construction and maintenance of roads within municipal limits and the working charges of the Fire-Protective water works in the town are charged not to the Municipality but to the Public Works Department whilst nothing in connection with Primary schools in the town, or with the town Medical Institutions, or expenditure in connection with epidemic diseases, is debited to municipal accounts. All these items are charged against the Educational or Medical Department as the case may be.

Municipal Income and Expenditure.

87. The following table compares realizations from the principal items of Municipal revenue for the year under report with those for the year preceding :—

Municipal revenue for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

Item.	1903-4.	1902-3.	Increase in 1903-4.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Octroi	6804	4347	2457
Land rents & sales ...	486	381	105
Other items	241	104	137
	7531	4832	2699

Of the very satisfactory increase; for the year under report, of Rs 2457 under the head " Octroi ", a sum of Rs 548 is due to the recovery of the last year's arrears. But after allowing for that, there still remains a substantial sum which represents clear improvement for the year of report and which may unhesitatingly be attributed to the progress of recovery from the depressed condition into which the town, in common with the rest of the State, had been thrown by the Famine period.

Expenditure.

88. The following is a comparative statement in regard to the principal items of expenditure for the year of report and the year preceding :—

Items.	In 1903–4.	In 1902–3.	Decrease in 1903–4.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Road conservancy. ...	1864	2216	352
2 Public Latrines. ...	954	1050	96
3 Street Lighting. ...	595	781	186
4 Fire Engine charges &c. ...	472	565	93
5 General and Ward Establishment.	1138	1187	49
	5,023	5,799	776
Items not debited in the accounts to the Municipality but to the Public Works Department.			
(1) Repair and maintenance of roads wiihin Municipal limits.	1,704	1789	85
(2) Working expenses of the "Snell Fire-protective water works" for the town of Nandod.	918	676	Increase 242
Total.	7,645	8264	619

The decrease for the year of report, in connection with the first set of items, is due to the fact that during the period of about three months in the year preceding, when there was plague in the town, temporary additions to the conservancy establishment and to lighting charges had become necessary.

Paltan men work as a Fire-Brigade.

89. It might be observed in this place that the regular fire-engine establishment is but small. But under an arrangement made some years ago when an increase of Re 1 per mensem was made to the salaries of the Paltan Sepoys, the latter are bound to work as a fire-brigade. They are made to practise

with the fire engines &c once a week and render very efficient service whenever occasion arises. No portion of the salaries of these men falls on the Municipality.

The "Snell Fire-protective water-works for the town of Nandod.

90. The town of Nandod is provided with water-works on a small scale. intended, mainly, as a protection against fire. Water is pumped up, by steam power, from a well near the old Durbar Haveli in the town. A Reservoir is provided and pipes laid along some of the principal streets with stand posts at convenient intervals. The works were named the "Snell Fire-Protective water-works" in honour of Col. F. W. Snell, and have proved of the greatest value as a protection against fire in those localities in which the pipes are laid.

Scheme for providing the town with drinking water, and as a fire protective measure for every part of the town, in process of realization through the private munificence of His Highness.

91. The protection thus afforded, however, covers only certain parts of the town. There are other parts to which it would be extremely desirable to extend the same degree of protection in this matter. And, over and above the complete protection, against fire, of every part of the town, the need has been felt for a scheme which would, at the same time, ensure to the people of the town a plentiful supply of good wholesome drinking water. Thanks to the private munificence of His Highness, such a scheme is already in process of realization.

Manner in which the above complete scheme is to be carried out.

92. Besides the "Snell Fire-Protective Water-works" referred to in para: 90 above, there is another scheme of water-works which supplies the Palace and the Summer Villa &c with water. The source of supply of the former (the well near the old Durbar Haveli) yields but a limited quantity of water and is incapable of extension. The well built, in recent years preceding the famine – for the latter scheme – was purposely made sufficiently large to be of use in connection with a more extensive scheme, whenever it should be found convenient to undertake such a scheme, and there is plenty of room for other wells if the construction of such should be found necessary hereafter. Between the point of commencement of the "Snell Fire-Protective water-works" and the very ample source of supply of the later scheme, there is a space of about a mile, and for connecting the two works all that was necessary was to lay 8 " pipes along this distance. The laying (and changing where necessary) of pipes in all the different localities of the town and the providing of additional stand posts and hydrants was all the additional work necessary to make the scheme a complete one for the whole town. The funds required for this purpose come to Rs 35,205, and His Highness was very graciously pleased to grant the whole of this sum from his private purse. The work was commenced on 22nd March last, and may be expected to be completed by December next, very considerable progress having already been made. When completed, the cost of the entire scheme of water-works for the town of Nandod will come to Rs 1,24,731.

The Municipal Officer.

93. The Municipal Officer, Mr. Harmukhram Atmaram Mehta, is a most active and energetic officer who does his work thoroughly and efficiently, without ever sparing himself. He draws no separate salary as Municipal Officer, the work being merely tacked on to

his ordinary duties as Treasury Officer. Mr. Harmukhram's municipal. work is, however, as heavy as his treasury work, and he performs it in a very conscientious and thorough-going manner.

V. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Civil Hospital at Nandod and Dispensaries at the several Taluka stations.

94. There is a Civil Hospital at Nandod and a Dispensary at each of the Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod, viz, at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada. Accommodation for in-door patients has been provided at the Jhagadia Dispensary as well as at the Hospital at Nandod.

Number of patients treated and average daily attendance.

95. The following table gives the usual statistics in regard to the total number of "out-door" patients treated ("new admissions"), and the average daily attendance, at each of these institutions.

No.	Name of Institution.	Total no. of new (out-door) patients treated.		Average daily attendance of outdoor patients.	
		1902–3	1903–4	1902–3	1903–4
1	Nandod Civil Hospital ...	21,961	24,223	277	285
2	Nandod Jail Infirmary ...	57	44	1	3
	Total Nandod	22,018	24,267	278	288
3	Jhagadia Dispensary ...	4268	4283	74	85
4	Bhalod " ...	4682	6289	41	77
5	Valia " ...	2415	2184	36	39
6	Gardeshwar " ...	183	843	15	17
7	Dediapada " ...	290	234	7	4
	Total	33,856	38,100	451	510

Jail Infirmary.

96. The Jail Infirmary is not a separate medical institution. Sick prisoners are kept in a separate ward at the Jail and are looked after by the Chief Medical officer who is also the Jail Superintendent, medicines &c being sent from the Civil Hospital. The "Infirmary" has been separately shown in the above statement simply because sick prisoners treated at the Jail have a separate register kept for them and are not included in the Civil Hospital registers.

Indoor patients.

97. There were 33 indoor patients kept for treatment at the Nandod Hospital during the year of report against 24 during the year preceding, the average duration of each indoor patient's stay being 22 days for the former year as against 24 days for the

latter. At the Jhagadia Dispensary 3 patients were kept for treatment as in-door patients during the year of report as against 4 in the year preceding.

Increase noticeable in the statement in para : 96.

98. The year was a comparatively healthy one. Ordinary malarial fever, the principal complaint in these parts, was less prevalent than it usually is. The increase noticeable in the statement given in para : 96 represents, therefore, only increased advantage taken, by the people, of the free medical institutions provided for them by the State.

Prevailing diseases.

99. The prevailing diseases were, as usual, fever, skin diseases, eye diseases, and bowel complaints. All parts of the State were, I am humbly thankful to say, free from plague throughout the year as they have, fortunately, been, since the commencement of the epidemic in the Presidency, with the exception of the brief interval noticed in paras : 82,83 of the last Administration Report. The measures then taken, as detailed in paras 83 @ 88 of the above Report, appear, in so far as it is possible to judge, to have answered the purpose they were intended to serve, and there has been no recrudescence of the disease since the last case occurred on the 24th December 1902.

Vaccination.

100. The Vaccination arrangements of the State are under the control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Gujrat Registration District. Four Vaccinators are employed by the State and their work is tested by the Sanitary Inspector of the Broach District, working under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujrat. The work done by the Vaccinators during the year under report exhibits a slight falling off, the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations having been, respectively, 3286 and 22 for the year of report as against 3646 and 37, respectively, for the year preceding. This decrease is attributed by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the fact that two Vaccinators were ill during a portion of the year when it was not possible to send substitutes for them.

State Veterinary Department.

101. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod under an experienced Veterinary graduate (who is also Fouj Superintendent). Any cattle brought by the public are treated free at this Hospital which serves also for animals belonging to the State and the horses of the Risala, Police, and Bindressi sawars. 852 cattle (" new admissions ") belonging to the public were treated at the Veterinary Hospital, during the year under report, as against 451 during the year preceding. The Veterinary Officer also pays a personal visit to any village from which a serious out-break of cattle disease is reported, and, in ordinary cases, furnishes the Taluka officers with medicines and directions. Such assistance was given, during the year under report, by the Veterinary Officer, in the case of 23 villages, in 8 of which the out-break of cattle disease was serious enough to require a personal visit from the Veterinary Officer. The epidemic disease, in most of these cases, was " malignant sore throat ". 255 cattle were attacked, out of which 154 died and 101 recovered. As already stated (para: 77 above), all expenditure in connection with the State Veterinary Department is charged to the Fouj, and not to the Medical, Department. The satisfactory character of the work done by the Veterinary officer has already been referred to in para : 78 above.

102. The medical work on the Rajpipla State Railway, which was volunteered for by Mr. Darasha D. Khambata, Medical officer in charge of the Jhagadia Dispensary, has been entrusted to that officer, at the request of the Durbar, by the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway (under whose management the line is). The discharge of these railway medical duties by Mr. Darasha, during the year of report, has been thoroughly satisfactory. All on the line, in need of medical assistance, have had such assistance rendered to them much more promptly than would have been possible if the work had been left to the ordinary Divisional Medical attendant on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, whose head quarters would be situated at a great distance from the R. S. Line, whereas Jhagadia is a conveniently situated station on the Line itself.

Medical work on the Rajpipla State Railway.

103. The total cost of the Medical Department, including vaccination, but excluding - as shown in para: 101 above - all Veterinary charges, came to Rs 12,643 for the year under report as against Rs 16,018 for the year preceding. The decrease is due to the fact that during 1902–3 an expenditure of about Rs 4000 had to be incurred on account of special measures in connection with the plague which had prevailed, as stated in para : 99 above, during a portion of that year. (This sum included the cost of " mándvas " (huts) for segregation camps, &c, &c, cost of medicines and disinfectants given free to all, cost of feeding poor patients and their attendants, &c, &c,). There was, happily, no occasion for expenditure of this special character during the year under report.

Total expenditure of the Medical Department, not including that of the Veterinary Department.

104. Dr. E. D. Patel, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, is an able and experienced graduate of a British University and has been at the head of the Medical Department of the State, and in charge of the Civil Hospital at Nandod, for the last 18 years, during which he has succeeded in bringing the department as well as the Hospital to a high state of efficiency and usefulness. The excellence of Dr. Patel's work as Jail Superintendent has been referred to in para : 83 above, and the remarks therein made apply also to his work as head of the most important medical institution in the State and as the chief administrative officer of the department. Since April last, Dr. Patel has proceeded to Europe in attendance upon His Highness. The work of the Taluka Medical officers has also been satisfactory, and one of them, Dr. D. D. Khambata of Jhagadia, has been efficiently doing duty as Chief Medical Officer during Dr. Patel's absence in Europe.

Officers of the Department.

VI. EDUCATION.

105. The State Educational institutions were formerly under the direct control and management of the Bombay Presidency Educational Department. In 1901–2, Government were pleased to transfer them exclusively to State control and management. The schools continue to be managed, in every detail, in the same manner as before, however, and on the same lines as similar institutions in the neighbouring British Districts. All employes of

Control and management of the Educational Department.

the department are entitled to pension privileges from the Rewakantha Educational Pension Fund to which the State pays pension contributions at the prescribed rates, under the terms sanctioned by Government at the time of the transfer of the department to State control.

(A) *English Education.*

The Nandod High School.

106. There is a High school at Nandod with a staff consisting of a Head Master and nine assistants, the Head Master and two of the Assistants being Graduates in Arts, and the rest of the Assitant Masters under-graduates.

Numbers on the Register and daily attendance during the year of report as contrasted with the year preceding.

107. As will be seen from the following table, the number of students under instruction at the High school has remained almost stationary, being 149 at the end of the year under report as against 147 at the end of the year preceding, and the same may be said in regard to " average daily attendance " :—

	No. on the Register at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance
1902 – 1903	147	123. 4
1903 – 1904	149	120.21

The University Matriculation and other examinations and results.

108. The School succeeded in passing the satisfactory number of * 7 boys out of 10 sent up, at the Bombay University Matriculation Examination held during the year as against 5 passed during the year preceding. Of the 7 successful students, two had taken Sanskrit, 4 Persian and, 1 Gujrati as their second language. The annual examination of the other standards was, as usual, held by the Head Master and his assistants and the results were fairly satisfactory.

School Final Examination Class.

109. The school had, up till now, no class, distinct from the ordinary Matriculation class, for the University School Final Examination. One has been started during the year of report.

Extension to the School Building.

110. The existing High School Building having been found to be somewhat inadequate for the accommodation of the different classes, an additional block, consisting of two class rooms, was constructed during the year.

Boarding House.

111. There is a Boarding House – (a separate State building given by His Highness for the purpose, last year in honour of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation) – attached to the High school, which is proving a great convenience to mofussil students. There are 13 boarders availing themselves of it at present.

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* In addition to these, one of those whom the Head Master had not considered quite up to the mark and had not given a certificate, also appeared –with a private certificate– and passed.

Reduction in school fees.

112. It had been represented to His Highness for some time, and enquiry proved it to be correct, that the existing fee rates pressed somewhat heavily on the poorer parents, and that a reduction was necessary. His Highness was accordingly pleased very generously to sanction, during the year under report, a reduction in the fee rates of nearly 50 percent, as the following table will show :—

Standard.	Former rate of fee.	Reduced rate.
I	0 - 8 - 0	0 - 4 - 0
II	0 - 12 - 0	0 - 8 - 0
III	1 - 0 - 0	0 - 8 - 0
IV, V	1 - 8 - 0	0 - 12 - 0
VI, VII	2 - 0 - 0	1 - 0 - 0

Free studentships.

113. The numbers of free students and those paying half fees were 20 and 3, respectively, during the year under report, as against 18 and 2, respectively, during the year preceding.

Ordinary scholarships for the High school.

114. There are 10 ordinary scholarships, attached to the High school. These are so distributed through the different standards as to render it possible for a boy to win a scholarship from standard to standard if he has the ability to do so. These scholarships are intended mainly for boys coming from outside the town of Nandod for studying at the High school. Besides these scholarships many poor students receive regular help in the shape of school books, &c, from His Highness.

Special scholarships for higher education.

115. In addition to the above, special scholarships are awarded by His Highness, from time to time, for higher studies. Of the seven students who passed the Matriculation Examination during the year, one was awarded a scholarship the stipend attaching to which will be at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 15 per mensem for the first year, until the scholar passes the Previous Examination in Arts, and will then be raised to ~~Rs~~ 30 per mensem until he has successfully gone through the Medical College course. Similar scholarships were granted in former years for studies in Engineering and in Arts, and one of the successful scholars, who passed the L. C. E. Examination in the First class, and with Forestry as a special subject, is at present in State service as an Apprentice Engineer.

Future career of Matriculated students.

116. Since it was raised to the status of a High School, from that of an Anglo - Vernacular School, in 1874, the School has passed 29 boys at the University Matriculation Examination, and it would be interesting to enquire how these have employed themselves after leaving school. It is gratifying to find that a

very fair proportion of these successful school-boys have gone in for higher education. It would appear that out of the 29 who matriculated, as above,

11 took up the Arts course, of whom one passed the final B. A. Examination (with second class honours), 9 are now reading for the final B. A., and other examinations in Arts, and one had to leave the College and seek employment.

1 took up Engineering and passed a very creditable final examination, as already stated.

1 joined the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution in Bombay.

1 became a Pleader in the State and

2 more are studying Law.

2 have joined the Grant Medical College in Bombay, and

1 is reading for the Previous Examination with the intention of taking up the study of medicine after passing that examination.

19

Thus 18 out of the 29 have devoted themselves to higher study, whilst, of the remaining 11, two will probably join College next year, 8 have obtained employment in the Revenue, Postal and Educational Departments, in different districts, and one, who had previously joined an Arts College, is a candidate for employment. A very satisfactory proportion of the boys have, thus, exhibited a laudable desire for acquiring higher education after passing the University Entrance Examination and have not looked upon that Examination merely as something entitling them to claim admittance to service.

The High School staff.

117. Throughout the year under report, as well as during the year preceding, the school has been under the charge of Mr. Datatraya Khanderao Gupte', B. A., the Head Master, whose conscientious hard work and entire devotion to duty merit warm praise. His great ability, his zeal for the moral as well as the intellectual well-being of his pupils, and the hard work he does for them, beyond school hours as well as during school hours, are well-known and are very widely appreciated.

(B) *Primary Education.*

No. of Primary Schools.

118. The number of Primary schools remained the same as before, viz 81, as shown below :—

Gujarati Boys' Schools (including the Police and Paltan School)	75
Do — Girls' — Do	5
Urdu School	1
	81

119. Besieds the five Girls' schools; girls' classes are attached to some of the Boys' schools and afford the means of rudimentary instruction to a considerable number of girls in small villages where the opening of separate girls' schools would be out of the question.

Girls' schools, and girls' classes attached to Boy's schools.

120. The following table shows the numbers of pupils on the registers of the Boys' and Girls' schools, respectively, and their average daily attendance, for the year under report as compared with the year preceding :—

Numbers attending the Primary schools and average daily attendance.

Class of Primary Schools.	1902 - 3				1903 - 4			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average No. on the Register for the year.	Average daily attend-ance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average No. on the Register for the year.	Average daily attend-ance.
Boys' Schools (Gujrati & Urdu)	76	3063	3023.1	2183.2	76	3268	3162	2208
Girls attending classes attached to Boys' schools.	—	400	396.4	257.6	—	307	342	218
Girls' schools,	5	309	317.7	210.8	5	300	299	202
	Total Girls	709	714.1	468.4	—	607	641	420
Total	81	3772	3737.2	2651.6	81	3875	3803	2628

Increase and decrease in numbers.

121. It will be seen from the above statement that there was, in regard to Boys' schools, a satisfactory increase of 205 in the numbers on the Register at the end of the year under report as compared with the year preceding, the numbers having risen from 3063 to 3268. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 9 in the case of students of the 5 Girls' schools, the number having fallen from 309 to 300. And in the case of girls' classes attached to boys' schools the number of pupils fell from 400 to 307, showing the large decrease of 93, which is to be regretted. It is explained, however, by the fact that the continued presence of girls in these classes is necessarily of a much more uncertain character than is the case with regular girls' schools.

Trained teachers and Training school scholarships.

122. The Head Mistresses of all the girls' schools and the Head Masters of most of the boys' schools, as also the higher assistants, are trained men, that is to say they are teachers who have gone through a regular course of training for teacherships at the Male or Female Training College at Ahmedabad. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships, according to prospective needs, at these colleges to ensure a regular and adequate supply of trained teachers.

Other scholarships in connection with Primary schools.

123. Besides the Training school scholarships, 2 scholarships of Rs 4 each per mensem, are attached to the main vernacular school at Nandod in order to enable Bhil boys from the mofussil coming to that school for studying in higher standards than those taught in the primary schools in their own villages; and, in every primary school, monthly prizes (which answer to small scholarships) are awarded, for attendance, to all girls, irrespective of caste, and to all boys belonging to the so called backward classes (Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, &c, &c, as well as Mussulmans) who have attended a certain number of days during the month.

Free studentships and rate of fees.

124. All boys belonging to the above classes, and all girls without distinction as to class or caste, in primary schools, are exempt from the payment of the school fees. In regard also to boys belonging to other classes (such as Banias, Brahmins, &c) which take a keener interest in education, free studentships are allowed on a liberal scale, and the fee rate for those who have to pay fees is small, being one anna per month for all the standards.

Number of children belonging to the backward classes.

125. The following table will show the proportion of school-going children belonging to Mahomedans and the other educationally "backward classes" (Bhils, Dhankas, &c.) to the total number of children on the Registers of the Primary Schools :—

Class of schools.	1902 – 3			1903 – 4		
	Total No. on Registers as shown in para : 120 above.	No. belonging to the backward classes.	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2.	Total No. on Registers as shown in para : 120 above.	No. belonging to the backward classes.	Proportion of col. 6 to col. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary Schools, including Urdu School.	3063	894	29.1	3268	979	29.9
Girls in classes attached to Boys' Schools. ...	400	51	7.1	307	28	4.6
Do in separate Girls' Schools. ...	309			300		
Total girls.	709	51	7.1	607	28	4.6
Total.	3772	945	25.	3875	1007	26.

As is only to be expected, female education in these classes is in an extremely backward condition. As regards boys, however, it is satisfactory to note that of the total number of 3268 on the Registers at the end of the year, 979, or quite 30 percent, were drawn from these classes which, although they--the Bhils and Dhankas-form the bulk of population of the State are, everywhere, so extremely backward in regard to education that they are generally known by the name of the " backward classes ". As will be seen from para : 123, however, everything that could be done for winning these people – as well as Mussalmans – to a regard for the education of their children is done. Many of the schools in the State are kept up almost exclusively for the benefit of Bhil children and any village which presents the prospect of a roll-call of 15 or 20 children is considered fit to have a school and has it.

The Revised standards and " Kindergarten ".

126. The Revised Gujrati standards and the Kindergarten system of instruction have now been in operation in the State Primary Schools for some time and our school masters have done fairly good work in connection with them. Thanks to the interest kindly taken in the matter by Mr. Pendarves Lorry, Educational Inspector, N. D., we have been enabled to send one of our masters for special instruction in these revised standards at the Ahmedabad Training College this year.

127. The Schools in the town of Nandod had the very great advantage, last April, of a visit from Mr. Lorry, and, in regard to the above question of the revised standards and Kindergarten instruction, he was pleased to make the following general remark in addition to remarks in greater detail recorded by him in the books of the several schools separately :—

Visit by Mr. Pendarves Lorry, the Government Educational Inspector, N. D.

" I was exceedingly pleased with what I saw. The work is excellent, and a very intelligent attempt has been made to teach according to the new standards. Great credit is due to the Inspector of Vernacular schools who seems to have a very fair understanding of the new methods of teaching ".

Mr. Lorry was pleased to devote considerable time to each school (the High School as well as the Primary Schools above referred to) and to observe in each class visited by him, the method of teaching adopted by the Class Master and the extent and accuracy of the children's knowledge. And after watching this, he was good enough to point out and correct such defects as came under his observation, the result being much greater practical benefit to teachers and pupils alike, than would result from any amount of paper examination. The best thanks of the Durbar are due to Mr. Lorry for the trouble he was thus pleased to take and for the many very valuable suggestions which he has made and which will receive due attention.

128. Mr. Kalianrai Keshavlal Thakor, the Inspector of Primary Schools, has been in charge of the department of Vernacular instruction throughout the year under report as well as during the year preceding, and has worked with the conscientious zeal and ability which have always characterized his work. He has evinced the keenest interest in the introduction of the revised standards and taken a great deal of personal trouble to ensure their being properly taught. Mr. Lorry has spoken in terms of well-merited praise of his work in this direction, and his other work has been equally satisfactory. He has to examine every school in his charge once a year and to pay as many of them as possible a second visit, and, in order to accomplish this work, he always travels very energetically about his charge. The administrative work of his department is also thorough and satisfactory in every respect.

The Inspector of Primary Schools.

129. The results of the annual examinations were, on the whole, very satisfactory, as many as 70 percent of those presented for examination having passed under all the heads of their respective standards. The following figures will be found to be of interest in connection with the Primary Schools of the State :—

Results of the annual examinations of the Primary Schools.

(1)	No. on the Register on the 31st March 1904.	3,875
(2)	Average No. on the Register for the year 1903-4.	3,803
(3)	Average daily attendance for Do.	2,628

(4)	Numbers on the Registers at the time of the annual examinations of the several schools.	3,826
(5)	Number presented for regular examinations (excluding all " below-standard " children as well as absentees)—	2,956
(6)	No. passed under all heads.	2,079
(7)	Percentage of Item (6) to (5)	70

Public Service Examination.

130. Seven boys from Primary Schools in this State passed the Public Service Examination held at Broach during the year, one of them being placed at the top of the list of successful candidates for the entire Broach centre.

(c) *Physical Education.*

Gymnasium and Cricket Club at Nandod.

131. There is a Gymnasium attached to the Nandod High School under a specially qualified Gymnastic teacher. Boys from all the schools in Nandod avail themselves of the Gymnasium, separate hours being kept for the High School and the Vernacular Schools. There is also a Cricket Club, and separate grants are allotted to each. For the High School boys attendance either at the Gymnasium or at the Cricket Club is compulsory. Both institutions seem to be greatly appreciated by the boys. His Highness takes much personal interest in cricket and the special prizes he gives from time to time are a great encouragement to the boys.

Gymnastic classes attached to Schools outside Nandod.

132. Gymnastic classes are attached to 12 of the Primary Schools outside Nandod. The Head Masters of these schools are qualified for the work and receive special allowances for doing it.

(d) *General.*

Nandod Library.

133. There is a Public Library in the town of Nandod towards the maintenance of which the State contributes an amount equal to $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the amount realized from members' subscriptions. It is in a fairly flourishing condition.

Distinguished visitors to the Schools.

134. All the Educational Institutions in the town were, as usual, visited, during the year, by the Political Agent who was pleased to evince keen interest in them and to express satisfaction with the work done by them. These schools had also the rare good fortune to receive an unofficial visit from Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice of Bombay, and Lady Jenkins, and the keen and sympathetic interest which they were graciously pleased to evince in education, particularly the education of the poorer classes, was most warmly and gratefully appreciated by all.

135. The following is a general summary of the numbers under instruction in all classes of schools in the State:—

General educational statistics.

Class of School.	Number at the end of			
	1902–3.		1903–4.	
	Schools.	Students.	Schools.	Students.
High School.	1	147	1	149
Primary Schools.				
Boys	76	3063	76	3268
Girls	5	709*	5	607*
Total Primary Schools	81	3772	81	3875
Grand total	82	3919	82	4024

Taking the population of the State at 1,17,175, the above figures give a proportion of something over 34 school-going children to every thousand of the population, a small enough average which is to be accounted for only by the fact that the bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils and Dhankas who care very little for education in spite of the very liberal special measures adopted with the view of inducing them to avail themselves of the schools provided for them by the State.

Total expenditure of the Department.

136. The total expenditure of the department came to ~~Rs~~ 42,598 for the year of report as against 45,776 for the year preceding. The apparent decrease during the year of report is not due to any reduction in establishments, or the like, but to the fact that the amount for 1902–3 included certain payments made in that year on account of the year which preceded it.

VII PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works expenditure for the year of report and the year preceding.

137. As shown in Appendix No. XII, the total expenditure on Public Works came to ~~Rs~~ 85,338 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 70,067 during the year preceding. The above sum of ~~Rs~~ 85,338 does not include any expenditure on account of the water works extension scheme sanctioned

* Inclusive of girls attending special girls' classes attached to Boys' schools.

during the year (for Rs 35,205) and referred to in para : 92 above. Expenditure on account of this work began to be incurred after the commencement of April last whereas Appendix XII is for the 12 months ending the 31st of March last. A great part of the work has, however, already been done since the above date and it will, it is hoped, be completed in the course of the next few months.

Working expenses of the Rajpipla State Railway.

138. The figures for expenditure given in the last paragraph include the expenditure on the Rajpipla State Railway, which, for the year under report, came to Rs 31,474 as against Rs 29,112 for the year preceding, as finally adjusted in the State's account books during each period of 12 months.

Railway receipts and nett earnings.

139. As against the above figures of expenditure, the Railway receipts for the same period came to Rs 42,237 for the year of report as against Rs 40,753 for the year preceding, which give a nett profit of Rs 11,641 for the year of report as against Rs 10,763 for the year preceding. The capital expenditure on the Railway was considerably over 13 lakhs of rupees, so that the figures, above given, of nett profit, represent a return of much less than one percent on the capital expenditure incurred on the construction of the line.

The usefulness and value of the Railway.

140. Notwithstanding these somewhat poor results, however, the Railway has proved a real blessing to the State, particularly during famine times, as explained in para : 107 of the last Report. And, as therein shown, irrespective of the question of earning a profit, there can be no question that it will have, and is already having, a most potent indirect influence on the prosperity of the State. I beg to take this opportunity to tender the best thanks of the Durbar to the Authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the keen and sympathetic interest they have always shown in the well-being of the line, which is under their management, and for their constant efforts to make it a paying concern.

Expenditure on Public Works other than the Railway.

141. Excluding the Railway, the main item of public works expenditure is that of " communications ", a sum of Rs 22,416 having been spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Smaller sums were spent on " buildings " and " miscellaneous public improvements " (which include water-supply &c) as shown in Appendix XII.

Do — Do.

142. It is hoped that in the near future the State will be in a position to spend much more money on public works than has been possible during the last year or two on account of provision having to be made for the annual instalments in repayment of the Famine loans with which Government were graciously pleased to assist the State during the famine. Besides, most of the urgent needs of the State, in the way of public works, have already been supplied by the roads constructed during the

famine, as relief works, in addition to the roads and other works constructed, mostly before, and some after, the famine. I beg to give below a list of the principal public works constructed since 1875

List of important Public Works in the State.

	Item.	Amount of expenditure. (*not including* that on ordinary repairs.
(1)	The Rajpipla State Railway.	Rs. 13,04,697
(2)	Metalled and unmetalled Roads, a total length of 235 miles.	6,69,125
(3)	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Gateway, Victoria Jubilee Library, Harsidhi tank and temple, and other public buildings.	3,12,704
(4)	Distillery buildings, *Sowars'* lines of stables, officers' Bungalows and other buildings for state purposes, the Chhatra-vilas Palace, &c.	4,82,485
(5)	Jail, Police and Paltan Lines.	1,58,763
(6)	Public Offices at Nandod and Thana Kacheris.	2,00,398
(7)	Dispensaries & Hospitals.	44,889
(8)	School Buildings.	71,100
(9)	The Karjan Training works, (for the protection of the town of Nandod from the inroads of the River Karjan), and Wells & Tanks.	1,97,754
(10)	The Nandod Water-works, the complete scheme referred to in para : 92 above.	*1,06,106
		35,48,021

Explanations in connection with the above List.

143. The amounts shown in the above list do not include, expenditure on ordinary repairs on any works. Nor does the list include works constructed prior to 1875, nor any small works constructed at any time by civil agency. The list also excludes the Shewan Memorial Clock Tower, a fine structure which adorns the town of Nandod and which was constructed not at State expense but by *private subscription* in commemoration of the splendid services rendered to the State by Mr. Alexander Shewan, I. C. S., who, as already stated in a previous part of the report, was Administrator of the State for a period of close upon seven years. Other works of public utility, constructed by private subscription are, similarly, excluded from the list.

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* This represents the amount actually expended up to the end of the State year 1903-4 (30th June 1904). The total amount of the estimate for the work is Rs 1,24,731 as shown in para : 92. The balance (Rs 18,625) - not included in the above list-will be fully spent before the work is completed, (as it is expected to be) in about three months hence).

144. The Department of Public Works was under the control of Mr. Bhagwandas H. Dalal L. C. E., the State Executive Engineer, throughout the year under report as well as during the year preceding. In Mr. Bhagwandas, the State possesses an able Engineer who has always worked with conscientious zeal and unremitting energy. The numerous roads &c constructed during the Famine, as well as the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Gateway, the Chhatravilas Palace, the entire water works scheme, with the exception of the portion constituting the " Snell Fire Protective water works ", and numerous other works will always bear testimony to the good work he has done for the State. He is also the State Forest Officer and his work in connection with that department will be dealt with in another part of the report. In carrying out the mechanical part of the water works scheme, the telephone installation, &c, Mr. Bhagwandas has received valuable assistance from Mr. Kashiram Morlidas, the State Mechanical Engineer and Press Superintendent.

The Executive Engineer.

VIII. PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

(a) Agriculture.

(1) *Season and rainfall.*

145. The season has, on the whole, been a very favourable one, and it must be recorded with most devoutly grateful feelings that the progress of recovery from the effects of the famine, referred to in the last report, has continued unchecked during the year of report and has, if anything, been more marked than during the year preceding. In referring to the beginnings of that recovery, last year, His Highness said (Para : 115 of the last report) —

Character of the season.

> " It is impossible to give adequate expression to the sense of relief and gratitude which filled the hearts of all when the prospects of the season were assured, when it was felt that we had once again been blessed with an abundant harvest and a really prosperous year, and that the dark days of the Famine were at last over. It is the humble and fervent prayer of all that the year may prove the dawn of an era of uninterrupted prosperity such as agriculturists in these parts had been accustomed to before the Famine ".

This prayer has, it must thankfully be acknowledged, been answered in so far as the year 1903-4 is concerned, and that year has, if possible, proved one of even greater prosperity, than its predecessor, to the sorely tried agriculturists of these parts.

146. The monsoon had many features in common with that of the year preceding. It commenced late. There was practically no rain during June, only 29 cents having been registered during that month. The first considerable fall of the season was on the 5th of July when there was 1.43 Inch of rain, followed, after an interval of slight rain, by 1.70 Inch on the 17th of the month. Then there was more or less heavy rain almost every day, the heaviest falls being 4.78 Inches on the 26th and 5.12 Inches on the 28th. The total rainfall for July was 22 Inches 80 cents. In August there was some rain almost every day though the total registered during the month was not very heavy, being only 5 Inches 29 cents. September, again, was, like July, a month of comparatively heavy rainfall, 16

Progress of the monsoon.

Inches and 98 cents having been registered during the month. With the end of September the regular monsoon ceased. There was no rain in October and none in November, December and January. But about the end of February and the beginning of March 77 cents of rain was registered at Nandod, the fall at the other Taluka stations being heavier, in some places as much as 1½ inch and more. The following table gives monthly details of the year's rainfall as registered at the Nandod Civil Hospital :—

		Inches
April	1903	0- 0
May	,,	0-20
June	,,	0-29
July	,,	22-80
August	,,	5-29
September	,,	16-98
October	,,	0- 0
November	,,	0- 0
December	,,	0- 0
January	1904	0- 0
February	,,	0-70
March	,,	0- 7
	Total	46-33

Effect of the year's rainfall on the different crops.

147. The late commencement of the monsoon did not cause the anxiety it would otherwise have caused because similar experience in the previous year had not been attended by any injurious results. Sowing operations generally were retarded until the 1st week of July, but proceeded apace after that. The continued fall of rain interfered with the growing of cotton, to a considerable extent, however, and in many places the fields sown with this crop had to be ploughed up and re-sown. Late as the sowings of this crop already had been, this made them very much later still, and the future of this, financially the most important of the crops grown in the State, came to be looked upon with a very considerable degree of anxiety and misgiving. To add to this, there was absolutely no rain in October, whereas usually there is an inch or more of rain in this month which greatly helps the cotton crop as well as all the Rabi crops; and for the cotton fields ploughed up and *resown*, as above, this year, the need of some late rain was very severely felt. There is no doubt that the outturn of cotton would have been very poor all over the State, and particularly so in the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas, had it not been for a most timely fall of rain about the end of February. As already stated it amounted to 77 cents at Nandod but was more than double that in those Talukas where the cotton outlook was particularly unpromising. " Unseasonable " as this rain was, and entirely out of the monsoon months, many people feared that it would do a great deal of damage. But it proved to be just what was wanted and was, in reality, most seasonable in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in connection with the year's cotton crop, and it practically saved the situation. It revived the cotton plants, fresh and most healthy bolls appeared everywhere in great abundance, and a very satisfactory increase of yield was the consequence. Nor did this late rain do any damage to any of the other crops stand-

ing. Rather the reverse, and the cotton harvest, as above, was an exceptionally good one. All the Khariff crops (Bajri, Kodra, Juvari, Til, &c) had yielded fair harvests and the Rabi (cold-weather) Juvar, til, and castor seeds; gram and other pulses; wheat; tobacco; &c, also did very well.

(2) *Agricultural Produce*

148. The chief crops grown in the State are -

Principal crops grown in the State.

Kapás (Cotton)
Kodra
Bajri
Juvar (Kharif and Rabi)
Til (Sesamum) — Do.
Castor oil seeds — Do.
Rice
Toor
Gram
Other pulses.

The above are the most important from the point of view of " extent of cultivation ". Tobacco and sugarcane are grown to a limited extent in some of the villages of the Jhagadia, Nandod, and Bhalod Talukas. Wheat is grown to a small extent, as a Rabi (or coldweather) crop. The rice grown in the State is principally of the coarser kinds, and is sown like the other crops. *Transplanted rice* is grown only in certain villages of the Valia Taluka and in a few villages of the Jhagadia Taluka. In the Rani villages of the State, Kodra is the chief staple. But two other inferior kinds of grain, Banti and Morio, also form an appreciable proportion of the food of the people inhabiting those villages, as do also many edible forest roots and vegetables. Maize (Makai) also is much grown in the Rasti as well as the Rani villages, but principally in " Vadas " or large vacant spaces surrounding, or near, people's huts and enjoyed rent-free upto the limit of half an acre. It is not allowed to mature with a view to providing a supply of food grain for the year, but is eaten, roasted, while the grain is yet green and soft. It is the first crop of the season, being, as a rule, ready in September. The chief fruit-trees are the Mowra and the Mango. Brab-trees are the principal toddy producing trees and abound all over the State. Date trees are found in only some villages of the Dediapada and Valia Talukas.

149. The following statement shows the areas under the different kinds of crops during the year under report and the year preceding. The information embodied in the statement includes

Acreage under the different crops during the year of report and the year preceding.

(1) State Rasti villages (which are all under a survey settlement).

(2) State Rani villages managed on the plough-tax system.

(3) Dumala (alienated) villages - Rasti as well as Rani.

The information embodied in the statement, affecting villages under class (1), above, is fairly accurate and reliable, that concerning villages under classes (2) and (3) is approximate only. The statement does not include information concerning villages under the Sagbara and Vadi Feudatory Estates.

Crop.		Area sown in 1903-4		Area sown in 1902-3	
		Acres	G.	Acres	G.
1	Cotton	33,869	24	31,612	28
2	Juvar	27,799	2	31,586	37
3	Bajri	18,515	26	23,345	14
4	Rice	15,922	1	13,251	26
5	Kodra	12,779	10	13,663	23
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	9,520	16	8,214	21
7	Moong and Arad (Pulses)	3,309	4	3,488	30
8	Gram	1,725	0	912	1
9	Tobacco	1,572	31	1,851	23
10	Banti (coarse grains in the Hilly tracts)	1,944	16	1,527	4
11	Morio (coarse grains in the Hilly tracts)	910	28	138	26
12	Wheat	799	30	413	11
13	Vegetables, Plantains & other garden produce	637	0	611	14
14	Others.	26,688	9	25,249	29
		1,55,992	37	1,55,867	7
	Deduct land twice cropped ——	538	16	57	37
	Nett area cropped.	1,55,454	21	1,55,809	10

Cotton, the most important crop of the State.

150. As already stated, cotton is by far the most important crop of the State, commercially. Cotton cultivation is very remunerative, and almost the whole of the year's crop is exported for ready money. As will have been seen from the statement given in the last paragraph the area under cotton during the year under report exceeded the area under the same crop during the year preceding by more than 2200 acres, and the average yield per acre was more than usually satisfactory. What proved the most potent factor in determining the value of the year's cotton crop to the cultivators was, however, the high prices which

prevailed during the greater part of the season. Heretofore the highest point usually reached was Rs 100 per Bhar, (= 960 lbs) of Kapas (unginned cotton) and the ordinary average about Rs 80 per Bhar. That (Rs 80 per Bhar) was the average taken in the last Administration Report (para : 118). This year, however, the prices reached as high a point as Rs 150 per Bhar, a rate never heard of since the days of the Bombay Share mania. And this point, or something very near it, was maintained during a considerable part of the season. During the rest of the season also the ruling prices were very much higher than they have ever been during recent years, and Rs 120 per Bhar (960 lbs) may very well be taken as a fair average for the season.

Value of the year's cotton crop.

151. The average yield may safely be assumed to have been half a Bhar (480 lbs) per acre, so that the total of the year's outturn of " Kapás " comes to 16,934½ Bhars (Acres 33,869 × ½). At the average value (Rs 120 per Bhar) taken in the last paragraph, the total value of the year's crop of cotton realized by the cultivators, thus, comes to Rs 20,32,086, (Bhars 16,934½ × Rs 120). The normal land revenue demand for the State year may be taken, in round figures, at about 4¾ lakhs of rupees (Rs 4,75,000). So that this one crop alone was worth to the ryots much more than four times the total land revenue payable *for the year* by the entire body of cultivators to the State. In other words, their realizations from this *single* crop left with the cultivators of the State, as a class, more than 15½ lakhs of rupees (Rs 15,57,000) after paying to the State every pie of the total land revenue demand payable to it for the year. And in addition to this, the entire value of food grains and seeds grown over the area actually under cultivation during the year, viz 1,22,123 acres (Acres 1,55,992 *minus* the 33,869 acres under cotton), remained with the Ryots, and, as stated in para : 147, above, all of these crops had yielded fair harvests.

Disposal of the cotton and other agricultural produce grown in the State.

152. Almost the whole of the cotton grown in the State is exported to Bombay and more of it went, Via Ankleshwar, by the Rajpipla State Railway, during the year under report than during previous years. Til (sesamum) is also largely exported, as are also castor seeds and Bajri. though to a smaller extent than Til. The Bajri of certain villages near Nandod fetches a somewhat higher price than that from other places in the Broach Market. Kodra and the inferior food grains, Banti and Morio, grown in the Rani villages, are not exported to any appreciable extent, being retained for local consumption. Large quantities of Mowra flowers and Mowra seeds (" Doli ") are also exported.

Locusts.

153. Locusts appeared during the year in parts of the Dediapada, Gardeshwar and Nandod Talukas. They came from the East (the Khandesh Mehwas side) but fortunately passed away without doing much damage except in a few individual cases. (Since the close of the year of report, two flights of locusts appeared from the same side in April and May 1904. They were large full grown red locusts and were identified as the " Accridium Succinctum " type by the Entomologist to the Government of India at Surat. Many of these locusts fortunately passed away and many perished. But a pretty considerable number remained and must

have laid eggs, though it is extremely difficult to find any. Only a very few have been found so far. The ploughing up of fields in which eggs might be supposed to have been laid was the first expedient tried. But this was impracticable in the case of large stretches of waste lands. Other measures are also being taken, and rewards of three annas per lb. of locusts and one rupee per lb. of eggs are given. No rewards have been claimed for eggs so far though a few eggs have been found by village servants in one or two villages. The localities in which eggs are suspected to have been laid are watched and steps taken to destroy the hoppers as soon as they should be hatched and should appear above ground. At present very few locusts are to be seen. Many perished in the ordinary course after the egg-laying period. Many are also devoured by storks and other birds and some destruction of locusts is, also, probably attributable to small insects found inside of them. Mr. Lefroy, the Entomologist to the Government of India at Surat, was good enough to favour the State with a visit on the 8th Instant, and the best thanks of the Durbar are due to him for the many very valuable suggestions and advice with which he was good enough to help us both during his visit and by correspondence before and since then. No damage has fortunately been done to the tender growing crops by the locusts so far and it is hoped none will be done hereafter and that the measures being adopted for the destruction of the hoppers will prove effectual.)

Experiments in Egyptian Cotton.

154. The late lamented Mr. J. N. Tata was good enough to give His Highness small quantities of seeds of four different varieties of Egyptian Cotton, and experiments were made with these in different parts of the State during the year under report. Many of these required irrigation whereas to the local agriculturists irrigated cotton is something he has no faith in. When he can get a fairly remunerative crop of ordinary indigenous cotton without the trouble and expense of artificial irrigation he does not understand why he should burden himself with these for the sake of possibly slightly enhanced returns. However, some agriculturists were persuaded to sow small areas in their fields with irrigated cotton and to water them according to the instructions given in Mr. Tata's notes. Some experiments were also made with unirrigated cotton. But they all failed, irrigated as well as unirrigated. In the case of some the plants flowered but no bolls appeared while in other cases a satisfactory number of bolls did appear but then rotted and were lost. It is proposed to conduct an experiment this season in one of the small State gardens at Nandod under the personal supervision of the Suba and this experiment, it is hoped, may prove more successful.

(b) *Forests.*

Demarcation work. Forest Reserves and Babul plantations.

155. The demarcation work reported to be approaching completion in para: 122 of the last Administration Report was completed during the year, and the total demarcated area, formed into Reserves, and to be worked hereafter, by compartments, as such, comes to 409.33 square miles of forest proper and 2.53 square miles of Babul plantations in the Rasti, or a total area of 411.86 square miles, as per details given below :-

Taluka	Forest Reserves sq. miles.	Babul Plantations sq. miles.
Nandod	60.91	0.48
Bhalod	23.78	2.05
Jhagadia	20.83	0
Valia	58.93	0
Gardeshwar	80.91	0
Dediapada	163.97	0
	409.33	2.53

Forest area.

156. As has already been stated, roughly about $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the entire area (1517$\frac{1}{2}$ squre miles) of the State consist of hilly and more or less jungle covered tracts. Only about half of this, however, would deserve to be called " good Forest ", and it is the best part of this that has been demarcated and formed into Reserves–to the extent of 409.33 squre miles –, as above.

Working Plans for Reserves. Management of " non-Reserve " Forest areas.

157. The preparation of " Working Plans " has now been taken in hand, and Reserves will in future be managed strictly in accordance with them, care being taken to leave as extensive privileges to the Ryots as is compatible with efficient forest conservancy. The rest of the forests will be managed on a less strict plan and as much land as may at any time be required will be thrown open for cultivation out of this area.

The system under which Forest Revenue is realized, The " Dan " system.

158. The system under which forest revenue is realized is what is known as the " Dan " system, under which State subjects, and others with permission, are at liberty to cut forest produce and to remove it for export by prescribed routes on payment of " Dan " at appointed " Nakas " or stations. Although this levy is called a " Dan " or " Duty ", and though it is levied, as above, at the time of export, there is nothing in it of the nature of an " export duty ". It represents merely the value, or rather a fraction of the value, of the State's right of porprietorship over the forest produce removed.

Precautions taken for preventing the Dan system resulting in a deterioration of the State Forests.

159. Precautions are taken for preventing the deterioration of the State's Forest which would otherwise be certain to ensue from the rather too extensive liberty allowed to the Ryots in the matter of cutting timber at will. In regard to certain valuable kinds of timber, a girth limit is prescribed below which no tree could be cut. The cutting of certain kinds, e.g., teak, in certain areas, is absolutely prohibited, for a time, when such prohibition is found to be essential for the growth of that particular kind of timber, and regulations are laid down for the cutting of trees flush with the ground in order to ensure a healthy after-growth.

Privileges conceded to State subjects in regard to the free use of Forest produce.

160. Several very valuable privileges are conceded–subject to such alterations from time to time as may be found necessary–to State subjects in regard to the free enjoyment of forest produce which is the property of the State. Thus, for example, grazing in the State forests for all cattle belonging to

State subjects residing not only in the Rani or forest part of the State but in all Rasti villages as well, is entirely free. Similarly, all State subjects, whether living in Rasti villages or Rani, may cut and bring to their own villages, for storage, as much grass as they require for their own cattle or for sale within the State entirely free of any payment to the State. All State subjects are also at liberty to cut and remove as much firewood as they require for domestic purposes entirely free. And all State subjects belonging to the Bhil and similar classes, are allowed to cut and remove firewood in cart loads as well as in head loads, also *for sale* within the State, without having to make any payment to the State, the proprietor of the wood thus removed. The removal of minor produce by the Bhils for their own use or for sale within the State is also free, and permits are liberally given for free timber for house building and agricultural purposes, under prescribed Rules.

161. The principal items of Forest produce are-

Principal items of Forest produce.

I Superior timber (Teak &c).
II Inferior timber.
III Bamboos.
IV Firewood.
V Inferior forest produce.

Of superior timber, teak had been almost exclusively reserved for a considerable period until a cutting on an extensive scale had to be undertaken about nine years ago for providing sleepers for the Rajpipla State Railway. After that, the remaining supply of teak as well as of other valuable kinds of timber suffered heavily during the famine when concessions had to be made, on a very extensive scale, for cutting and selling, by head loads, valuable timber as well as other forest produce. This allowed a large number of people to earn a comfortable livelihood during those distressful days, but it had the effect, at the same time, of practically ruining parts of the State forests. Gradual improvement, however is already taking place. Bamboos had been seeding for some years in one part after another, and this had considerably reduced the supply of this most important forest produce of the State. Owing also to the prevalence of plague and famine in those Districts which were the greatest customers for this article, such bamboos as were obtainable did not find a ready sale. The revenue of the department from this source had, therefore, been falling for some time. This year, however, a new crop has been obtained in those parts in which the bamboo had first seeded. And there has also been a revival of the demand for bamboos. Marked improvement is, therefore, perceptible in the revenue from this item. As regards firewood, thanks, in a great measure, to the personal exertions of the State Forest officer who, for the last two years, has been dealing departmentally with the Babul plantations (the trees in which had fully matured), and with kherdi firewood in the neighbourhood of those plantations, a good revenue has been realized, and the Railway has had an appreciable addition made to its traffic. Taking the working of the department in connection with all items, there has been a very satisfactory revival from the extremely depressed condition into which trade in forest produce had fallen from the commencement of the famine period.

162. The following table will show the income and expenditure and the nett profit of the department for the year under report as compared with the year preceding :—

Income, expenditure and nett profit of the department for the year of report and the year preceding.

Income			Expenditure			Nett profit	
Item	Amount in 1902-3 (year ending 31-3-1903)	Amount in 1903-4 (year ending 31-3-1904)	Item	Amount in 1902-3 (year ending 31-3-1903)	Amount in 1903-4 (year ending 31-3-1904)	In 1902-3	In 1903-4
	Rs	Rs				Rs 13,411	Rs 40,150
Timber	3,706	14,799	Supervision	6,226	5,577		
Firewood	8,057	26,221	Protection	10,525	9,400		
Bamboos	11,212	12,569	Working	2,508	7,933		
Grass	3,657	2,096	Reserves	498	402		
Minor produce.	6,105	7,323	Miscella neous	0	8		
Miscella-neous	431	462	.	.	.		
Total	33,168	63,470	Total	19,757	23,320		

163. The above figures are for the year of report, which ends on the 31st of March, and are somewhat misleading as affording guidance for the correct comparison of one forest season with another. The natural year for this is the year ending 30th June, which is also the State year. And, I believe, in British Districts the submission of the reports for the Forest Department is for the year ending the 30th of June. For the purpose of forming a correct estimate, therefore, of the extent of improvement – or the reverse – in regard to each of the principal items of revenue, for two forest seasons, it is necessary to have figures for the year ending the 30th of June, and these are given in the following statement :—

The same for the Forest year proper, ending the 30th June.

Income			Expenditure			Nett profit		Remarks.
Item	Amount during the year ending 30th June 1903.	Amount during the year ending 30th June 1904.	Item	Amount during the year ending 30th June 1903.	Amount during the year ending 30th June 1904.	For the year ending 30th June 1903.	For the year ending 30th June 1904.	
	~~Rs~~	~~Rs~~		~~Rs~~	~~Rs~~			† Includes payment on account of the furlough allowance of a former State Forest officer.
Timber	8,569	14,988	Supervision	6,356	†7,543	~~Rs~~ 19,852	~~Rs~~ 30,901	
Firewood	19,224	26,422	Protection	9,930	10,119			
Bamboos	8,254	17,106	Working	8,163	* 19,831			* Includes certain expenditure belonging to the previous year adjusted in the accounts during this year.
Grass	3,681	2,068	Reserves	464	292			
Minor produce	4,530	7,488	Miscellaneous	0	10			
Miscellaneous	507	624	.	.	.			
Total	44,765	68,696	Total	24,913	37,795			

164. The results embodied in the statement given in the last paragraph are, it will be seen, much less marked as regards the difference Remarks on the above. between the two years, than are those given in the statement in para: 162. The latter, however, are for two arbitrarily fixed

periods of twelve months whereas the former (those given in para: 163) are for two periods each of which represents the working of a complete forest season, and although, as above, they show that the improvement exhibited by the season af 1903–4 over its predecessor was much less marked than would appear to have been the case from a perusal of the statement in para: 162, they are the correct results. Moderate as they are, however, they are highly satisfactory, and show good development in connection with every item of receipts, but particularly so under Bamboos, the revenue from which rose from Rs 8,254 for the season of 1902–3 to Rs 17,106 for the season of 1903–4. The nett profit of the Department rose from Rs 19,852, for the former season, to Rs 30,901, for the latter.

The State Forest Officer.

165. Mr. Bhagwandas H. Dalal, L. C. E, who holds the combined appointment of State Forest Officer and Executive Engineer, is a Second Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in British service, whose services have been lent to this State. His work as an Engineer has been referred to in para: 144 above, and the same zeal, ability, and thoroughness characterize his work as State Forest Officer also. The combination of the two appointments does not prevent his doing full justice to the requirements of each, and is a decided gain in point of efficient working, e. g., in such matters as the construction of forest roads, leading from main roads into the heart of the forest, and similar works in which both departments are interested. The thoroughly efficient manner in which his work in both departments is done reflects great credit on him.

(c) *Trade.*

Perfect freedom of trade. No import, export, or transit duties, with the exception of light Municipal Octroi for the town of Nandod and a light export duty on the produce of the Mowra tree.

166. Trade is perfectly free. There are no import, export, or transit duties, with the exception of a light Municipal Octroi for the town of Nandod, referred to at para: 87 above, and a light export duty of Rs 2 per Kalsi (two annas per maund) on the produce of the Mowra tree, when exported beyond State limits. With these exceptions, there is nothing in the nature of an impost on trade, whether at the time of export or import or while in transit. The revenue recovered by the Forest Department, although known by the name of "Dán" or "duty" and although levied, mostly, at the time of export, is, as already stated, not of the nature of an export duty, but represents merely a fraction of the value of the exclusive proprietory right of the State in the forest produce removed.

No road tolls.

167. Nor are tolls levied on any of the State roads, metalled or unmetalled.

Principal articles of export. Forest and agricultural produce.

168. The principal articles of export are-

(1) Forest produce.

(2) Cotton.

(3) Mowra flowers.

(4) Oil seeds (Til (sesamum), castor seeds, and Doli (Mowra seed)).

(5) Bajri, Juvar, and other grains.

Akik stones " Cambay agate. "

169. " Akik stones," the raw material out of which the beautiful articles known as " Cambay agate," are manufactured, are found within the limits of Ratanpur and certain other villages of the Jhagadia Taluka in the Western part of the State, and form an important article of export, the place to which they are exported being Cambay where alone (in the Province, and, perhaps, in the Presidency) skilled artizans able to manufacture these articles are to be found. Attempts have been made from time to time to induce some of these men to come and settle in Rajpipla territory, so as to allow of the manufacturing of these articles being carried out on the spot where the raw material is found. But all such attempts have hitherto failed: the men cling to their native place, although, as far as is known, they are not in thriving circumstances; they (the real workers) do not appear to be liberally treated by the merchants who conduct the business and swallow the lion's share of the profits.

Other articles of export. Bamboo mats, baskets, &c. Kohond stone wares.

170. The only other articles of export are mats, baskets, and other articles made of bamboo, and rough articles made of inferior kinds of wood. A rather soft kind of stone is found within the limits of the village of Kohond, in the Valia Taluka, and is manufactured into grinding stones, mortars, &c, which are exported in small quantities.

171. The principal articles imported are —

Principal articles of import.

(1) Salt
(2) Ghi
(3) Groceries
(4) Wheat
(5) Rice
(6) Kerosine Oil
(7) Metals and articles made of metals
(8) Europe piece - goods.
(9) Other articles of European manufacture

Wheat is grown in the State only to a very limited extent and there is very little of rice of superior kinds. There is, consequently, a considerable import trade in both these food grains.

No record kept of the quantities and value of imports and exports.

172. There being no customs duties on exports or imports, there is no regular record kept as to quantities exported or imported, and no valuation of any exports and imports is made. There are no means, therefore, of forming an accurate estimate of the volume of trade. In regard to some of the principal items of export, however, fairly approximate estimates can be framed from other data available.

173. Thus, it has been shown, para : 151, that the total value of the cotton crop grown in the State during the year of report came to ~~Rs~~ 20,32,086, and almost the whole of the cotton grown within the State is exported. The figure for last year was ~~Rs~~ 13,11,880, the difference being due, to a considerable extent, to the high prices which prevailed during the year of report. All but a small proportion of the above amounts may be taken as the value of exported cotton. In regard to the value of the other important items of export, viz. Forest produce, we have no particulars available with the exception of the amount of *revenue* realized from the forest produce exported, and this represents, as already stated, a fraction of the value of such produce. In the case of minor forest produce, e. g. Beedee leaves, &c, the gross value of the produce is many multiples of this revenue, or " Dán ", levied at the time of export. In the case of bamboos the gross value is from four to six times the Dan, in regard to timber, a little less. So if we took four times the Dan realized as the gross value of the forest produce exported it would be a fair estimate. Taking the figures of revenue as given in para : 162 above, and deducting therefrom such revenue as should be omitted from calculation in framing this estimate (e. g. grazing fees), the estimate of gross value is, approximately, ~~Rs~~ 2,66,000, for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 1,64,336 for the year preceding. As to Mowra flowers, besides what is required for distillation purposes at the Nandod Sadar Distillery, large quantities are stored, in the Rani tracts by the Bhils to provide food for cattle and men, and the balance is exported. The value of exports approximately comes to ~~Rs~~ 8,000 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 12,000 for the year preceding, and for Akik ~~Rs~~ 12,000 and ~~Rs~~ 15,000 for the two years, respectively. The gross value of these four important items of export is, therefore, as shown below :—

Valuation of export of Cotton, Forest produce and Akik.

	1902–3	1903–4
Cotton	13,00,000	20,21,000
Forest produce	1,64,000	2,66,000
Mowra flowers	12,000	8,000
Akik	15,000	12,000
	14,91,000	23,07,000

174. There is a considerable export trade in oil seeds and some of the more important food grains such as Bajri, Juvar, &c. But in regard to these, there are, in the absence of any registration of export statistics, no data to hand which would permit of a fairly accurate estimate being framed. It might be noted, however, that during the last two years people have been chary of exporting food grains, being anxious to store as much as they could afford to do.

Export of oil seeds and food grains. Storing of the latter.

175. The population of the State is mainly agricultural and the chief sources of their maintenance are cultivation of the land and forest work. Of manufactures there is very little with the exception of coarse Dungari Cloth, bamboo mats, baskets and similar other articles made of bamboo, flat trays and other articles of inferior kinds of wood, and the Kohond stone work referred to at para : 170 above.

Manufactures.

Ginning factories.

176. There are ginning factories at the villages of Pardi and Avidha in the Jhagadia Taluka and at Poicha in the Nandod Taluka where much of the cotton grown in the State is ginned before export. Kapas (unginned cotton) purchased by foreign merchants, however, is often exported as it is, and ginned at Ankleshwar.

Fairs and places of pilgrimage.

177. A small amount of trade is done at the numerous places of pilgrimage in the State, at the time of the annual fairs. Both banks of the River Narbada are considered sacred. But several places on the Rajpipla, as well as the opposite, bank are held in particular sanctity. By far the most widely known place of pilgrimage on the Rajpipla bank is Sulpahan. The temple there (" Sulpaneshwar ") is situated in wildly romantic scenery on the Khandesh Mehwas frontier, and is visited by pilgrims from all parts of the Presidency. Kumbheshwar, near Jior in the Nandod Taluka, is another important place of pilgrimage on the banks of the Narbada. At " Dnyaniji's Temple " at the village of Motasanja, in Jhagadia, a fair is held which continues for about a month during which a pretty considerable amount of trade is done. Another Hindu fair of more than local importance is that held at Gumandev, also near Jhagadia. At the villages of Amadla and Kali, in the Nandod Taluka, what are called " Chul " Fairs are held where people who have taken vows to do so, come and walk, barefooted, on small bits of ground covered with hot embers. The shrine of Báwá Ghor, near Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka, is held in great sanctity by Mahomedans all over the Province. † Ratanpur is supposed by some to be Ptolemy's " Mountain of agates ". Bawaghor was an Abyssinian saint and the ‡ legend is that a long time ago, the Goddess Makhandevi lived on the top of the Ratanpur Hill, and near her continuously burned a lamp with so strong a light that the Prophet Mahomed at Mecca asked Shaikh Ghori Siddi (or Bawaghor) to see whence the light came. He came, accordingly, to this place, and on his arrival, Makhandevi sank into the ground, and Bawaghor settled on the spot and worked miracles. Besides its importance as a place of pilgrimage, the shrine of Bawaghor used, until a few years ago, to be much in vogue as a place of trial by ordeal. Suspected persons used to come, or, rather, to be brought, from many parts of Gujrat, to prove their innocence by successfully undergoing the ordeal of passing through a loop formed by the intertwined branches of a Ráyan tree close to the shrine. Failure to do this was held to prove the guilt of the unfortunate person submitting to the ordeal. The practice must have been a source of tyranny and blackmailing in the case of many a wrongly suspected person, and the State at first tried to control it, and then put a stop to it altogether. The shrine of Bawaghor, however, still fully retains its importance as a place of pilgrimage. The State has assigned a village for the maintenance of the tomb. There are many other places of pilgrimage in the State but they are only of small local importance. The total number of pilgrims and the amount of trade done at the fairs held at all these places are estimated to have been, respectively, 52,150 persons and ~~Rs~~ 18,600 during the year under report as against 40,000 persons and ~~Rs~~ 7,000 during the year preceding.

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† " Ratan ", or " Ratna, " = a gem

‡ Vide Campbell's Rewa Kantha Gazetteer, p. 168.

IX. REVENUE & FINANCE.

(a) *General.*

178. The chief sources of the revenue of the State are

Chief sources of revenue. Land, Forest, Abkari and Opium.

(1) Land,

(2) Forest, and

(3) Abkari and Opium.

Receipts under these and other heads as also disbursements under all heads have been dealt with in Appendices Nos VIII and IX and all increases and decreases for the year under report as compared with the year preceding fully explained in the remark columns of the said Appendices. It is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat in this place the remarks made in the said statements. As has already been explained in the earlier parts of this Report, however, the figures given in all the Appendices to the Report are for the year ending the 31st of March and thus embrace incomplete portions of two State years (ending the 30th of June) without being a perfect presentment of the state of things in any one completed State year or season. An attempt will, therefore, be made, in section (*b*), below, to give for the chief items of revenue above mentioned, a brief and complete account for the State year ending the 30th of June, which alone is the year which could permit of the items in question being completely and satisfactorily dealt with.

Appendices VIII and IX showing gross receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, with explanations of increases and decreases under each head.

Section (*b*) below will show the state of things for the chief items of revenue, for the State year ending 30th June which alone could permit of the items in questiou being satisfactorily and completely dealt with.

179. A large revenue used formerly to be derived from Import, Export, and Transit duties. Since their abolition, (para 165 above) for the encouragement of trade, the three items above mentioned, viz; Land, Forest, and Abkari and Opium have formed the mainstay of the State's Treasury, and all three items are peculiarly liable to be affected by the character of the season. They *were* so affected by the Famine and the effect was much more than of a temporary character. The extent of the quasi permanent deterioration thus caused was briefly summarized in para 137 of the last Administration report, and it would be convenient in this place to give an extract from that report in order to permit of an intelligible statement being made as to the progress of recovery from the said deterioration during the year of report :—

More or less permanent effect of the famine on the three principal items of revenue, viz; Land, Forest, and Abkari and Opium.

> "The State's revenue, thus, consisting mainly of the items mentioned in the last paragraph, (items which depend almost entirely on the character of the season) the famine of Samvat 1956 (A. D. 1899-1900) and the rat famine of Samvat 1958 (A. D. 1901-2) naturally not only had a most

disastrous effect on the revenues of the *years concerned*, but also did damage of a more or less permanent character to the finances of the State generally. Thus, not only was the recovery, during the above years, of the land revenue due for them only a small fraction of what it ought to have been, not only had large remissions, general and special, to be given as shown in previous reports, but also the *permanent* land revenue of the State has suffered a substantial decrease. This revenue which was reduced to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs after the assignment of villages to my brothers, has, by the effect of the two famine years above mentioned, been brought down to something like $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (Rs 4,50,000) *for good years in future* unless there is extension of cultivation, which, I hope, there will be. Forest, before the famine, yielded a normal revenue of about a lakh (Rs 1,00,000). By reason of the free concessions made during the famine years, portions of the State's forests were so completely ruined that- owing to these and the other reasons already referred to (para: 125 above)- the State's forest revenue has been reduced to only about a third of the normal amount above mentioned. During the year under report the revenue realized was only Rs 33,168, during the year preceding Rs 38,497; and for the year under report, the realizations would have been much less than the sum above mentioned (Rs 33,168) had it not been for the departmental work in connection with firewood referred to in para 127 above. Abkari and Opium revenue has suffered similarly."

Progress of recovery during the year under report from the deterioration described in the last paragraph.

180. The progress of recovery from the deterioration above described has, it must thankfully be acknowledged, been highly satisfactory during the year under report. The permanent land revenue demand has already risen to more than Rs $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs (being over Rs 4,77,000). Under Forests, if we take the year ending 31st March, gross receipts have risen from Rs 33,168 to Rs 63,470, and nett profits from Rs 13,411 to Rs 40,150 (Para 162, above). Or, if we take the year ending 30th June (as would be more appropriate-vide para 163) the gross receipts of the Department have risen from Rs 44,765 to Rs 68,696, and its nett profit from Rs 19,852 to Rs 30,901. Under Abkari too, (vide para 190, below, and Appendix VIII) the whole of the minimum guaranteed revenue for the year has been realized and a good sum recovered against the outstandings of former years (which still remained due by the Farmer after he had had a remission of over Rs 64,000 on account of the famine of 1901-2 and the writing off of large sums on account of the famine of 1899-1900).

Famine debt.

181. Over and above the effects described in para 179, the famine, also left a legacy of debt for the future. The State having exhausted a small Reserve Balance of over five lakhs of rupees, and paid large sums out of current revenues for several years, in meeting the cost of the construction of the Rajpipla State Railway, had no recourse left but to borrow funds for meeting the exigencies of the Famine. A balance of Rs 75,000 remaining in the hands of the B. B. & C. I. Railway after fully paying the cost of the construction of the Line (Rs 13,04,697) was withdrawn from them and Government were graciously pleased to render most prompt and generous assistance by advancing the sum of Rs 6,25,000. With the help of this total amount of Rs seven lakhs in cash and by making free concessions,

on a very extensive scale, in the State forests, as well as by exhausting all the other resources of the State, every attempt that could possibly be made was made to afford relief to the people during that unfortunate period of dire distress. Had it not been for the extremely generous help so kindly and promptly rendered by Government in the matter of advancing this loan, however, the difficulties of the situation would have been enormously increased, and His Highness and his subjects will always cherish with feelings of the deepest gratitude the memory of the very generous and practical sympathy which Government were so graciously pleased to show at a most critical time. A portion of the loan has been repaid by instalments fixed by Government as shown below:-

Rs	22,500	In	May	1901
,,	22,500	,,	,,	1902
,,	100,000	,,	,,	1903
,,	100,000	,,	,,	1904
Rs	2,45,000.			

The balance of Rs 3,80,000, still remaining due, will, it is hoped, all be repaid (by annual instalments of a lakh of rupees each) in the course of the next four years.

(b) Principal Revenue paying Departments.

(1) *Land Revenue.*

Demand, collections, and balances for the State year ending the 30th June 1904.

182. The figures of receipts under this head, as shown in Appendix No VIII (which embraces, as already shown, the period from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904) include realizations on account of two State years, (ending 30th June), viz 1902-3 and 1903-4, besides some outstandings of former years. The following figures will give a clearer idea, than that derivable from the statement above mentioned, of the working of the Department for the year 1903-4.

(1)	Total Land Revenue Demand for the year.	Rs 4,77,393-10-7
(2)	Collections during the year, against the above demand.	Rs 4,16,274-15-4
(3)	Balance remaining unrecovered at the end of the year (i. e. on the 30th June 1904)	Rs 61,118-11-3

Of the sum of Rs 61,118 remaining, as above, uncollected at the end of the year, Rs 28,025, payable in one sum on account of certain Bhatha lands in the Jhaghadia Taluka, were paid in shortly after the end of the year (30th June 1904) whilst, of the balance, still unrecovered, of something over Rs 33,000, remissions to the extent of Rs 566 have already been sanctioned and numerous other sums will have to be written off (even in the case of the revenue of an excellent year like this, this course becomes necessary, here and there, owing to a variety of reasons) and a very small balance remaining for recovery will, it is hoped, come in later on.

183. The following table will show the areas and assessment of lands relinquished, and of those taken up for cultivation, during the year under report and the year preceding, thus indicating the progress of extension of cultivation during the two years.

Lands relinquished and taken up for cultivation-Progress of extension of cultivation.

Year	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Improvement during the year i. e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over lands relinquished.		Deterioration during the year, i. e. excess of lands relinquished over lands taken up.	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs		
1902-3	2,012	6,633	4,185	10,187	2,173	3,554	Nil	Nil
1903-4	1,140	2,877	5,140	11,738	4,000	8,861	Nil	Nil
More in 1903-4 than in 1902-3	.	.	955	1,551	1,827	5,307	.....	.....
Less in 1903-4 than in 1902-3	872	3756	.	.	.	.	.....	.....

Remarks on the above statement.

184. It will be seen from the above statement that the area and assessment of lands relinquished were less by 872 acres and Rs. 3,756 during the year under report as compared with the year preceding, while the area and assessment of the lands taken up for cultivation during the year of report exceeded those of the year

preceding by 955 acres and Rs 1,551. It will also be seen that the improvement during the year of report, i. e., excess of lands taken up for cultivation, over those relinquished, was to the extent of 4,000 acres assessed at Rs 8,861 as against acres 2,173 and Rs 3,554, respectively, for the year preceding. In other words, lands bearing an assessment of Rs 10,187 were taken up for cultivation during 1902-3 as against lands bearing an assessment of Rs 6,633 relinquished during that year. Whilst for the year of report, lands assessed at Rs 2,877 were relinquished as against new lands assessed at Rs 11,738 taken up for cultivation-a very satisfactory rate of progress for both years, but much more marked for the year of report than for the year preceding.

Tagavi advances.

185. To the Tagávi advances of Rs 1,24,361 made since the Famine (mainly for the purchase of bullocks) an addition of Rs 13,460 was made during the year of report, also, – principally –, for the same purpose.

The Suba and other officers of the Department.

186. For the very satisfactory character of the year's work of the department, great credit is due to the Suba, Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai Desai, a very zéalous, energetic, and painstaking officer of great experience and proved integrity. All the Thándars and Mahalkaries have also worked zealously and well. Special mention might be made of Mr. Khandubhai Pragji Desai, Thandar and First Class Magistrate of Jhagadia, (a British officer lent to the State) whose work in connection with the leasing out of certain Bhatha lands in his Taluka during the year particulary merits commendation.

(2) *Forest Revenue.*

Paras 155 to 165, above, referred to.

187. Regarding this important item of revenue, reference need only be made to paras 155 @ 165, above, in which the results of the working of the Department for the year have been fully dealt with.

(3) *Abkari and Opium Revenue.*

Chief sources of Abkari Revenue.

188. The chief sources of the State's Abkari Revenue are,

1 Country liquor.

2 Toddy.

3 Europe liquors.

4 Duty on Mowra flowers exported.

5 Hemp drugs.

1. Country liquor The Central Distillery and Still head duty system.

189. As regards country liquor, the Central Distillery and Still head duty system prevails. There is a Sadar Distillery at Nandod where all liquor required for consumption within the State is distilled and is thence sent to the several shops through Depôts.

190. The right to manufacture and retail country liquor is given to a farmer who guarantees a minimum revenue. The farm is generally for a period of three years. That now current is for the triennial term commencing from the 1st August 1903 and the annual minimum guaranteed revenue is as shown below:-

Farming of the right to manufacture and retail country liquor.

Minimum guaranteed revenue for the triennial term which commenced on 1st August 1903.

1903-4.	Rs 75,000
1904-5.	Rs 80,000
1905-6.	Rs 85,000

The revenue for the year of report has been fully realized. The amount shown in Appendix VIII is, it may be noted, much in excess of the sum above indicated as payable for the year. The difference is explained by the fact that much of it is on account of outstandings which remained due (and still remain due) after the grant of the remissions referred to in para 180 above.

191. For facility of supply, there are three Depôts outside Nándod, two of them being under the Farmer's own management and one (that at Jhaghadia) under State management. Except in the case of shops supplied by the Jhaghadia Depôt, duty is charged at the time liquor is issued from the Distillery. In the case of shops under the Jhaghadia Depôt it is charged at the time it leaves the Depot.

Depôts for supply of liquor.

192. There are four rates of duty, based upon the rates prevailing in the neighbouring British, Baroda, and Mehvas Districts, as shown below.

Different rates of duty.

Tract.	Duty on liquor (Per Gallon)	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
1. Highest Duty Tract. ...	Rs 2- 4-0	Rs 1- 4-0
2. Second Tract.	2- 0-0	1- 0-0
3. Third Tract.	1- 8-0	0-11-0
4. Lowest Duty Tract. ...	0-12-0	0- 6-0

193. The number of shops open at the end of the year was 91 as against 88 open at the end of the year preceding. These figures give an average of 1 shop to about 17 miles, the total area of the State being taken at 1517½ miles.

Number of shops. Average, 1 shop to about 17 miles.

194. The total consumption of country liquor during the year under report as compared with the year preceding was as shown below.

Consumption of liquor. Average per head per annum.

Kind of liquor	1902 - 3	1903 - 4
	Gallons.	Gallons.
25° U. P.	8,384	13,486
60° U. P.	30,875	68,327
	39,259	81,813

Taking the population of the State at 1,17,175, the above figures give an average consumption of 33½ drachms per head, per annum, for the year under report as against 16½ drachms for the year preceding.

195. As regards the rather high average, generally, two causes should be noted, viz, (1) the fact that much of the liquor consumed in the State is of the weaker strength (60° U. P.) whereas in many districts the stronger description (25° U. P.) is consumed in a much larger proportion: and (2) the fact that the bulk of the population of the State consists of the liquor-drinking classes. (Bhils, Dhánkás, Machhis, &ca).

Explanation of the high average consumption of liquor per head per annum.

196. The very high rate of average consumption of liquor, per head per annum, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding, represents not so much absolute increase of drunkenness, as recovery from the depressed condition into which people had fallen after the famine, and a return to normal conditions. High as the average is, it is much below that of pre-famine days. For instance, in the year 1895-96, it was 45¼ drachms per head per annum, and in some years, still higher.

Explanation of the very high rate of average consumption for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

197. As regards Toddy, the State has always pursued a very liberal policy with the Bhils. The privilege of tapping toddy trees, on payment of a small fee, is conceded to them in respect of toddy trees not only on lands in occupation but also on all State waste and Forest lands. The rate of fee is four annas per tree per annum except in the Rasti villages of the Jhaghadia and Valia Talukas, where it is one rupee per tree. The toddy drawn in return for this small fee is allowed not only to be used for personal consumption but also to be sold within the village except in the Town of Nandod where the Toddy owners must sell their toddy to the farmer who alone has the right to retail it at appointed shops in the Town. For this privilege the farmer pays the State a separate fee which – for the present triennial contract – has been fixed at Rs 150 par annum. Inclusive of this sum the realizations from toddy fees came to Rs 4,265 for the year of report as against Rs 4,172 for the year preceding.

2. Toddy.

198. Complaint is often made, particularly by the Abkari contractor, that the State is keeping its toddy fees too low, and that by raising those fees it would not only derive a much larger revenue from toddy, but would also, at the same time, considerably increase its revenue from country liquor. There is no doubt that the present conditions under which toddy is almost free, tend to keep down the sales of country liquor, and that if toddy were made dearer, more resort would be had to country liquor than is the case at present and the revenue from country liquor would, consequently, be very much larger than it is, for drink of some kind the Bhil must have, and will have whenever he can afford it. But cheap toddy keeps the Bhil happy. It is comparatively a harmless drink, and the substitution for it of country liquor to any large extent would not tend to the happiness and well-being of this poor, and numerically the most important, class of the State's subjects.

Cheap Toddy. Inexpediency of making it much dearer.

199. The privilege of selling Europe liquors at the Europe shop at Nandod (which is the only shop in the State, for the sale of Europe liquors at present) also forms part of the Abkari farm, for which the Farmer pays a separate fee of Rs 150 per annum to the State.

3 Europe liquors.

200. As regards Mowra flowers, as has already been stated, the Bhils are permitted to gather these flowers from all Mowra trees situated in State waste and Forest lands as well as in occupied lands, without having to make any payment for this very valuable privilege. They can sell these flowers to local merchants or outsiders as well as to the Abkari contractor (for distillation at the Nandod Distillery) and they keep quantities themselves, to serve, when necessary, as food for men and beasts, (though, it is to be feared, some of it is used for illicit distillation also, although all possible endeavours are made for checking the latter). It is only when the purchaser exports the Mowra flowers beyond State limits, that he has to pay the duty of Rs 2 per Kalsi (0 – 2 – 0 per maund) already referred to, and the privilege to levy this duty also forms part of the Abkari contractor's farm, for which he makes the State a separate payment of Rs 2,200 per annum.

4 Duty on Mowra flowers exported.

201. The Abkari farm thus consists of the four items above dealt with, viz country liquor, retail sale of toddy in the town of Nandod, Europe liquors, and the privilege of collecting the Mowra export Dan; and the normal annual revenue from these four items, under the triennial contract now in force, is as shown below :–

Normal Abkari Revenue under the present contract.

1	Country liquor minimum guaranteed amount – Rs		* 80,000
2	Retail sale of toddy in the town of Nandod.	„	150
3	Europe liquors.	„	150
4	Mowra Dan.	„	2,200
			Rs 82,500

Adding to this, about Rs 4,000 per annum on account of realizations from toddy fees, at the rates specified in para : 197, above, the total of the State's

* Average of the three years' minimum guarantee, Rs 75,000 + 80,000 + 85,000.

normal revenue from these four sources comes to Rs 86,500 per annum (not many years ago it used to be as high as Rs 1,25,000). The excess of the amounts shown in Appendix VIII, for the year of report, over those of the normal Abkari revenue as detailed above, has been explained in the concluding portion of para : 190 above.

Intoxicating drugs.

202. The item of intoxicating drugs (Bhang and Ganja) is managed separately from the Abkari farm which embraces only the four items mentioned in the last paragraph. Under an arrangement recently concluded with Government all Bhang and Ganja required for local consumption is purchased, under permits from the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from a Government Bonded ware-house on payment of full duty plus the price charged by the owner of the Ganja. $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the duty are subsequently refunded to the State by Government. The revenue derived from the sale of these drugs by the State is insignificant, having been Rs 79 during the year of report as against Rs 68 during the year preceding.

Opium

System of management.

203. As regards Opium, under a special arrangement concluded many years ago, all opium required for local consumption is allowed to be purchased free of duty, under permits issued by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha. The right to retail opium is farmed and the Farmer pays the State a duty of ~~Rs~~ 5 per lb on actual sales (there is no minimum guarantee). The following are the chief sources of opium revenue :-

(1) The duty above mentioned.

(2) An establishment contribution made by the Opium Farmer at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 125 per mensem.

(3) A compensation allowance of ~~Rs~~ 500 per annum received from Government on account of loss to the State of opium transit duty formerly levied by it.

Opium revenue.

204. The total realizations from these sources came to ~~Rs~~ 7,788 during the year under report as against Rs 7,814 during the year preceding as per details below :-

			1902-3	1903-4
(1)	Duty on sales	Rs	5,939	5,955
(2)	Establishment contribution	,,	1,375	1,500
(3)	Compensation from Government.	,,	500	333*
			7,814	7,788

Number of Opium shops.

205. The number of opium shops open at the end of the year under report was 23, as against 22 open at the end of the year preceding, giving an average of one shop for every 66 square miles of the State's area.

Consumption of Opium.

Average per head per annum.

206. The quantity of opium sold during the year of report was 1182 lbs. 32 tolas $94\frac{1}{4}$ grains as against 1026 lbs. 10 tolas $77\frac{1}{2}$ grains during the year preceding, giving an average consumption of the drug,

* Smaller amount received from Government on account of a change in the British year for Opium revenue.

of 73 grains per head per annum for the year of report as against 63 grains for the year preceding. The reasons for the increase are the same as those given in para : 196 above, in the case of country liquor. As in that case, the average is still very much below what it used to be in prefamine days.

Offences against the Abkari and Opium Laws.

207. A staff of six Abkari and Opium Preventive Inspectors, with a sufficient number of peons under each, is maintained for the exclusive duty of preventing and detecting crimes under the Abkari and Opium Laws. The Regular Police also have the same duties assigned to them as part of their ordinary work. The following table will exhibit the number of cases which came up for trial before Magistrates under the Abkari and Opium Acts during the year of report as compared with the year preceding, to-gether with requisite details concerning those cases :—

Year.	Brought over from previous year.		During the year.		Total.		Number of accused persons convicted.	Number discharged.	Number remaining for trial.
	No. of cases.	No. of accused persons.	cases.	persons.	cases.	persons			
Under the Abkari Act 1902-3	.	.	114	136	114	136	109	25	2
1903-4	2	2	222	282	224	284	255	29	.
Increase in 1903-4			108	146			1	1	.
Under the Opium Act 1902-3	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	.
1903-4	.	.	6	6	6	6	6	.	.
Increase in 1903-4			4	4			6	.	.

The large increase exhibited by the above statement is mostly in cases of illicit distillation of country liquor for which there was greater scope during the year under report by reason of large stores of Mowra flowers having been laid by from the preceding year's exceptionally abundant crop and of the fact of there having been many marriages amongst the Bhils during the year of report. The result is, also, partially due to greater activity displayed by the regular Police and, to a smaller extent, by the Abkari Inspectors.

(4) *Other sources of revenue.*

Fluctuations explained in Appendix VIII.

208 Fluctuations in connection with other sources of revenue have been fully explained in Appendix VIII, and none of them is of a character to require further elucidation here.

(c) *Disbursements.*

Fluctuations explained in Appendix IX and in foregoing parts of this report.

209. Fluctuations under all heads of disbursements have been explained in Appendix IX and in the several parts of this report dealing with those departments in connection with which explanations were needed. None of them calls for further comment in this place.

(d) *Summary of the year's Financial Results.*

Total receipts and disbursements for the year.

210. To summarize the Financial results of the year, Appendices VIII and IX will show that, excluding opening balances and debt heads, the total receipts for the year of report came to ~~Rs~~ 8,69,822 as against Rs 5,56,928 for the year preceding and the total expenditure (excluding debt heads with the exception of the payment of the instalments, in repayment of the famine loan, of ~~Rs~~ 22,500 during the year ending 31st March 1903 and of ~~Rs~~ 100,000 during the year ending 31st March 1904), came to ~~Rs~~ 8,12,786 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 7,77,522 for the year preceding. The reasons for the increase in 1903-4 as compared with 1902-3 have been fully explained in Appendices VIII and IX as well as in para 180 above and in other parts of this report dealing with specific departments.

The Treasury officer.

211. The Treasury officer, Mr Harmukhram Atmaram Mehta, is an experienced and painstaking officer who is rendering valuable service. Reference has been made (para 93 above) to the excellent character of his work as Municipal officer. His work as Treasury officer has been equally satisfactory and thoroughly reliable.

X

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Personal Assistant.

212. Mention has been made of all the principal officers of the State in the several sections of this report to which the work of each appertains. Reference must be made here to Mr Jakisandas Vallabhdas Mehta, the Personal Assistant, whose work and character are alike worthy of high praise. He is thoroughly conversant with the Laws and Rules in force in the State, very industrious, capable, and reliable, and his whole-hearted devotion to duty merits warm commendation.

Subjects dealt with in this section.

213. In the following paragraphs a few subjects will be dealt with in regard to which information is required to be furnished, by the Agency, and which could not be included under any of the foregoing sections.

214. There were 120 cases of fire during the year under report as against 86 during the year preceding, the number of cases suspected to be due to incendiarism being 24 during the year of report as against 21 during the year preceding. The following table gives the requisite details regarding these fires, as to the number of cases in which houses were involved, the amount of damage done, &c.,

Fires.

Year.	No. of cases affecting houses.						Other cases.						Total.					
	Suspected to be due to incendiarism.		Accidental.		Total.		Suspected to be due to incendiarism.		Accidental.		Total.		Suspected to be due to incendiarism.		Accidental.		Total.	
	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
1902-3	10	5,225	38	3,584	48	8,809	11	237	27	284	38	521	21	5,462	65	3,868	86	9,330
1903-4	5	3,920	56	7,412	61	11,332	19	534	40	1,061	59	1,595	24	4,454	96	8,473	120	12,927

It is satisfactory to note that the number of fires which were suspected to be due to incendiarism and which resulted in the destruction of houses was reduced

from 10 to 5 with a corresponding decrease in the amount of damage done. The number of other fires, (i. e. those which did not affect houses, but field produce, or the like) suspected to be due to incendiarism increased, however, from 11 to 19, but the damage caused by them was, it will be seen, comparatively small.

Prosecutions for causing mischief by fire.

215. Including 3 persons remaining for trial from the preceding year ten persons, implicated in as many cases, were brought up before the courts during the year under report for causing mischief by fire and six of them were convicted and four discharged. In the preceding year 8 persons, implicated in 6 cases, were prosecuted and, of these, 2 were convicted, 3 discharged and 3 remained for trial, at the end of the year.

Wild animals.

216. The deaths due to snake bites and to injuries inflicted by panthers and other wild animals were, respectively, 21 and 1 during the year under report as against 21 and 15, respectively, during the year preceding. Rewards ranging from ~~Rs~~ 6, for a cub, to ~~Rs~~ 24, for a full grown animal, are granted for the destruction of tigers, and half these rates for panthers. ~~Rs~~ 36 were thus given during the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 48 during the year preceding.

Prices current during the year of report and during the 7 preceding years.

217. The following table gives information regarding the prices current during the year of report and during the seven preceding years in regard to the items specified in Agency Vernacular letter No. 284 dated the 6th May 1898.

Name of Food grains &c.	Lbs. per rupee during							
	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4
Bajri ...	22 3/16	20 9/16	33 3/16	15	19 1/16	27 5/16	30 1/2	42
Ooreed ...	20 3/8	21 1/16	29 5/16	16	17 1/4	18 1/16	22 3/4	25 15/16
Mung ...	23 3/4	21 3/4	34 1/8	16	18 1/16	20 5/16	20 1/16	27 11/16
Til ...	14	13	13 1/4	9	10 1/16	12 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/16
Bavto ...	41	29 3/8	40 15/16	20	21 1/2	29 3/4	30	44 1/16
Gram ...	20 1/16	15 3/8	24 3/4	17	16 1/8	14 11/16	17	26 1/4
Toor (Split) Dall ...	16	13 7/16	20	13	14	16	18 9/16	19 5/16
Gram (Split) Dall	11 3/4	10 9/16	12 1/4	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16	16
Rice 1st sort ...	10	0	11 1/4	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8	11
Rice 2nd sort ...	13	11 9/16	12 1/4	0	10 1/16	12	16	13 1/16
Rice 3rd sort ...	14 3/4	0	12 5/8	18	18	13	11 1/4	15
Maize ...	33	27 1/16	17	19	23 7/16	28	27 15/16	46 7/8
Mung (Split) Dall	16	13 7/8	23	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8	16 5/16
Mowra flowers ...	80	53 1/16	41 1/4	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/4	82 1/2

218. It might be observed here that although the year's harvest, in a State or a District, undoubtedly affects the prices prevailing during the year in that State or District, to a certain extent, " prices of produce " are not now the criterion they once were of the excellence or otherwise, in any given area, of the year's harvest as compared with other years. To say nothing of the fact that, whereas in the statement an average of the twelve months has been taken for each year, the prices prevailing in only some of those months could be affected by the year's harvest, the prices of the other months being affected by the harvest of the previous year, the ease with which, owing to the extension of railways every where, food stuffs could be imported from a District which had plenty of them to one which was in need of them, has a levelling tendency on prices, which makes any sound conclusions on this subject, based only on a comparision of prices, impossible. Thus, in the year 1896-97, there was a fairly plentiful crop of Juvar in this State, but owing to large exports to one of the Deccan Districts where famine conditions prevailed, the prices here, were not very much below those prevailing in that District. Similarly, during the famine years, 1899-1900 and 1901-2, the produce of Juvar, Bajri, and rice was next to nothing here, but owing to large imports of Burma rice and " Sholapuri " Juvar, and, to a certain extent, to the storage of previous year's crops, all these grains sold at fairly reasonable rates during both the famine years.

Prices not a thoroughly reliable criterion of the excellence or otherwise of a year's harvest as compared with other years.

219. Besides the State Press in which the fortnightly "Darbar Gazette" is published and other printing work done for the State, there is also a private printing press in the town of Nandod where simple job work is done.

Printing Press.

220. There is a Government Post office at Nandod, a departmental Branch Post office at Jhaghadia, and Branch Post offices under the local school masters, &c., at Bhálod, Valia, Gardeshwar, Raj-Pardi, Avidha, Umalla, Pratapnagar, Dediapada, and Dehli.

Post offices.

221. The Rajpipla State Railway has Telegraph stations at Jhaghadia, Raj-Pardi, and Nandod. In addition, the town of Nandod has also a Government telegraph office in connection with the local Post office.

Telegraph offices.

222. The usual Statements in the forms required by the Agency are attached hereto as Appendices I @ XXI.

Appendices I @ XXI

Nandod, 27th July 1904.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

Political Relations— Rajpipla State.

1903-4.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons vaccinated during the year.	Prevailing diseases.	Gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla.	~~Rs~~ 65,001 Babashai=~~Rs~~ 50,000-12-3 British. Subject to the condition of remission on the occurrence of an "Asmani" or "Sultani" misfortune.	His Highness the Gaikwad.	1,17,175	82	4,024	3,308	Fever, cough, measles, and diseases of the eye and the digestive system.	8,69,822	20 Horse 77 Foot	Not levied.	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

Name of Ruling Chief, principal male members of his family, and Chief officer of his Court.

Names.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, or religion.	Age	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniturl or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja. Three Sons– Name age (1) Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji 14 (2) Kumar Champaksinhji 4 (3) Kumar Dilavarsinhji 1	Nandod	Ruler of the State.	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	42	Rajkumar College Rajkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes.	Yes.	3 sons as shown in column 1.	
Dhanjisha Edalji.	Ahmedabad	Dewan.	Parsi.	49	Elphinstone College Bombay.	Assisting in administering the State.	...	...		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of Civil justice in the Rajpipla State during the year 1903 - 4.

No.	State.	Tribunals (courts of original jurisdiction.)	No. of cases on file at the end of the year 1902-3.	No. filed during the year 1903-4.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Balance remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
						1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rajpipla.	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	163	1,087	1,250	411	1,043	160	207	Explanation of increases given in the report.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix IV.

Statement showing original Civil suits filed, disposed of, &c. in the Rajpipla State during the year 1903 - 4.

No.	Tribunal.	Number of suits remaining at the end of 1902-3.	Number of suits filed during 1903-4.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during 1903-4.	Number of suits remaining at the end of 1903-4.	Number of suits filed during 1903-4.					Period taken for disposal.			No. of appeals to the Ageney.	Value of suits filed during 1903-4.			Value of commission received.			Remarks.
							Suit regarding land.	Suits arising from money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Suits regarding houses.	Total.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	163	1087	1250	1043	207	139	907	4	37	1087	274	3	4	* No. appeal allowed to the Agency.	92,816	4	1	8025	12	0	*Number and results of appeals to the Hazur Court shown in the body of the Report.
													average = 3	4								

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V

Statement showing revenue and expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year 1903–4 (as per Political Agent's Ver. Circular No. 5 dated 14th May 1902.)

No.	Name.	Opening balance.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	Remarks.
			Samvat 1958–59 i. e. from 1–4–02 to 31–3–03.	Samvat 1959–60 i. e. from 1–4–03 to 31–3–04.	Samvat 1958–59 i. e. from 1–4–02 to 31–3–03.	Samvat 1959–60 i. e. from 1–4–03 to 31–3–04.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Annual receipts and expenditure.							
	Rajpipla.	2,04,893-11-0	5,56,928- 0-0	8,69,821-14-7	7,77,522-11-10	8,12,786-14-9	3,12,893-14-7	0	35,264- 2-11	0	2,29,081-15-11	Causes of increase and decrease have been given in statements No VIII and IX.
					Advances and Deposits.							
			7,28,219-11-4	4,74,177-12-6	3,43,140-11-4	5,07,024- 7-5	0	2,54,041-14-10	1,63,883-12-1	0		
					Grand total of receipts and expenditure.							
			12,85,149-11-4	13,43,999-11-1	11,20,663- 7-2	13,19,811- 6-2	3,12,893-14-9	2,54,041-14-10	1,99,147-15-0	0		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Abstract of results of Vaccination in the Rajpipla State for the year 1903 - 4 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

District.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			1903-1904.			Remarks.
	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of vaccinators.	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations.	No. of vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No of re-vaccinations	
Rajpipla.	4	5,955	23	4	2,370	12	4	1,769	19	4	3,646	37	4	3,286	22	Fluctuations explained in the Report.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing details relating to Printing Presses in the Rajpipla State for the year 1903 - 4.

1	2	3	4		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		
			A Newspapers	B Periodicals	
Rajpipla, Nandod.	Rajpipla Darbari Press.	Rajpipla Durbar.	Fortnightly Darbari Gazette.	...	
—Do—	Nandod Private Printing Press.	Purbhudas Bapuji.	...	...	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing receipts of the Rajpipla state for the period from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904– St. 1959–60. (The " heads " as shown in black ink are those required by the Agency form of the statement. The red ink entries are for showing the items of State account included under each of the above heads).

No.	Heads.	1902–3.			1903-4.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		~~Rs~~	a	p.	~~Rs~~	a	p.	~~Rs~~	a	p.	~~Rs~~	a	p.	
1	Land Revenue. ...	3,84,994	7	10	5,47,116	3	5	1,62,121	11	7	0	0	0	Owing to the excellent outturn of the cotton crop and the very high prices which it fetched, some outstandings as well as current year's revenue were recovered, which, as well as increased revenue consequent upon the taking up of new lands, went to swell the receipts under this head.
2	Local cess. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Sale proceeds of lands. ...	1,467	7	2	2,301	12	10	834.	5	8	0	0	0	The season being favourable for cultivation, more lands were disposed of during the year, bringing in more money on account of the sales of occupancy rights.
4	Opium Revenue. ...	7,814	4	8	7,788	13	10	0	0	0	25	6	10	

5	Abkari Revenue, including Ganja &c														
	Liquor and Toddy ...	34,932	13	2	1,22,3[illegible]	2	0	87,401	5	4	0	0	0	Of the amount received during the year under review under this head, Rs. 47,744 represent the recovery of outstandings due by former contractors. The realizations on account of the year under report also are greater owing to the favourable character of the year.	
	Bhang, Ganja, &c. ...	123	1	4	79	9	3	0	0	0	48	8	1		
	Total Abkari &c.	35,120	14	6	1,22,473	11	9	87,401	5	4	48	8	1		
6	Forest. ...	33,168	14	4	63,470	13	10	30,301	15	6	0	0	0	The increase under this head is mainly due to increased receipts on account of timber and firewood. Owing to the favourable character of the year, there was a demand for teak &c which was allowed to be taken from certain areas. The removal of firewood was done by the Forest Department departmentally as in the previous year, the business done this year was on a larger scale and brought in a correspondingly larger income. The market rates for bamboos being favourable, this produce was also exploited in greater quantity.	
7	Jama &c from Bhayats and Patavats.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	Customs receipts. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

9	Judicial receipts (including Stamps).														
	Law & Justice (courts)	4,151	10	2	6,301	1	3	2,149	7	1	0	0	0	The increase is mainly due to increased court-fees and process fees owing to more suits having been filed during the year under report which, being favourable, induced suitors to seek the aid of the courts for the recovery of their dues.
	Stamps. ...	8,088	8	0	15,537	13	10	7,449	5	10	0	0	0	
	Registration. ...	727	1	6	1,234	3	0	507	1	6	0	0	0	The favourable character of the year had the effect of reviving transactions, which had become rare owing to successive bad years.
	Jail. ...	3,904	14	2	3,346	15	7	0	0	0	557	14	7	The decrease is due to decrease in the number of prisoners.
	Police. ...	91	5	9	58	15	3	0	0	0	32	6	6	
	Total Judicial receipts	16,963	7	7	26,479	0	11	10,105	14	5	590	5	1	
10	Educational receipts (fees &c.)	3,564	3	0	3,053	3	3	0	0	0	510	15	9	The decrease under this head is mainly due to the reduction of fees in the Nandod High school, necessitated by the poor condition of the students learning in it.
11	Guaranteed rights. ...	13,633	9	10	13,593	0	0	0	0	0	40	9	10	
12	Extraordinary receipts. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Other receipts.													
	Medical Department. ...	16	1	3	2	10	1	0	0	0	13	6	11	

	Fouj Department. ..	1,612	3	0	1,213	3	2	0	0	0	398	15	11	Decrease due to the fact that during the year under report no proceeds were realized by the sale of State horses to the Horse-fund as was the case during the year before.
	Public Works Department.	3,277	15	0	8,414	13	3	5,166	14	3	0	0	0	Increase due to the utilization of materials in stock for the proceeds of which credit is taken under this sub-head.
	Municipal Department.	4,680	1	4	7,415	8	6	2,735	7	2	0	0	0	Increase due to the recovery of outstandings from the former contractor of octroi duties.
	Garden Department. ...	716	2	2	414	12	6	0	0	0	301	5	8	
	Press. ...	76	3	0	310	2	6	233	15	6	0	0	0	
	Other Depaatments, Huzur &c.	0	12	0	0	14	6	0	2	6	0	0	0	
	Interest. ...	360	9	0	2,060	0	8	1,699	7	8	0	0	0	Payments to be made by the State are, for the most part, made through Messrs. Grindly, Groom & Co. of Bombay. For this purpose remittances are sent to them from time to time. The company gives interest on the amount until it is withdrawn. More such payments had to be made in the year under report, and hence remittances of larger amounts remained with the Company, yielding to the State more interest.
	Exchange and discount.	2,341	12	11	4,494	6	5	2,152	9	6	0	0	0	The Ghásdáná and Rundh Mahal compensation payments to be made to the Baroda Durbar, were made in Babashye; but since the abolition of that currency payments are

	Railway receipts.	...	40,753	5	10	42,237	7	11	1,484	2	1	0	0	0
	Other receipts.	...	6,353	5	11	160	15	1	0	0	0	6,192	6	10
	Contributions.	...	12	3	8	16,790	3	11	16,778	0	3	0	0	0
	Total other receipts.		60,200	11	1	83,545	2	9	30,250	10	11	6,906	3	3
	Total 1 to 13.		5,56,928	0	0	8,69,821	14	7	3,21,015	15	5	8,122	0	10
	Transfers & Exchange.													
	Advances.	...	1,97,610	0	10	3,02,397	3	3	1,04,787	2	5	0	0	0

being made at the rate of Rs 100 British = 130 Babashye. In the State accounts, the rate of conversion adopted is Rs 17-4-0 The difference in these rates of conversion is credited to this head. Two instalments of Ghásdáná, though paid in the year before, were finally adjusted in the accounts during the year under report and thus swelled the amount to be credited on account of difference in the rates of conversion. (The system of showing this difference in exchange has now been done away with).

Increase due to more traffic on the Rajpipla State Railway.

Recoveries on account of the debt due by Buxi Purshotam Vrajlal were credited to this head. There were no such recoveries during the year, hence the decrease.

The increase under this head is due to a very munificent grant made (as part of a larger grant promised) by His Highness towards the construction of water-works for the town of Nandod.

Deposits. ...	4,68,914	10	11	48,335	4	8	0	0	0	4,20,579	6	3
Accounts with Banks.	61,694	15	7	1,23,445	4	7	61,750	5	0	0	0	0
Total Transfers & Exchange.	7,28,219	11	4	4,74,177	12	6	1,66,537	7	5	4,20,579	6	3
Total Receipts.	12,85,147	11	4	13,43,999	11	1	4,87,553	6	10	4,28,701	7	1
Opening Balance.	40,409	6	10	2,04,893	11	0	1,64,484	4	2	0	0	0
Total with Opening Balance.	13,25,557	2	2	15,48,893	6	1	6,52,037	11	0	4,28,701	7	1

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year ending 31st March 1904, St. 1959-60. (The " heads " as shown in black ink are those required by the Agency form of the statement. The red ink entries are for showing the items of State account included under each of the above heads).

No.	Heads.	1902-3.			1903-4.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		~~Rs~~	a	p.	~~Rs~~	a	p.	~~Rs~~	a	p.	~~Rs~~	a	p.	
1	Durbar expenses. ...	2,81,939	13	2	2,02,500	11	3	0	0	0	79,439	1	11	The payment of the outstandings of His Highness' allowance had swelled expenditure under this head in the year preceding that under report. The decrease in the year under report under this head is entirely due to the absence of such a payment.
2	Tribute (including compensation for the Rundh Mahal).	25,112	0	0	89,128	9	3	64,016	9	3	20	0	0	Two instalments of Ghásdáná payment for the year before, though paid in that year, were finally adjusted in the accounts during the year under report. Hence the increase.
3	Extraordinary charges. ...	20	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	3	
4	Administrative Establishment (Huzur office and Account Establishment).	23,644	7	8	22,549	7	6	0	0	0	1,095	0	2	Decrease due to the absence of payment of arrears of salary.

5	Revenue Department. ...	51,896	7	2	50,144	12	4	0	0	0	1,751	10	10	Due to savings on account of absence of servants on leave without pay and such other causes.
6	Judicial Department.													
	Law & Justice (courts).	12,250	3	0	11,202	11	2	0	0	0	1,047	7	10	Decrease is mainly due to less expenditure on account of payments made to witnesses in criminal cases and to acquitted persons on account of refund of fine remitted in appeals
	Stamps. ...	439	15	9	810	6	1	370	6	4	0	0	0	Increase due to more commission paid on increased sales of stamps and to more refund having been given on account of unused stamps.
	Registration. ...	372	10	1	355	10	10	0	0	0	16	15	3	
	Total Judicial Department	13,062	12	10	12,368	12	1	370	6	4	1,064	7	1	
7	Educational Department.	45,776	1	4	42,598	4	0	0	0	0	3,177	13	4	Decrease due to the absence of such payments as the arrears of pay, and the purchase of apparatus in the year under report.
8	Military (Serbandi). ...	47,295	10	1	55,229	6	2	7,933	12	1	0	0	0	Increase mainly due to the purchase of horses, harness, carriages, &c.
9	Police Department. ...	36,909	13	11	38,527	7	4	1,617	9	5	0	0	0	Increase due to the purchase of over-coats, caps, &c for the Police during the year under report.

10	Jail. ...	9,783	9	10	7,783	10	6	0	0	0	1,999	15	4	Decrease due to a falling off in the number of prisoners.
11	Medical Department (including Vaccination).	16,018	14	10	12,643	0	3	0	0	0	3,375	14	7	Decrease mainly due to the absence of expenditure incurred on the measures adopted for the suppression of plague in the year preceding that under report.
12	Forest Department. ...	19,757	7	2	23,320	7	1	3,562	15	11	0	0	0	Increase due to more extensive departmental working of the firewood business, otherwise the regular expenditure of the department as contrasted with that for the year before is less.
13	Public Works Department.													
	Public Works.	43,955	12	3	53,864	9	3	9,908	13	0	0	0	0	Increase due to more amount having been spent on public works, and to the appointment of an additional clerk and to increase in the pay of some of the subordinates.
	Railway.	29,112	3	6	31,474	1	6	2,361	14	0	0	0	0	In proportion to increased traffic the expenditure also has increased
	Total Public Works Department.	73,067	15	9	85,338	10	9	12,270	11	0	0	0	0	
14	Minor Departments.													
	Municipal Department.	5,799	13	9	5,023	10	4	0	0	0	776	3	5	

	Garden Department.	3,813	10	5	2,398	3	10	0	0	0	915	6	7	
	Abkari Department.	4,742	4	10	5,144	12	1	402	7	3	0	0	0	
	Press.	2,868	0	3	2,474	0	5	0	0	0	393	15	10	
	Record.	1,087	10	9	1,002	12	9	0	0	0	84	14	0	
	Total Minor Departments.	18,311	8	0	16,543	7	5	402	7	3	2,170	7	10	
15	Dharmada, Devasthan (Charitable and religious).	11,720	11	11	10,772	12	0	0	0	0	947	15	11	
16	Guaranteed rights.	15,137	11	0	15,092	6	8	0	0	0	45	4	4	
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	22,500	0	0	1,00,000	0	0	77,500	0	0	0	0	0	Due to increase in the amount of instalment paid on account of the loans advanced by Government.
18	Miscellaneous.													
	Pension.	663	0	0	555	11	9	0	0	0	107	4	3	Decrease due to the death of a pensioner.
	Purchase of service stamps.	1,560	0	0	1,860	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	

	Subscriptions.	2,403	1	2	5,926	12	0	3,523	10	10	0	0	0
	Nemnuk of Pratapsinhji's family.	296	4	6	252	0	0	0	0	0	44	4	6
	Refund.	31	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	31	7	0
	Income Tax.	320	14	2	361	3	7	40	5	5	0	0	0
	Delhi Coronation Durbar expenses.	18,460	9	2	16,217	11	8	0	0	0	2,242	13	6
	Other Miscellaneous.	10,423	14	10	2,927	6	4	0	0	0	7,496	8	6
	Famine Relief.	31,408	1	1	144	0	10	0	0	0	31,264	0	3
	Total Miscellaneous.	65,567	7	11	28,245	2	2	3,864	0	3	41,186	6	0
	Total of 1 to 18 heads.	7,77,522	11	10	8,12,786	14	9	1,71,538	7	6	1,36,274	4	7
	Transfers & Exchanges.												
	Advances.	2,27,868	11	7	3,10,765	3	8	82,896	8	1	0	0	0

Deposits.	51,680	12	9	73,417	14	5	21,737	1	8	0	0	0
Accounts with Banks.	63,591	3	0	1,22,841	5	4	59,250	2	4	0	0	0
Total Transfers & Exchanges.	3,43,140	11	4	5,07,024	7	5	1,63,883	12	1	0	0	0
Total Expenditure.	11,20,663	7	2	13,19,811	6	2	3,35,422	3	7	1,36,274	4	7
Closing Balance.	2,04,893	11	0	2,29,081	15	11	24,188	4	11	0	0	0
Total with Closing Balance.	13,25,557	2	2	15,48,893	6	1	3,59,610	8	6	1,36,274	4	7

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

Civil Divisions of Native States 1903 – 4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Presidency.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of the Police (Officers and constables).	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
Bombay.	Northern Division.	Rajpipla State.	6 Talukas 1 Sagbara Feudatory Estate 1 Vadi —Do— 1/8	1517 1/8	1,17,175	Nandod.	11,209	779 +142 * 7 928	2 + 1 * 1	8 not including the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.	30	15	Rajpipla 217. Sagbara 17. Vadi 5. 239	38,527- 7-4 1515-12-0 459- 7-0 40,502-10-4	✠ 5,47,116-3-5	✠ 8,69,821-14-7	+ Sagbara (many of these villages are uninhabited) * Vadi ✠ Excluding Sagbara and Vadi.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of

No.	Name of Heads.	Receipts.		
		Rs	a	p
1	Land Revenue	5,47,116	3	5
2	Local Cess	0	0	0
3	Sale proceeds of lands	2,301	12	10
4	Opium Revenue	7,788	13	10
5	Abkari Revenue including Ganja &c. ...	1,22,473	11	9
6	Forest	63,470	13	10
7	Jama &c from Bhayats and Patawats. ...	0	0	0
8	Customs Receipts	0	0	0
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps). ...	26,479	0	11
10	Educational Receipts (Fees &c) ...	3,053	3	3
11	Guaranteed rights	13,593	0	0
12	Extraordinary receipts	0	0	0
13	Other receipts	83,545	2	9
	Total	8,69,821	14	7

* Includes cash allowances to Dowager Ranis,

XI.

the Rajpipla State for the year 1903–4.

No.	Name of Heads.	Expenditure.		
		Rs	a	p.
1	Durbar Expenses ... *	2,02,500	11	3
2	Tribute & Rundh Mahal compensation to the Baroda Durbar	89,128	9	3
3	Extraordinary charges	0	0	0
4	Administrative Establishment ...	22,549	7	6
5	Revenue Department	50,144	12	4
6	Judicial Department	12,368	12	1
7	Educational Department	42,598	4	0
8	Military (Serbandi)	55,229	6	2
9	Police	38,527	7	4
10	Jail	7,783	10	6
11	Medical (including Vaccination). ...	12,643	0	3
12	Forest Department	23,320	7	1
13	Public Works (including repairs). ...	85,338	10	9
14	Minor Departments	16,543	7	5
15	Dharmada, Devasthan	10,772	12	0
16	Guaranteed rights	15,092	6	8
17	Paid in liquidation of debts ...	1,00,000	"	"
18	Miscellaneous	28,245	2	2
	Total.	8,12,786	14	9

Bhayats &c.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Rajpipla State for the year 1903 - 4.

No.	Description of works.	Original.			Repair.		
		Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.
	Works of Public Utility.						
1	Wells. ...	206	2	10	0	0	0
2	Tanks. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	School houses. ...	199	1	6	456	11	7
4	Dharmashalas & Devasthan. ...	695	0	8	242	12	9
5	Dispensaries. ...	21	5	0	201	7	7
6	Post offices. ...	0	0	0	25	4	8
7	Miscellaneous Water works &c.	3994	4	7	101	8	2
8	Roads. ...	17,112	1	10	5,304	4	6
9	Boats. ...	0	0	0	342	3	4
10	Miscellaneous works. ...	952	6	1	0	0	0
11	Tools and Plant. ...	49	14	0	0	0	0
12	Railway. ...	31,474	1	6	0	0	0
	Total, Works of Public Utility.	54,704	6	0	6,674	4	7
13	Works of Durbar utility. ...	11,737	4	5	3565	5	0
14	Establishments. ...	8,657	6	9	0	0	0
	Total.	75,099	1	2	10,239	9	7
	Grand Total.	.....	.....	.....	85,338	10	9

DHANJISHAH EDALJI

Dewan, Rajpipl State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with and disposed of in the Rajpipla State during 1903–4.

No.	Name of Court and State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial during 1903–4.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1902-3	1903–4		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.		1902–3	1903–4								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Rajpipla State 11 Courts.	574	548	35	482	137	220	7	0	972	881	193	274	398	0	1	15	16	No. of cases remaining for trial (col. 19) is in excess of No. of persons (col. 18) by reason of the fact that in certain cases prisoners whose extradition has been demanded from other states, have not yet arrived.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Statement giving particulars of sentences passed on convicted persons in the Rajpipla State for the year 1903 - 4.

No.	Name of State.	Whipped.	Fined.	Imprisoned.					Transported for life.	Sentenced to death.	Total.	Remarks.
				6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rajpipla.	6	249	133	4	0	3	1	2	0	398	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the strength and cost of stipendiary Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1903 - 4.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7
No.	State.	Mounted.		Foot.		Total strength.		Total cost.			Remarks.
		1902-3.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1903-4.	Rs	a.	p.	
1	Rajpipla (State proper).	16	16	201	201	217	217	38,527	7	4	
	Sagbara Taluka.	4	4	13	13	17	17	1,515	12	0	
	Vadi Taluka.	0	0	5	5	5	5	459	7	0	
	Total.	20	20	219	219	239	239	40,502	10	4	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1903 – 4.

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported to Police.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted on accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajpipla.	399	372 A	502	491 B	478	482 C	320	354 D	134	113	63.75	72.10	66.95	73.44	A. Out of 372 cases reported, 12 were struck off as "no crime" leaving 360 true cases. B. 487 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State, and 4 were arrested in connection with prima facie cases received from other territories. 491 C. 482 accused were sent for trial, 5 were released on bail by the Police thus making up 487 as shown in B above as persons arrested. D. 354 accused were convicted. 113 were discharged. 14 pending trial (in 7 cases) 1 died while in magisterial custody. 482 as shown in C.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI. A.

Statement showing the offences in the cases in which the Rajpipla Police was not successful during 1903 – 4.

No. of offences.	Description of offences.
1	Section 354, Indian Penal Code, Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.
6	Section 379, Indian Penal Code, Theft.
5	Section 380, ... DO. ... Theft in a building.
1	Section 392, ... DO. ... Robbery.
1	Section 419, ... DO. ... Cheating by personation.
1	Section 420, ... DO. ... Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property &c.
1	Section 435, Indian Penal Code, Mischief by fire.
2	Section 454, ... DO. ... Lurking house – trespass or house – breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.
1	Section 456, Indian Penal Code, Lurking house – trespass or house–breaking by night.
11	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Lurking house – trespass or house – breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.
3	Offences under the Abkari Act.
33	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered during the year 1903 - 4.

State.	Value of property stolen.						Value of property recovered						Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
	1902-3.			1903-4.			1902-3.			1903-4.			1902-3.	1903-4.	
	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.			
Rajpipla.	14,373	0	7	3,008	3	7	8,087	0	2	930	15	6	56.27	30.95	Small percentage in 1903-4 due mainly to only two cases of theft in which the Police were unable to obtain a clue notwithstanding all reasonable endeavours.

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Dawan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement showing Serious Crimes committed in the Rajpipla State during the year 1903 – 4.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.		Remarks.
	1902–3.	1903–4.	
Murder, Section 302 Indian Penal Code.	3	3	
Causing death by rash or negligent act, Section 304A, I.P.C.	0	1	
Robbery, Section 392, Indian Penal Code.	4	1	
Dacoity, Section 395, Indian Penal Code.	3	5	
Total.	10	5	
Property stolen in connection with the cases included in this Statement. ...	182-11-6	45-8-0	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the number of convicted persons confined in the Nandod Jail and in the Lock-ups of the Rajpipla State during the year 1903-4.

Number of Jail.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and lock-ups and of prisoners.			Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.								
				1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11
1 Jail 7 Lock-ups 8	315	90	225	751	315	$135\frac{121}{730}$	$90\frac{254}{365}$	83	4,708	4	8	Prisoners sentenced to not more than 2 months' imprisonment (as well as under-trial prisoners) are confined in the Lock-ups outside Nandod.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX A.

Statement showing the number of persons-under-trial and convicted - in the Nandod Jail in the Rajpipla State during the year 1903-4.

Number of Jail.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1902-3.	1903-4.			
				1902-3.	1903-4.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Convicted. 166	84	82	196	166	111. 5	81. 0	72	7,638- 1-1	Out of which deduct rupees
	Under trial. 67	0	67	183	67	4. 8	2. 4	4	3,346-15-7	on account of Jail receipts, leaving
Total.	233	84	149	379	233	116. 3	83. 4	76	4,291- 1-6	as net expenditure

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XX.

Statement of accidental deaths and deaths from unnatural causes in the Rajpipla State during the year. 1903 - 4.

State.	Suicide.		Snake - bite.		Drowning.		Falls from trees.		Killed by wild animals.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Remarks.
	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	1902-3	1903-4	
Rajpipla.	0	3	21	21	16	13	6	4	15	1	6	7	64	49	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the result of Survey operations in

No.	Name of Taluka.	Durbari Villages.				Dumala	
		Number of villages in which the survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and which are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.	Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.	Total.	Number of villages in which the survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and which are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandod.	45	0	26	71	11	6
2	Bhalod.	51	0	13	64	5	0
3	Jhagadia.	42	32	0	74	0	1
4	Valia.	33	37	97	167	0	1
5	Gardeshwar.	36	0	16	52	7	4
6	Dediapada.	0	0	216	216	0	0
	Total.	207	69	368	644	23	12

the Rajpipla State (1903 – 4).

Villages.			Total.					
Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.		Total.	Number of villages in which the survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and which are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.	Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.		Total.	
Rasti.	Rani.				Rasti.	Rani.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
28	2	47	56	6	28	28	118	
7	2	14	56	0	7	15	78	
1	10	12	42	33	1	10	86	
1	10	12	33	38	1	107	179	
11	17	39	43	4	11	33	91	
0	11	11	0	0	0	227	227	
48	52	135	230	81	48	420	779	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

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RAJPIPLA STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year

1904-5.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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No. of 1905–6.

From

His Highness

Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji,
Raja of Rajpipla;

To

F. G. Pratt, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Political Agent,
Rewakantha.

Rajpipla State,
Nandod, 14th July 1905.

My Friend,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1904-5.

2. The Report is, as usual, divided into the following main sections –

Main sections of the Report.

I Boundaries, Population, Area, &c.

II Political.

III Land Administration.

IV Protection.

V Public Health and Medical institutions.

VI Education.

VII Public Works.

VIII Production and Distribution.

IX Revenue and Finance.

X Miscellaneous.

3. It is proposed to reserve all details of a general and *quasi* permanent character for inclusion in a quinquennial Report, confining the report for each of the remaining four years mainly to a description of the principal features of the year's administration. These details having been given in the last report, viz. that for 1903–4, the next report to include them will be the one for 1908–9, the present report (for 1904–5) and reports for the three succeeding years being, as above, confined mainly to a recital of the principal features of the year's work under the several departments.

Details of a general and *quasi* permanent character reserved for quinquennial Reports.

4. It would be convenient to premise, at starting, that whilst the State official year ends on the 30th of June, the year for the submission of the Administration Report is that ending on the 31st of March. The information included in Appendices I @ XXI and in a considerable portion of the Report itself is for the latter period. It covers, therefore, broken periods of two State years and is not a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year. Endeavour is made to remedy this defect as far as possible by giving, in the body of the Report, separate details, in connection with certain important branches of the administration, also for the State year ending the 30th June.

State official year and year for the submission of the Administration Report.

I BOUNDARIES, POPULATION, AREA, &c.

5. The River Narbada forms the Northern boundary of the State with the exception of a small corner, in the North – East, which forms part of the Gardeshwar Taluka and where land on the Northern as well as the Southern bank of the River is Rajpipla territory. North of this are some of the Sankheda Mehwas Estates, under the Rewa Kantha Agency. On the East, the State is bounded by the Kanti and Raisingpur Estates of the Khandesh Mehwas agency; on the South, by Gaekwari territory and the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and on the West by the Broach Collectorate.

Boundaries.

6. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles. Approximately about two-thirds of this form what is called the "*Rani*"– or, more or less, jungle - covered – tract. The rest is "*Rasti*", or the "*Settled*" tract, with good arable land.

Area.

7. The State has a population of 117175 souls according to the general census of 1901. The aboriginal Bhil and Dhanka tribes form the bulk of this population. After them come, approximately in the order of their numerical importance, Kunbis, Kolis, Rajputs, Mussalmans, Brahmins, Banias, Bohras, Machhis, the so-called low castes (Dhers, Bhangis, &c). , and others. There is a small Parsi population, scattered all over the State, the total not numbering more than 317 souls.

Population.

II POLITICAL.

(i) *Class of State, &c.*

8. Rajpipla is a First Class Native State. Its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns. The system of primogeniture is followed, and there is a sanad authorizing adoption.

Class of State, salute, &c.

9. As shown in para : 12 of the last Administration Report, I had proceeded to Europe in April 1904, under medical advice, for the benefit of my health. While in England, I had the great honour of paying my respects to their most gracious Majesties the Emperor and the Empress and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who were pleased to accord

Personal matters.

Visit to Europe.

to me a most gracious reception. I returned from Europe at the end of September 1904 and was deeply touched by the genuine and hearty demonstrations of joy with which the people welcomed my return to the State.

The Heir – apparent.

10. My eldest son, Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, now 15 years old, has continued his studies throughout the year at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote. His character and progress are highly spoken of by the Principal and he has recently been promoted to the Second class or the highest standard but one taught in the College.

Younger Kumars. &c,.

11. The other Kumars are (1) Champaksinhji and (2) Dilaversinhji (now named Kishorsinhji) aged, respectively, 5 and 2 years.

The marriages of my sisters Samajkuvarba, with Maharával Shri Fatehsinhji, the minor Raja of Chhota-Udeypur, and Rajkuvarba, with Kumar Shri Vijayadevji, heir-apparent of Dharampur, were celebrated during the year.

(ii) *External relations.*

Relations with neighbouring British Districts and Native States.

12. The relations of the State with other Native States as well as with the neighbouring British Districts have continued to be satisfactory. Complete and cordial reciprocity exists in regard to Extradition and all other interstatal matters. The Government of India have been pleased to bestow on the Courts of this State the privilege of having their decrees executed, and their summonses served, by the courts in British India and by courts established by the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State. Decrees and summonses of these courts are, similarly, respectively executed and served by the courts of the Rajpipla State when sent to them for execution or service within the State.

(iii) *Feudatories.*

The Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.

13. The conduct of the two Feudatories of the State, viz. the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, and the management by them of the affairs of their respective Estates, during the year, have been fairly satisfactory.

Administration of the Sagbara Estate during the year.

14. The year's revenue in Sagbara was ~~Rs~~ 26,733 as against ~~Rs~~ 21,226 during the year preceding, the improvement observable being almost entirely under the head of forest revenue. The year's expenditure, on the other hand, increased from ~~Rs~~ 21,416, in 1903-4, to ~~Rs~~ 24,326 in 1904-5. The additional expenditure is due only to increased payments to the creditors of the Estate, which is satisfactory.

Administration of the Vadi Estate during the year under report.

15. In Vadi, the year's revenue was ~~Rs~~ 7,649 as against ~~Rs~~ 5,507 during the year preceding, here, also, the improvement being exclusively under forest revenue. The expenditure of the year came to ~~Rs~~ 7649 against ~~Rs~~ 5424 during the year preceding, the increase being due to the payment of arrears of allowances to the Vasava's Bhayats and to repayment of debt. There has been some improvement in the Vasava's mental condition, and he has given no trouble during the year.

(iv) *Payments to and from other States and from Government.*

Payments to the Baroda Durbar.

16. The Rajpipla State makes the following annual payments to the Baroda Durbar through the British Government :-

(1) A " Ghasdáná " payment, also called Tribute, of ~~Rs~~ 65,001 (Babashai) (= ~~Rs~~ 50,000-12-3 British).

(2) The " Rundh Mahal Compensation ", of ~~Rs~~ 13,351, Babashai (= ~~Rs~~ 10,270, British) payable in connection with an exchange of territory which took place many years ago.

" Ghasdana " or " Tribute "

17. Payment of the Ghasdana or " tribute " is subject - under the terms of the Treaty governing it - to the condition that remission shall be granted on the occurrence of an "Asmani" or " Sultani " misfortune. Orders were passed by Government, during the year under report, in accordance with this condition, and with past practice, for the remission of the whole of the amount for St. 1956 (1899-1900), half the amount for St. 1957 (1900-1901) and three-fourths of the amount for St. 1958 (1901-1902). The amount due for the year of report was - as usual - paid in full punctually on the due dates.

The " Rundh Mahal compensation ".

18. The second payment to the Baroda Durbar, viz. " the Rundh Mahal compensation ", is not subject to any such condition as to remission. The amount falling due during the year of report was, as usual, punctually paid.

Payments received from other Governments.

19. Payments received by the State from other Governments are a cash allowance of ~~Rs~~ 12,286, per annum, from the Broach Treasury and one of ~~Rs~~ 1221-14-9, per annum, from Baroda. The State also receives an " Opium compensation allowance " of ~~Rs~~ 500 per annum (in addition to duty on opium sold) from Government.

(v) *Official Visits.*

Political Agent's visit.

20. The Political Agent, F. G. Pratt, Esquire, I. C. S., visited the State in the course of his annual tour during April last (from the 20th to the 27th). The Jail, the Hospital, and the Schools were inspected and the usual visit and return visit exchanged. The Political Agent was also good enough to perform the opening ceremony of the " SardarKuvar Poor Asylum " during his visit.

III LAND ADMINISTRATION.

Systems of Land Administration prevailing in the different parts of the State.

21. As shown in para : 6, above, approximately about two-thirds of the total area of the State form what is called the " Rani ", or more or less jungle-covered, tract, the remaining one-third forming the " Rasti ", or the " *Settled* ", part. The British survey settlement system forms the basis of land administration in the Rasti tract, and the " Halbandi ", or plough-tax, system in the Rani. Full details in regard to the survey settlements introduced into, and in force in, the Rasti parts of the several Talukas of the State, and

in regard to the plough-tax system prevailing in the Rani tract, have been given in paras : 28 @ 36 of the last Administration Report, and it has been there explained how completely the settlements introduced have answered every expectation. I have nothing to add, in the present report, to these details of a general, and *quasi* permanent, character, which, as shown in para : 3 above, are reserved for quinquennial reports.

22. The following table will show the areas and assessment of lands relinquished, and those of waste lands taken up for cultivation, in the Rasti parts of the State, under survey settlements, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding :-

Areas taken up for cultivation and areas relinquished, in the settled parts of the State, during the year of report and the year preceding.

Year	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Improvement during the year, i. e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over the area relinquished.		Deterioration during the year, i. e. excess of lands relinquished over the area taken up for cultivation.	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs
1903-4	1,140	2,877	5,140	11,738	4,000	8,861	Nil	Nil
1904-5	1,851	5,375	4,202	11,471	2,351	6,096	Nil	Nil

23. It will be seen from the above that 4202 acres of land, bearing an annual assessment of ~~Rs~~ 11,171, were newly taken up for cultivation during the year under report, whilst 1851 acres, with an annual assessment of ~~Rs~~ 5,375, were thrown out of cultivation during the same period, the nett improvement for the year being an addition to the area of " occupied state land ", in surveyed villages, of 2,351 acres, bearing an annual assessment of ~~Rs~~ 6096. The improvement was better still, viz. ~~Rs~~ 8861, during the preceding year (1903-4).

Nett addition during the year, to the area of state land under occupation in surveyed villages.

24. The nett effect of the famine period, 1899-1900 @ 1901-2, was to throw out of cultivation, in Rasti, surveyed, villages, lands of the approximate annual value of ~~Rs~~ 47,365. It would be interesting to enquire what progress has been made during the three good years, 1902-3 @ 1904-5, which have followed the above period, in the matter of regaining the ground thus lost during the famine. The following table gives information regarding lands taken up for cultivation, and those relinquished, during the three good years above mentioned :-

Progress of recuperation in this respect since the Famine.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Improvement, i. e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over lands relinquished.	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.
	Acres	~~Rs~~	Acres	~~Rs~~	Acres	~~Rs~~
1902-3	2,012	6,633	4,185	10,187	2,173	3,554
1903-4	1,140	2,877	5,140	11,738	4,000	8,861
1904-5	1,851	5,375	4,202	11,471	2,351	6,096
Total.	5,003	14,885	13,527	33,396	8,524	18,511

25. It will thus be seen that during the three years 1902-3 @ 1904-5, waste lands aggregating, in area, 13,527 acres, bearing an annual assessment of ~~Rs~~ 33,396, were taken up for cultivation. On the other hand, 5,003 acres of land, bearing an annual assessment of ~~Rs~~ 14,885, were thrown out of cultivation, the nett result being an improvement represented by the addition, (in villages under survey settlements) to the area of Durbari lands under occupation, of 8,524 acres and by an addition to the permanent revenue of the State, from this source, of ~~Rs~~ 18,511 per annum.

Do.

26. The figures of land revenue receipts given in appendices nos. V and VIII – (which, as shown in para : 4 above, embrace the period from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905) – include realizations on account of parts of two State years (ending 30th June), besides some outstandings of former years (e. g., vide remark column of statement in para : 31 below). In order to have a clear idea of the land revenue demand, collections, and balances for the *State year* under report, which ended on the 30th June 1905, separate details are necessary and these are given in the following table :–

Land revenue receipts as shown in Appendices V and VIII.

Demands, collections, and balances for the State year which ended on the 30th June 1905.

Land revenue demand – fixed and miscellaneous – for the State year 1904–5 (ended 30th June 1905)	Collections during the year.	Balance remaining outstanding on 30th June 1905.
~~Rs~~ 4,95,609	~~Rs~~ 4,78,752	~~Rs~~ 16,857

27. It will be seen that out of a total land revenue demand – for the year – under all heads, (including the annual assessment of surveyed lands, ploughtax revenue in Rani villages, quit-rent on alienated lands, revenue of alluvial lands disposed of on annual terms, and miscellaneous minor items,), of ~~Rs~~ 4,95,609, a sum of ~~Rs~~ 4,78,752 was collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of ~~Rs~~ 16,857 at the end of the year. Out of this last sum, however, ~~Rs~~ 3,372 have already been ordered to be *remitted*, so that the real balance remaining unrecovered, on the 30th June 1905, out of the demand for the year was, ~~in reality,~~ only ~~Rs~~ 13,475.

Satisfactory character of the collection of the year's revenue within the year.

28. This satisfactory state of things was due, no doubt, mainly to the excellent character of the season, which will be referred to further on. And it is matter for sincere gratification to me that this result was arrived at without any appreciable resort to compulsory process.

Due mainly to excellent character of the season No appreciable recourse to compulsory process.

29. The following table gives the usual details as to the distraints which had to be resorted to in the collection of the year's revenue.

Cases of distraint of property in the recovery of the year's revenue demand. Extremely few in number.

No.	Amount in respect of which default was made.	Property sold.	Amount realized by the sale.	Remarks.
1	14 – 15 *	Land in respect of which default was made	9 – 4	The man has left the village and gone back to his relations in the village of Thikaria. * Besides ~~Rs~~ 14 - 15 for 1904–5, the man owed also ~~Rs~~ 6 - 3 for 1903-4 making a total of ~~Rs~~ 21 - 2.
1	14 – 15	0	9 – 4	

30. Except in the case of adventurers who come up from other states or districts, take up lands, stay for a year or two, and then abscond, and in similar other cases – also in cases of contumacious obstinacy to evade payment of revenue without just cause, – which are very rare – no distraint and sale of a defaulter's property is, as a rule, resorted to even in good years. Where there is no case for a remission, time is allowed, and, as a rule, the forbearance thus shown is appreciated, and is seldom, if ever, abused.

Distraints never resorted to except in the case of absconding adventurers and in other rare instances.

31. In the following table comparison is made of the Land Revenue demand, collections, and balances, for the State year 1904–5 (Samvat 1961) ending the 30th June 1905 with the preceding State year, 1903–4, (Samvat 1960) which ended on the 30th June 1904.

Revenue demand, collection, and balance for 1904–5 as compared with 1903–4.

Year.	Land Revenue demand for the year.	Collections during the year.	Balance remaining outstanding at the close of the year (i. e. on 30th June.	Remarks.
State year ending 30th June 1904.	Rs 4,77,393 9,914	Rs 4,16,275 13,780	Rs 57,251 *	* The grater part of this was recovered during the State year 1904-5.
State year ending 30th June 1905.	Rs 4,95,609	Rs 4,78,752	Rs 16,857 †	† Out of this, remissions to the extent of Rs 3,372 have already been sanctioned, so that the real outstanding balance for the year comes to only Rs 13,475.

Land Revenue demand and collection. Deterioration during the Famine and subsequent recuperation upto 1904–5.

32. In paras : 22 @ 25, above, an attempt has been made to show what recuperation there has been, since the famine, in the matter of ground lost (by reason of lands thrown out of cultivation) during the famine period. This has reference, of course, only to revenue from assessed lands held under a survey settlement, and to no other item of land revenue. Paras : 26 @ 31 deal with the *total* land revenue demand of the State, including, besides the assessment of lands held under survey settlements, ploughtax revenue of the unsurveyed Rani villages, realizations from alluvial lands, and all other miscellaneous items of land revenue. It would be interesting to note what improvement there has been in respect of this *total* land revenue since the famine, and the following statement gives this information. In order to show the deterioration during the famine as well as the improvement subsequent to the famine period, upto the end of the year of report, this statement is carried backwards to the year Samvat 1955, A. D. 1898–99, the year preceding the famine :–

State year.	Total Land Revenue demand for the year.	Collection, during the year, of the year's land revenue.
1898–1899	~~Rs~~ 5,40,623	~~Rs~~ 5,19,052
1899–1900	5,30,400	1,37,658
1900–1901	4,89,742	3,72,367
1901–1902	4,66,284	1,95,185
1902–1903	4,80,548	4,43,431
1903–1904	4,77,393 + 9,914	4,16,275 + 13,780
1904–1905	4,95,609	4,78,752

Do.

33. It is necessary to repeat a few facts appertaining to former years for the proper elucidation of the above figures. As the state of the collections (column 3 of the above statement) will show, the year 1899–1900 was *the* famine year, and a revenue of only ~~Rs~~ 1,37,658 was realized out of a total demand of ~~Rs~~ 5,30,400. 1900–1901 was a good average year though it suffered from the fact that during it the people were too much stunned and crippled from the effects of the preceding (famine) year to benefit fully by the change, and a revenue of ~~Rs~~ 3,72,367, against a demand of ~~Rs~~ 4,89,742, was realized. In 1901–2, the rain was sufficient and seasonable, and the year would have proved an excellent one, but the rat pest turned it into one almost as bad as the famine year, and a revenue of only ~~Rs~~ 1.95,185 was realized against a demand of ~~Rs~~ 4,66,284. As regards the large unrecovered amounts during these

three years – and particularly during 1899–1900 and 1901–2 –, the greater part of them were covered by *remissions*. For 1899–1900, land revenue due by Bhils and Dhankas and other similarly poor classes of cultivators was remitted in full. In regard to cultivators belonging to the Patidar, Bania, Brahmin, and similar higher classes, remissions were granted according to the merits of in dividual cases, and suspensions were freely granted. In 1900–1901, which – as already stated – was a *good year*, suspensions were granted freely wherever necessary, and remissions only according to the merits of individual cases. But all Bhils, Dhankas, &c, who had been unable to cultivate their lands during the year had full remissions And in 1901–2, the year of the rat-famine taking advantage of the lessons learnt during the first famine year, it was announced a good time before the commencement of the first instalment month, that twenty-five percent of the revenue due by all the higher classes of cultivators, and 50 percent in the case of Bhils, Dhankas, &c., would be remitted, irrespective of the character of the crop raised, and *without any enquiry*. Remissions of more than 25 percent in the case of the higher classes and of more than 50 per cent in the case of the Bhils, &c, were, also, granted, in many cases, but only after individual enquiry, while suspensions were largely and freely granted. The result of these large remissions and suspensions was that the lands remained, for the most part, with their original occupants, and, with the advent of the *first* good year, very satisfactory improvement in the recovery of the land revenue for that year was possible, and has continued to increase. Thus, in the very first year (i. e. 1902–3), after the year of the rat-famine, the realization of the year's revenue came to Rs 4,43,431 against a total demand, for the year, of Rs 4,80,548, as the statement given in the last paragraph will show. The exceptionally excellent character of the season (1902–3) was, no doubt, responsible for this to a great extent. And the same satisfactory state of things has continued during 1903–4, and, to a still greater extent, during the year under report, viz. 1904–5, as shown in paras : 26 and 27, above, and in the statement in para : 32. On the whole, it must gratefully be acknowledged, the progress of recovery from the effects of the two famine years has, so far, been much more satisfactory and rapid than I had at one time ventured to hope for.

Tagavi advances.

34. Tagavi advances to the amount of Rs 19,849 were sanctioned during the year under report, and almost the whole of this amount has been duly disbursed to the persons concerned. The total of advances granted since the Famine comes to Rs 1,57,570, by far the greater part of the amount being for the purchase of bullocks and the advances being granted free of interest, invariably in the case of Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, and similar poor classes of cultivators, and in the case of all poor cultivators of the higher classes also. This very free grant of Tagavi advances for purchasing agricultural cattle has, also, been a factor of considerable importance in securing the results referred to in the last paragraph.

IV PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation*

35. The Indian Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the Evidence and Contract Acts, the Opium and Abkari Acts, the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, and others of the more important general laws in force in the Bombay Presidency have been adopted by the State in their entirety with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements. As regards Land Revenue Administration, Police, Forests, Arms, Limitation, Stamps, Registration, &c, the State has enacted laws of its own, which are based, in a greater or less degree, on the laws in force on the respective subjects in British India.

Laws in force in the State.

36. The Lewa Patidar Rules enacted last year (Paras : 38 @ 47 of the last Administration Report) have so far worked satisfactorily. 22 marriages were celebrated, and contracts of ten more entered into, under these Rules during the year under report. The Rules which – as shown in the last report – had been asked for by the Patidars themselves and apply only to those who had joined in the movement, have, so far, fulfilled the object with which, they were framed, in as much as persons of moderate means belonging to the community have been able to secure brides for their sons by reason of the check placed by the Rules on the undue aspirations of the fathers of girls to give their daughters in marriage to so-called aristocratic families living outside the State, although that ambition often resulted in ruin to themselves by reason of the large expenditure they had to incur on such marriages and in harm of a permanent character to the whole local community. The Rules were introduced not without a certain amount of diffidence, but they seem to have answered well and the people concerned appear to be perfectly satisfied with them.

Working of the Lewa Patidar Rules enacted last year.

37. The only important piece of legislation enacted during the year of report was a short act regulating the storage of kerosine oil and similar inflammable substances.

Legislation during the year of report.

(ii) *Civil Justice*

38. Appendices III and IV give details of the ordinary original civil work of the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish during the year. From these it will be seen that 1,066 suits were filed during the year of report, which, added to the 207 remaining undisposed of at the end of the year preceding, made up a total of 1273, out of which 864 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 409 undisposed of cases at the end of the year.

Details of ordinary original civil work of the year. No. of suits filed and disposed of.

39. Of the 1,066 suits filed during the year, no less than 950 were in connection with money transactions, while, of the remaining 116 cases, 98 related to lands, 12 to house property, and 6 to other rights.

Nature of suits filed.

40. The following table compares the original ordinary civil work of the year with that of the year preceding :–

Comparision of the year's civil litigation with that of the year preceding.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of suits at the end of the preceding year.	Suits filed during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1903-4	163	1,087	1,250	1,043	207
1904-5	207	1,066	1,273	864	409
Increase during the year of report.	44	0	23	0	202
Decrease during the year of report.	0	21	0	179	0

The decrease of 21 in the number of suits filed is small and calls for no explanation. The decrease of 179 in the number of cases disposed of was due to the fact that plague was prevalent during three months of the year of report in the town of Nandod where the Sir Nyayadhish's court is located for the greater part of the year. Almost the whole town had been evacuated during this period and, at the instance of parties to civil suits and of pleaders, adjournments were ordered to be granted in most of the cases fixed for hearing during the period in question.

Summary Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts' Act.

41. Details are given, in the following table, of summary Possessory suits instituted and disposed of in the courts of the six Thandars and Mahalkaris in the State, who have the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding :-

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the end of the preceding year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1903-3	3	68	71	71	0
1904-5	0	58	58	55	3
Increase during the year under report.	0	0	0	0	3
Decrease during the year under report.	3	10	13	16	0

The fluctuations observable in the above statement are but slight and call for no remark.

Appellate and Revisional Civil work of the Huzur Court.

42. The Huzur Court disposed of 13 Civil appeals against the decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish, during the year under report as against 16 during the year preceding. Of the 13 appeals disposed of during the year of report, the Sir Nyayadhish's decision was confirmed in 8 cases and reversed in 3; whilst 2 cases were remanded for further enquiry. Similarly 15 applications for Revision in civil cases were disposed of during the year as against 24 during the year preceding. Of the 15 cases during the year under report the Sir Nyayadhish's decision was confirmed in 11 cases, amended in 1, and reversed in 2, whilst 1, case was remanded for further enquiry. Three applications for revision under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act were also heard by the Huzur Court, during the year, in 2 of which the Mamlatdar's decision was confirmed and in one set aside.

(iii) *Registration.*

Registration work done during the year.

43. 383 documents affecting property of the value of ~~Rs~~ 1,87,036 were registered during the year under report as against 326 documents affecting property of the value of ~~Rs~~ 1,82,873 during the year preceding. The increase is mainly under " mortgages " and is due to the fact that properties mortgaged for comparatively small sums during, and immediately after, the famine, now that they have, with the assured return of prosperous times, acquired a more reasonable value, were redeemed during the year of report and *remortgaged* with other parties for higher sums than before.

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

Criminal courts.

44. The Sir Nyayadhish has, in addition to his duties as Civil Judge, the powers of a District Magistrate in criminal matters and also exercises jurisdiction in sessions cases as Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases of a more serious character are triable by the Huzur Court whose sanction is also necessary in all cases in which the sentence passed by the Sir Nyayadhish, as Assistant Sessions Judge, exceeds 3 years' imprisonment. The Vasava of Sagbara exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. There is a special Magistrate for the town of Nandod. The Thandar (or Chief Revenue officer) of the Jhagadia Taluka exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the First class, whilst of the remaining five Taluka officers, three are Magistrates of the second, and two of the third, class. The Sir Nyayadhish has the power to hear appeals against the decisions of all subordinate Magistrates whilst the Huzur Court hears appeals from the original decisions of the Sir Nyayadhish in criminal cases, as also second appeals from his appellate decisions in such cases, besides applications for revision.

Accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year.

45. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates during the year of report was 726 as against 881 during the year preceding. Of the 726 persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year of report, as above, 175 were discharged without being put upon their trial, 324

were acquitted after trial, and 217 were convicted, the cases against the remaining ten being undisposed of at the end of the year. Against these figures it may be stated that of the 881 persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year preceding that under report, 193 were discharged, 274 were acquitted, and 398 were convicted; of the remaining 16, one had died and the cases against 15 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. It is hardly necessary to say that the above figures include noncognizable cases, with which the Police had nothing to do, as well as cognizable cases. The most satisfactory feature about these figures is the continued decrease in the number of persons accused of crimes.

Criminal appellate work.

46. 19 appeals from Magistrates' decisions were presented to the Sir Nyayadhish during the year. In 5 of these cases the Magistrates' decisions were confirmed, in 2 modified and in 10 reversed, while 2 appeals remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Of 7 appeals presented to the Huzur Court against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions, appellate as well as original, the decisions appealed against were upheld in 4 cases and modified in 2, whilst one case remained undisposed of at the end of the year pending result of further inquiry ordered.

(v) *Police.*

Strength of the ordinary Permanent Police Force of the State.

47. The strength of the ordinary Permanent District Police Force of the State has remained unaltered. In consisted, as before, of

1	Superintendent
1	Inspector
6	Chief Constables
193	Head Constables and Constables
16	Mounted Head Constables and Constables
217	

This is exclusive of the Sagbara, and Vádi Police, which was as under during the year of report as well as during the year preceding

Ságbárá	
4	Mounted Constables
13	Constables
17	
Vádi	
5	Constables
Total Sagbara and Vadi 22	
Grand Total 239	

48. The above details require to be supplemented by the fact that many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the ordinary Police Force are, in this State, performed by men belonging to the Paltan (77 Men) and to the Risálá (20 Sowars) and Bindressi mounted corps (25 Sowars) referred to in section (vi) below. These forces, though designated and dealt with as troops, are, in reference to the duties they actually perform (such as furnishing guards for the Treasury, the Jail, &c, escort and patrol duties and the like), to a considerable extent, merely an auxiliary Police Force. Were it not for this circumstance the strength of the ordinary Police Force would require to be considerably augmented.

"Paltan men" and "Risala" and Bindressi Sowars performing regular Police duties and thus working, to a considerable extent, as an auxiliary Police Force.

49. Excluding Sagbara and Vádi, the total cost of the ordinary permanent Police Force of the State, as detailed in para : 47 above, was ~~Rs~~ 38,807 during the year under report as against ~~Rs~~ 38,527 during the year preceding.

Cost of the ordinary Permanent Police Force of the State.

50. To this if the cost of the auxiliary forces (" Risálá ", Paltan, &c) described in para : 48 above, (viz, ~~Rs~~ 20,335 during the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 21,066 during the year preceding) were added, the total would come to ~~Rs~~ 62,335 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 63,251 for the year preceding.

Total cost including that of the auxiliary forces referred to in para 48.

51. The figures given in the last two paragraphs do not include the cost of the Ságbárá and Vadi Police which falls on the Vasávás of the respective estates, and which comes to ~~Rs~~ 1,685 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 1,975 during the year preceding.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police, not included in the above.

52. The figures given in paras 47 @ 51 are, of course, exclusive entirely of the large and important staff of Village Police (i.e. Police Patels and Vartanias or village watchmen) maintained in all the villages and remunerated in cash and in land.

Village Police.

53. It is satisfactory to observe that the decrease in cognizable crime noticed in the last two Reports has continued also during the year under report. 258 cognizable cases were reported to the Police during the year as against 372 during the year preceding. Out of the 258 cases reported, as above, 15 were struck off as " no crime " thus leaving 243 " true cases ".

Statistics of Police work in connection with the detection and investigation of offences.

Decrease in cognizable crime.

54. The number of persons arrested in these cases was 259 during the year of report as against 491 during the year preceding. Of the 259 persons arrested during the year, as above, 247 were sent up for trial before Magistrates, within the State, the remaining 12 having been arrested in connection with extradition cases &c, &c,. Of the 247 sent up by the Police to the Magistrates 171 were convicted by the Magistrates and 74 discharged:

Persons arrested and percentage of convictions to arrests.

2 remained pending trial at the end of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was 69.23 during the year of report as against 73.44 during the year preceding.

Serious Crime.

55. There were 5 cases of " Serious crime " during the year of report as against the same number during the year preceding, as shown below :-

	1903-4	1904-5
Murder	3	2
Causing death by rash and negligent act	1	0
Robbery under Section 392, I. P. C.	1	1
- Do - Section 394, I. P. C.	0	2
	5	5

Stolen property.

56. The value of " property stolen " was ~~Rs~~ 10,334 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 3,008 for the year preceding, the increase being due to a case of theft, of ornaments and other property of great value, in the Jhagadia Taluka which occurred about the end of the year. Out of the ~~Rs~~ 10,334 worth of property stolen during the year of report the value of the property recovered during the year was ~~Rs~~ 1,201 only, or not more than 11.62 per cent. The very unsatisfactory character of this percentage is, however, apparent only, as it was not till after the close of the year, that the offenders in the big Jhaghadia theft case, above referred to, were traced and a great portion of the stolen property recovered from within the State as well as from neighbouring British and Baroda villages. Extradition proceedings have been taken and the case will soon be tried before a Magistrate. Had the property been recovered within the year the percentage of recovery would have been of a very satisfactory character.

(vi) *The Fouj.*

The Paltan, Risala, and Bindressi corps.

57. Under the general term " Fouj ", or " troops ", are included the auxiliary forces referred to in para 48 above, viz,

(1) " Paltan " men	77
(2) The Risálá	20 mounted men
(3) The Bindressi corps	25 ,,

Duties performed by the above.

58. The duties generally performed by these men are, as already stated, to a considerable extent, of the nature of those performed in many places by the ordinary Police force, i. e. furnishing escorts; guards to Treasuries, Jails, &c, &c,.

Cost of maintaining the above.

59. The cost of maintaining the establishment detailed in para 57, and the superior officers of the Department, was ~~Rs~~ 23,528 during the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 24,724 during the year preceding. The figures shown at Item 8 on the expenditure side of Appendix XI are, it will be noticed, much in excess of those above

given. .The reason is that that item includes, besides the cost of maintaining the establishment above referred to, the cost also of the State Págás, (Stables) the Veterinary Department, &c.

(vii) *Jails.*

Jail and lock-ups.

60. There is a Central Jail at Nándod and lock-ups at all the Táluká stations. At the latter, short-term convicts sentenced by the Taluka Magistrates to not more than two months' imprisonment, as well as under-trial prisoners, are confined. At the Nándod Jail are kept all other convicts as well as persons under trial at Nándod itself.

No. of convicted Prisoners at the Nandod Jail.

61. At the Nándod Jail, excluding under-trial prisoners, the number of inmates at the end of the year 1903-4 was 72. New admissions of convicts during the year of report came to 73, thus making a total of 145. Deducting releases during the year there remained, at the end of the year, 49 convicts in the Jail as against 72 at the end of the year preceding. The daily average of convicted prisoners at the Jail was 57.5 for the year of report as against 81 for the year preceding. The average of under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail was 3 for the year of report as against 2.4 for the year preceding. The total daily average for the Jail was, thus, 60.5 for the year of report as against 83.4 for the year preceding.

Employment of prisoners.

62. For short term prisoners employment is found in the State gardens. Those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are employed on carpet making, cane work, &c., at the Jail.

Factory.

Financial results. Nandod Jail.

63. The cost of the Nándod Jail was ~~Rs~~ 6,259 during the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 7,638 during the year preceding which gives an average gross expenditure of ~~Rs~~ 103-7-3 per prisoner during the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 92-0-4 for the year preceding. The reason why with a smaller total expenditure the average expenditure per prisoner should be larger during the year of report than during the year preceding is that whilst the number of prisoners decreased very considerably, the charges on account of establishment, guard, &c, necessarily remained the same as before, thus giving a higher average *per prisoner.*

Do. Do.

64. Jail receipts during the year of report came to ~~Rs~~ 2,006. Deducting these from the gross expenditure of ~~Rs~~ 6,259, above mentioned, there remains a nett loss of ~~Rs~~ 4,253 for the year of report which gives an average, per prisoner, of ~~Rs~~ 72-15-7 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 51-11-2 for the year preceding during which the jail receipts had been ~~Rs~~ 3,346.

65. During his annual visit, the Political Agent was pleased to inspect the Jail and to record the following remark.

Visit by the Political Agent.

" The Jail is admirably kept and the prisoners are healthy and well cared for."

sd. F. Pratt.
Political Agent.

(viii) *Municipality.*

66. There is only one Municipality in the State, viz. in tho Town of Nándod, which is managed as a State department, the Treasury Officer being entrusted with the duties of Municipal Officer also.

The Nandod Town Municpality.

67. The chief source of Municipal revenue is a light octroi duty. Sale proceeds of building sites and rents of State lands within the town area of Nándod as well as cattle pound receipts within the same area are also credited to the Municipality. The only items of expenditure debited in the accounts to the Municipality are road and latrine conservancy, street-lighting and watering, and fire engine charges. The construction and maintenance of all roads within Municipal limits are a charge not on the Municipality but on the Public Works Department. Nor are Educational or Medical institutions within the town, or expenses in connection with epidemic diseases, a charge on the Municipality.

Items of Municipal Income and Expenditure.

68. The following table gives details of Municipal revenue during the year under report and the year preceding.

Municipal revenue.

Item.	1903–4.	1904–5.	Decrease in 1904–5.
Octroi.	Rs 6,804	4,931	1,873
Land rents and sales. ...	486	225	261
Other Items.	241	201	40
Total.	7,531	5,357	2,174

The difference in realizations from octroi are due mainly to the fact that the amount received in 1903-4 included certain sums, due by the Octroi Farmer, on account of previous years.

69. The following statement shows the principal items of Municipal expenditure during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Municipal expenditure.

Items.	1903–4.	1904–5.	Remarks.
	Rs	Rs	
1 Road conservancy. ...	1,864	1,783	
2 Public Latrines. ...	954	811	
3 Street Lighting. ...	595	622	
4 Fire Engine and road watering charges.	472	505	
5 General and Ward Establishment.	1,138	1,134	
	5,023	4,855	
Items, though strictly appertaining to the Municipality, debited, in State accounts, not to that head, but to the Public Works Department. ...			
(1) Repair and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits.	1,704	2,169	
(2) Town Water works maintenance charges. ...	918	* 3,611	* Increase due to completion of the greater portion of the Town water works and to consequently increased working charges.
Total.	7,645	10,635	

Nandod Town Water Works.

70. The Nandod Town water works scheme referred to in para 92 of the last Administration Report has made satisfactory progress during the year under report and will be completed during the present year. Additional expenditure, on account of extra Engine, &c., was found necessary, and was sanctioned, during the year under report, which, added to the Rs 1,24,731 mentioned in the above quoted paragraph of the last Report, will bring the total cost of the Town Water Works to Rs 1,39,731.

V MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

71. There is a Civil Hospital in the Town of Nándod and Dispensaries at Jhaghadia, Bhálod, Vália, Gardeshwar and Dediapádá. The Dispensary at Jhaghadia, as well as the Nandod Hospital, has accomodation for indoor patients also.

Outdoor patients.

Total number of new admissions and average daily attendance.

72. The following table gives the usual statistics in regard to the number of outdoor patients (" new admissions ") treated at the above institutions and the average daily attendance of such patients.

No.	Name of Institution.	Total number of out-door patients. ("new admissions")		Average daily attendance of out-door patients.	
		1903–4	1904–5	1903–4	1904–5
1	Nandod Civil Hospital (including Jail Infirmary) ...	24,267	20,849	288	261
2	Jhaghadia Dispensary ...	4,283	4,837	85	83
3	Bhalod " ...	6,289	6,059	77	76
4	Valia " ...	2,184	1,612	39	32
5	Gardeshwar " ...	843	1,224	17	17
6	Dediapada " ...	234	544	4	12
	Total.	38,100	35,125	510	481

Indoor patients.

73. The numbers of indoor patients treated at the Nándod Hospital and the Jhaghadia Dispensary were, respectively, 29 and 1 during the year of report as against 33 and 3 during the year preceding.

Comparatively healthy character of the year.

74. With the exception that there was an out-break of plague in the town of Nándod from 20th December 1904 to 27th March 1905, the year was, comparatively, a very healthy one. Malarial fever, the most common complaint for several months after the close of the monsoon, every year, prevailed to a much smaller extent, during the year under report, than is usually the case. This was probably due to the small quantity of the total rainfall of the year, only 24.83 Inches having been registered, at Nándod, during the twelve months ending the 31st March 1905 as against 46.33 Inches during the preceding twelve months.

Outbreak of plague – during the year of report – in the town of Nandod. Evacuation and other measures adopted.

75. Plague broke out in the town of Nandod in December 1904. Early in that month dead rats were found in two or three localities in the town, and the first case of plague occurred on the 20th of the month. On that date four cases were recorded and one death. The epidemic lasted till about the end of March, the last case having occurred on the 26th, and the last death on the 27th, of that month. During this period of something over three months, there were, in all, 115 cases of which 62 proved fatal and there were recoveries in the remaining 53. The proportion of deaths to cases was, thus, 53.9 percent. These figures would have been a great deal worse but for the ready response made by the people to the efforts of the State authorities to secure complete evacuation. The town has a population of 10,142 souls and it was possible to evacuate almost the whole town, gradually as each quarter began to be affected. Those who could not afford the expense of re-

moval were freely assisted by the State. Those who, though in poor circumstances, did not care, owing to social conditions or the like, to go to the sheds provided by the State were given materials – free of charge – for making huts for themselves. These consisted of bamboo mats, reeds, and rafters, and care was taken that each person attacked should have a hut to himself and that the person appointed to look after him should not sleep in the same hut with him but in a separate hut close by. For those not attacked large and well ventilated mándvás were erected. Each patient was visited once a day by the Medical officer and received regular treatment. Patients in very poor circumstances, as also their relations attending on them, were provided with food at State expense, and for those who had no relations to do this, attendants were employed by the State. These measures had the effect of rendering evacuation popular to a considerable extent. But people had also the good sense to see for themselves that once the town was in the grip of the disease, evacuation was the only remedy, and it must gratefully be acknowledged that they displayed commendable zeal in availing themselves of this remedy.

General disinfection Previous experience of this remedy.

76. After the disappearance of the plague, there was a general disinfection of the town, on a systematic plan, and every house- whether a plague case had occurred or dead rats had been found in it or not –, was thoroughly disinfected. It is difficult to say, however, how far this will operate as a check against future attacks. The State had been entirely free from plague till about the end of the year 1901. Then, a person who had come into the village of Rájpárdi from a Gaekwári village developed plague symptoms a few days after arrival, and died. Notwithstanding all measures adopted for eradicating the disease from the village and preventing its spread to other villages the infection spread to 33 villages, the last to become infected being the town of Nándod, where at the time, 390 cases and 245 deaths took place (in the monsoon of 1902), the cases and deaths in the remaining villages having been respectively, 300 and 188. After this first outbreak of plague, too, general disinfection was carried out in the town of Nándod as well as in the other towns and villages which had been affected. The latter have all continued free ever since and there has not been a second outbreak in any of them. The town of Nandod, too, continued to be free for over two years after the general disinfection operations which followed the first outbreak. After this long interval of more than two years, however, the town had the second attack referred to in the last paragraph. How far this second outbreak was due to the imperfection, or ineffectiveness, of general disinfection measures (which had been very thorough and had been carried out with great care) and why they should have proved unavailing in Nándod – (where there was a second outbreak after an interval of over two years, as above), whilst the other towns and villages have all remained free it is difficult to say. Neither has it been possible to trace the source of infection of this second outbreak, which, however, was in its extent and results, of a comparatively mild character as shown in the last paragraph.

Vaccination.

77. The State employs four vaccinators who are placed under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, with whom their appointments, transfers, &c.

rest as well as the proper control of their work. 5,040 primary, and 30 secondary, operations were performed by these vaccinators during the year under report as against 3,286 of the former, and 22 of the latter during the year preceding. The smallness of the work done during 1903–4, was – as explained in para 100 of the report for that year – due to the absence of two of the vaccinators during a portion of that year when it was not, it appears, possible to provide substitutes for them. Irrespective of that, however, the quantity of the work done during the year under report was extremely satisfactory and largely in excess of the work done during the five preceding years, as the following table will show.

Year.	Primary operations.	Secondary operations.
1900–1901	2,370	12
1901–1902	1,769	19
1902–1903	3,646	37
1903–1904	3,286	22
1904–1905	5,040	30

During all these years the number of vaccinators employed was the same, viz 4. The smallness of the work done during the first two years is, to a considerable extent, attributable to the Famine. Making every allowance for this, however, and for the circumstances of the two following years, the large increase for the year of report is unquestionably due to harder work exacted during the year from the vaccinators.

State Veterinary Department.

78. There is a Veterinary Hospital as a part of the Fouj Department in which, besides State animals and Sowar's horses, all animals belonging to private owners, brought for treatment receive due attention. 673 animals belonging to private individuals, were thus treated at the Hospital during the year under report as against 852 during the year preceding. The officer in charge of the Hospital, who is an experienced graduate of the Bombay Veterinary Hospital, also visits any part of the State from which an outbreak of cattle disease is reported.

Total expenditure of the Medical Department exclusive of the Veterinary Hospital.

79. Excluding the Veterinary Hospital and everything connected with it the total expenditure of the Medical Department was ~~Rs~~ 13,583 for the year under report as against ~~Rs~~ 12,643 for the year preceding.

VI. EDUCATION.

No. of Educational Institutions.

80. The number of educaticnal Institutions continued the same as last year, viz. 1 High School, teaching upto the University Matriculation and the School Final Examination Standards, and 81 Primary Schools.

(a) *English Education.*

The Nandod High School.

81. The following table shows the number on the Register at the end of the year, the average monthly number, and the average daily attendance at the High School during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Year.	No. on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.	Average daily attendance.
1903–4	149	143. 18	120. 21
1904–5	114	134. 9	103. 83

The falling off exhibited by the above table is due to the fact that for three months during the year of report, the school had to be closed in consequence of the evacuation of the town on account of the plague, during which a pretty considerable number of boys left the school, though no fees were charged for the months the school remained closed as above. The school reopened, after the complete subsidence of the plague and the reoccupation of the town, on the 16th of March, and column 2 of the statement given above shows the number on the Register on the 31st of that month, an interval of only a fortnight which was too short to permit of any appreciable number out of those who had left, returning to the school. There has been improvement since, and the number on the Register had, by the end of May 1905, risen to 134. The average monthly number on the register was, it will be seen, 134. 9 for the year of report against 143. 18 for the year preceding. As some compensation for the compulsory closing of the school for such a long period during the year of report, the usual summer vacation was dispensed with.

Results at the University Matriculation examination held in November 1904.

82. The High School succeeded in passing six boys at the Bombay University Matriculation Examination of November 1904 out of 12 sent up. It is gratifying to note that of the successful students one was a Kachhia, and one a Rajput, both extremely "backward" classes in so far as English education is concerned. The number of successful students at the Matriculation examination during the preceding year was 7, two of whom were Mahomedans. One of these has joined the Bahavdin College ot Junaghad having obtained a scholarship there, whilst the other has been given an appointment in this State. Another of last year's successful students, a Brahmin, has been awarded a scholarship of Rs 30 per mensem by the State and sent to the Grant Medical College to qualify as a graduate in Medicine.

Annual Examination of other standards.

83. The annual Examination of all classes below the Matriculation standard was, as usual, held by members of the school staff. 102 boys were presented at this examination out of whom 48 passed under all heads.

Fees.

84. The fee rates for the High School were kept at the same low figure as last year, and varied from four annas per mensem for the lowest standard to one rupee per mensem for the Matriculation, or highest, standard.

Scholarships and free-studentships.

85. There were ten scholarships attached to the High School, intended mainly for students coming from State villages other than Nandod, during the year under report as against the same number during the year preceding. In addition to these scholarships free-studentships are granted to the extent of twenty percent of the number on the Register

(b) *Primary Education.*

86. The 81 Primary Schools were distribnted as under:—

Primary Schools. Distribution.

(1)	Gujarati schools for boys (including the Police and Paltan School at Nandod)	75
(2)	Do. Do. for girls	5
(3)	Urdu school	1
		81

87. In villages which have no seperate schools for girls the attendance of girls at the Boys' schools is permitted and there is a large number of schools in each of which a few girls are thus being educated side by side with the boys.

Attendance of girls at boys' schools.

88. The following table shows the number of pupils on the Registers of the Primary schools at the end of the year, the average monthly number, and the average daily attendance, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

No on the Registers of Primary Schools and average daily attendance.

Class of Primary schools.	1903 - 4				1904 - 5			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.	Average daily attend-ance.	No. of schools	No. of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.	Average daily attend-ance.
Boys' schools (Gujrati and Urdu).	76	3,268	3,162	2,208	76	3,245	3,263	2,320
Girls attending Boys' schools as shown in para : 87. ...	—	307	342	218	—	269	270	176
Girls' schools. ...	5	300	299	202	5	345	324	227
	Total girls	607	641	420	Total girls	614	594	403
Total.	81	3,875	3,803	2,628	81	3,859	3,857	2,723

89. The numbers, it will be seen, are almost stationary, the number of boys " on the Register at the end of the year " having been 3,245 for the year of report as against 3,268 for the year preceding, and of the girls, 614 for the year of report as against 607 for the year preceding. The " average monthly number for the year " shows in the case of the boys, slightly more in favour of the year of report, having been 3,263 for that year as against 3,162 for the year preceding. The slight deterioration observable in the number on the Register at the end of the year is due to the reasons stated in para : 81 above which affected the important Primary schools in the town of Nandod.

Fluctuations.

90. The Head masters of most of the boys' schools and all Head mistresses, as also the higher assistants, are " trained teachers ", that is to say, they have gone through a regular course of training for teacherships at the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships at these Colleges to ensure an adequate number of trained teachers being available for filling up vacancies.

Trained teachers and Training College scholarships.

91. Two scholarships, of Rs 4 each per mensem, are attched to the main vernacular school at Nandod in order to enable a few Bhil boys from other villages to come to that school for studying in higher standards than those taught in the Primary schools in their own villages. In all Primary schools monthly prizes – which answer to small scholarships – are awarded to all girls, irrespective of caste, and to boys belonging to what are styled the " backward classes " (Mahomedans, Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, &c) who have attended the school for a certain number of days during the month. Similarly, all girls, and all boys belonging to the backward classes are exempted from the payment of school fees.

Scholarships in Primary schools, and Prizes for attendance in the case of boys belonging to the backward classes and of all girls. Exemption from payment of fees.

92. Every thing that could be done to encourage boys belonging to the backward classes above referred to to take advantage of the educational institutions maintained by the State is, thus, done, and the effort is fairly successful. There are many schools which are attended exclusively by Bhil boys, whilst in most of the others, there is a fair proportion of Bhil boys and of boys belonging to the other backward classes.

Schools in Bhil Villages.

93. The following table shows the proportion of school-going children belonging to these classes to the total number of children on the school Registers at the close of the year under report as compared with the year preceding :–

Proportion of children belonging to the " backward classes " to total number of children.

Class of schools.	1903 - 4			1904 - 5		
	Total No. on Register at the end of the year.	No. belonging to the backward classes.	Proportion of column 3 to column 2.	Total No. on Register at the end of the year.	No. belonging to the backward classes.	Proportion of column 6 to column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools including Urdu school. ...	3,268	979	29.9	3,245	952	29.2
Girls studying in boys' schools. ...	307	28	4.6	269	32	5.2
Do - in independent girls' schools.	300			345		
Total Girls.	607	28	4.6	614	32	5.2
Total.	3,875	1,007	26	3,859	984	25.5

The total number of children belonging to these classes is, thus, 984 out of a total of all classes, of 3,859 or considerably over 25 per cent.

Results of the annual examinations of Primary schools.

94. The results of the annual examinations of the Primary schools, which are held by the State Inspector of these schools, were, on the whole, very satisfactory, 70 per cent of those presented for examination having passed under all heads.

Successful students at the Public Service Examination.

95. Eleven boys from the State Primary schools passed the Public Service Examination held at the Broach and Godhra centres during the year under report as against seven during the year preceding.

(c) *Physical Education.*

Gymnasium and School Cricket Club at Nandod.

96. There is a Gymnasium attached to the Nandod High School under a specially qualified Gymnastic Teacher. Boys from all the schools in Nandod avail themselves of the gymnasium, separate hours being kept for the High School and the Vernacular Schools. There is also a School Cricket Club. Attendance at the one or the other is compulsory.

97. Gymnasia are attached to 12 of the Primary schools outside Nandod under Head Masters who are qualified for the work and who receive special allowances for doing it.

Gymnasia attached to schools outside Nandod.

(d) *General.*

98. There is a Public Library in the town of Nandod towards the maintenance of which the State contributes $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the amount received from members' subscriptions.

Nandod Library.

99. The following in a general summary of the numbers under instruction in all classes of schools in the State.

General Educational statistics.

Class of school.	1903–4			1904–5		
	No of schools	No of students at the end of the year.	Average number for the year.	No of schools	No of students at the end of the year.	Average number for the year.
High School ...	1	149	143.1	1	114	134·9
Primary Schools						
Boys.	76	3,268	3,162	76	3,245	3,263
Girls in Boys' schools	0	307	342	0	269	270
Girls' schools. ...	5	300	299	5	345	324
Total Girls	5	607	641	5	614	594
Total Primary Schools	81	3,875	3,803	81	3,859	3,857
Grand Total	82	4,024	3,946	82	3,973	3,991·9

Thus, taking the number on the Registers "at the end of the year," the number of students fell from 4,024 to 3,973, or a decrease of 51 for the year of report. Taking the "monthly average" for the whole year, there was a small increase of 45, the number having risen from 3,946 to 3,991. The population of the State being 1,17,175, the above figures give a proportion of something over 34 school-going childreu to every thousand of the population, a proportion of which the smallness is accounted for by the fact that the bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils and Dhankas who care very little for education in spite of the special measures adopted for their encouragement.

100. The total expenditure of the State on education was Rs 40,540 for the year of report against Rs 42,598 for the year preceding.

Educational expenditure.

101. During the year the schools at Nandod had the great advantage of an inspection by the Educational Inspector N. D., Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, M. A., to whom my best thanks are due, particularly for the great care with which he observed the method of teaching adopted by each teacher, pointed out such defects as came to his notice, and made most valuable suggestions for improvement. It would be impossible for any inspection or examination of a school to be attended with greater practical benefit to teachers and pupils alike From the observations* which Mr. Lory was good enough to record I was glad to be assured that the Department has been doing good work.

Visits by British Educational Officers.

"* I was extremely glad to have had another opportunity of seeing something of the State schools. The liberal policy of the State in matters of education is rewarded by the high efficiency of its educational institutions of which it has every reason to be proud."

VII. PUBLIC WORKS.

102. As will be seen from appendix XII, the total expenditure on Public Works, was Rs 1,09,369 for the year of report as against Rs 85,338 for the year preceding. The above figures include expenditure-as shown in para: 103 below-in connection with the working of the Rajpipla State Railway. Excluding this Railway expenditure, the total cost of the Department, on public works proper, was Rs 74,635 for the year of report as against Rs 53,864 for the year preceding. The principal items included in the above sum of Rs 74,635 were the construction of water works, school houses, dharmsalas, other buildings, and road repairs.

Expenditure on Public Works.

103. Expenditure in connection with the working of the Rajpipla State Railway came to Rs 34,734 for the year of report as against Rs 31,474 for the year preceding. The Railway Receipts for the same periods came, respectively, to Rs 45,986 and Rs 42,237, so that the nett profit for the year of report was Rs 11,252 as against Rs 10,763 for the year preceding. The capital outlay on the Railway was over thirteen lakhs of rupees, so that the above nett profit represents a return of less than one percent on the capital outlay. It is necessary to observe, however, that the figures above given represent not the revenues realized, and the expenditure incurred, during the period of report, but the adjustments made in the State accounts during that period. The Railway is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company from whom half-yearly accounts are received after the lapse, necessarily, of a considerable period after the close of the half-year to which they relate. So that adjustments in the State accounts are made after the end of the year to which the receipts and disbursements really appertained. There has been a considerable develop-

The Rajpipla State Railway.

ment of traffic during the last 8 or 9 months the accounts for which have yet to be received, and it is hoped that there will be better results to show for the Railway, in the next Administration report than those indicated by the figures above given.

VIII. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) Agriculture.

(1) *Season and Rainfall.*

Character of the season and progress of the monsoon.

104. Although at one time the outlook had become very gloomy, the season has eventully turned out to be, on the whole, a very favourable one. The monsoon commenced somewhat earlier than in the preceding year. After a few scattered showers, the first heavy rainfall of the year was on the 11th of June on which date a fall of 1 Inch 97 cents was registered and sufficed for the commencement of agricultural operations. The other heavy fall of the month was on the 21st when 1.27 inch of rain was registered, and the total rainfall for the month was 4 Inches 23 cents. In July, there was a very favourable and well distributed fall of 10 Inches 19 cents. But in August there was comparatively little rain, the total for the month not being more than 1 Inch 94 cents. Following this, there was practically no rain for the first thirteen days of September, and very grave fears began to be entertained in regard to the prospects of the season. On the 14th of September, however, there was a very welcome and heavy fall of rain (3 Inches 26 cents), followed by 2 Inches 90 cents the next day, and 2 Inches 7 cents the day after that. This most timely and abundant rainfall completely altered the aspect of affairs and saved the situation. The withering crops revived and yielded fairly abundant harvests, and cotton, the principal and most paying crop in the State, was the first in this respect, the outturn of the year's cotton crop being far in excess of the average.

Total rainfall of the year.

105. Rain gauges are kept at the Nandod Civil Hospital and at the Dispensaries at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar and Dediapada, and regular rain registers maintained at each of them. The following table gives monthly details of the year's rainfall as registered at Nandod.

		Inches
April	1904	0- 0
May	„	0-61
June	„	4-23

July	„	10–19
August	„	1–94
September	„	8–28
October	„	0–02
November	„	0– 0
December	„	0–12
Junuary	1905	0– 0
February	„	0–04
March	„	0– 0
		24–83

This is little more than half the total rainfall of the previous year (46 Inches 33 cents), and considerably in defect of the average (30 Inches 27 cents) of the past five years which included such bad years as 1899–1900, (the year of the famine) and 1901–2 (another year of comparatively scanty rainfall). Small as was the rainfall of the year under report, however, it was extremely well distributed and seasonable, and, after the anxious period of the drought which prevailed during the greater part of August and of the first half of September, the rain which followed during three days of the latter month was most favourable and timely.

(2) *Agricultural Produce.*

Principal crops grown in the State.

106. The most important (from the point of view of extent of cultivation) of the crops grown in the State are cotton, Juvar, Bajri, rice, Kodra, Til (sesamum), castor seeds, and toor, gram and other pulses. Of these, Juvar, Til, and castor seeds are grown both as Kharif and Rabi crops. Transplanted rice is grown only in a portion of the Valia Taluka and in some villages of Jhagadia. The rice in other parts of the State is sown. Tobacco and sugarcane are grown – to a limited extent – in the Bhatha (alluvial) lands of the Jhagadia, Bhalod, and Nandod Talukas. In the hilly tract Kodra is the staple crop. Two inferior food-grains, Banti and Morio, are also grown to an appreciable extent in that tract. Mowra and Mango are the chief fruit trees in the State. The principal toddy-producing tree is the brab tree. Date trees are found only in some villages of the Valia and Dediapada Talukas.

Acreage under various crops.

107. The following statement shows the areas under the different crops grown in the State, during the year under report and the year preceding. The information given is fairly accurate and reliable in so far as it concerns State surveyed villages, and only approximately so in connection with Rani and alienated villages.

	Crop.	1903-4		1904-5	
		Acres	G.	Acres	G.
1	Cotton	33,869	24	50,272	13
2	Juvar	27,799	2	32,064	17
3	Bajri	18,515	26	18,674	0
4	Rice	15,922	1	13,732	30
5	Kodra	12,779	10	12,347	15
6	Toor (Cajan pea)	9,520	16	10,002	13
7	Moong and Ooreed (Pulses) ...	3,309	4	3,720	10
8	Gram	1,725	0	2,043	21
9	Tobacco	1,572	31	1,630	16
10	Banti } Grown in the ...	1,944	16	1,648	22
11	Morio } Hilly tract. ...	910	28	875	33
12	Wheat	799	30	254	19
13	Vegetables and other garden produce.	637	0	491	9
14	Others	26,688	9	18,802	26
	Total	1,55,992	37	1,66,560	4
	Deduct land twice cropped	538	16	37	24
	Nett area cropped.	1,55,454	21	1,66,522	20

Increase in the area under cotton.

108. The increase in the area under cotton (from 33,869 to 50,272 acres) is noticeable. There can be no question that this exceedingly large increase is due primarily to the fact that cotton growers had done extremely well in the preceding year. Not only was the outturn excellent, but – as shown in para : 150 of the last Administration Report – the prices which ruled during the greater part of the season were extremely favourable, being, often, 50 percent higher than the highest ever obtained during the previous 30 years and more. But whilst this circumstance must be allowed to have been the chief stimulus for the increase in the area under cotton during the year of report, it is also a fact that for some years past there has been a tendency towards increased cotton cultivation. Many Bhils who formerly would not have thought of attempting anything higher than Kodra have begun to see how much more profitable cotton,

cultivation would be and have boldly made the experiment of sowing cotton, an experiment which has almost invariably met with success. But all classes of cultivators appear also, to have come to the conclusion that the altered character of the monsoon, with its uncertain and comparatively scanty rainfall, renders greater recourse to cotton cultivation, and less to rice and other crops requiring comparatively a large amount of moisture, a matter of necessity as well as of prudence. In the Gardeshwar Taluka, for example, which is almost wholly inhabited by Bhils and Dhankas, there was barely an area of 188 acres under cotton during 1898–99, the year preceding the famine. During the year of report, the land under the cotton crop in that Taluka was no less than 4,229 acres.

Value of the year's cotton crop and comparison with the total State demand from all sources of land revenue.

109. The average yield of cotton is taken at half a "Bhar", or 480 lbs, per acre. The yield of the 50,272 acres sown with cotton during the year of report may be taken, therefore, at 25,136 Bhars. As to prices, the highest point reached in the year preceding that under report was ~~Rs~~ 150 per Bhar (960 lbs) and the average price for the year was taken at ~~Rs~~ 120 per Bhar in the last Administration report. During the year under report, these exceptionally high prices were not, of course, maintained. The highest point reached was something over ~~Rs~~ 100 per Bhar, and ~~Rs~~ 85 per Bhar might be taken as a fair average of the prices ruling during the season. At this rate, the value of the 25,136 Bhars above mentioned comes to ~~Rs~~ 21,36,560. The total land revenue demand leviable by the State from all sources, for the year of report, was, as shown in para: 26 above, ~~Rs~~ 4,95,609, which represents a little over 23 percent of the ~~Rs~~ 21,36,560, realized by the Ryots, as above, as the value of only *one* of the crops raised by them. The remaining 67 percent, or nearly 16½ lakhs of Rupees, together with the *entire value* of all the other crops remained with the cultivators as a class.

Experiments in Egyptian cotton.

110. The experiments in Egyptian cotton, referred to in para: 154 of the last Administration report, were continued, at Nandod, during the year, under the careful personal supervision of the Suba. Notwithstanding, however, that all directions in regard to watering and other matters were carefully attended to, the experiments proved a complete failure, as those carried out during the preceding year in different villages had done. The conclusion seems unavoidable that either the soil or the climate is unsuited to this variety of cotton.

(b) *Forests.*

Forest management.

111. The State Forests are managed on the "Dan" system under which State subjects and others are at liberty-subject to such reservations and restrictions as may from time to time be imposed-to cut forest produce and to remove it for export by prescribed routes, on payment of "Dan" or "*duty*", which-though so called, and though levied at the time of export-is not an export duty, but represents the value, or rather a fraction of the value, of the State's proprietory right in the produce removed.

Forest areas and demarcation.

112. The demarcated forest area consists of 409.33 square miles of Forest reserves, in the Rani. and 2.53 square miles of Babul plantations in the Rasti part of the State. No demarcation work now remains to be done. Working plans for the Jhagadia Taluka were completed during the year of report. Those for the other Talukas are in progress.

Forest privileges and concessions to State subjects.

113. Subject to such alterations as may appear necessary from time to time, very important concessions are made to State subjects in regard to the free enjoyment of forest produce, the property of the State. Free grazing and the cutting and storage of any grass from the State forests without payment of any fee or revenue to the State, is permitted in regard to cattle belonging to all State subjects whether residing in "Rasti" or "Rani" villages. All State subjects are also permitted to cut and remove, free of any duty or other payment to the State, firewood for personal use as also for sale (by Bhils, &c.) within the State for domestic purposes. Similar privileges are conceded in respect of minor forest produce, while free permits for timber for housebuilding within the State are liberally granted.

Forest revenue and expenditure.

114. The revenue and expenditure of the Department for the year of report ending the 31st of March, have been shown in Appendices VIII, IX, and XI. As pointed out in para: 163 of the last Administration Report, however, figures for this period (embracing, as it does, broken parts of two State years and two forest seasons) are often misleading for purposes of comparison of one forest season with another. It is essential for this purpose to have figures for the complete forest season, i. e. for the State year ending the 30th of June, and these are given in the following statement.

Income			Expenditure.			Nett profit.		Remarks.
Item	For year ending 30th June 1904.	For year ending 30th June 1905.	Item	For year ending 30th June 1904.	For year ending 30th June 1905.	For year ending 30th June 1904.	For year ending 30th June 1905.	
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs			
Timber	14,988	16,132	Supervision	7,543	6,029			The total of expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1904 included some items disbursed during that year on account of the year preceding.
Firewood	26.422	21,007	Protection	10,119	9,716			
Bamboos	17,106	16,662	Working	19,831	13,785			
Grass	2,068	30,716	Reserves	292	291	30,901	61,105	
Minor produce	7,488	6,114	Miscellaneous	10	11			
Miscellaneous	624	306						
Total	68,696	90,937	Total	37,795	29,832			

115. The revenue and the nett profit of the department were, thus, respectively, Rs 90,937 and Rs 61,105, for the State year ending the 30th June 1905, as against Rs 68,696 and Rs 30,901, respectively, for the year preceding. A great proportion of the improvement indicated by the above

Revenue and nett profit of the department for the State year.

figures is due to grass, of which, owing to the scarcity of grass in some places during the year, large quantities were exported, and to grazing fees from foreign cattle belonging to the neighbouring British and Baroda Districts; and, to the extent that it is due to this circumstance, the improvement is of a temporary character.

(c) *Abkari and Opium.*

116. The chief sources of the States' Abkari revenue are

Chief sources of Abkari Revenue.

(1) Country liquor
(2) Toddy
(3) Europe liquors
(4) Duty on Mowra flowers exported
(5) Hemp drugs.

117. The Central Distillery and Still head duty system is in force in regard to country liquor. There is a Sadar Distillery at Nandod where all liquor required for use within the State is distilled and is thence sent to the several shops through Depôts. The right to manufacture and retail country liquor is given to a Farmer, usually for a period of three years, on a system of " minimum guarantee ". The contract now current is for the triennial term ending the 31st July 1906 and the annual minimum guaranteed revenue from still head duty is as shown below :-

Country liquor – The Central Distillery and Still head duty system

For 1903 – 4	Rs 75,000
1904 – 5	80,000
1905 – 6	85,000

This revenue for the year of report as well as for the year preceding was duly and punctually paid up by the Contractor.

118. The State is divided into four tracts, with separate rates of still head duty, as shown below, for each, based on the rates prevailing in the neighbouring British, Baroda, and Mehwás Districts.

Rates of duty.

Tract.	Duty on liquor per Gallon	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
1 Highest duty tract.	Rs 2- 4-0	Rs 1- 4-0
2 Second tract.	2- 0-0	1- 0-0
3 Third tract.	1- 8-0	0-11-0
4 Lowest duty tract.	0-12-0	0- 6-0

119. The following statement shows the number of country liquor shops and the consumption of country liquor during the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

No. of country liquor shops and total consumption of country liquor.

year.	No. of shops.	Consumption of country liquor.			Remarks.
		25° U. p.	60° U. p.	Total.	
1903-4	91	13,486	68,327	81,813	
1904-5	94	20,300	1,02,442	1,22,743	

Average of shops with reference to area and population.

120. The area of the State being 1517½ square miles, and its population 1,17,175, there is, thus, 1 country liquor shop to over 16 square miles and to every 1,246 persons of the population.

Consumption of liquor per head of population.

121. The consumption of liquor per head of population was .1 gallon 2 drachms for the year of report against 33½ drachms for the year preceding. This increase is due to the fact that a large number of Bhil marriages and death anniversaries, postponed in previous years, were celebrated during the year of report on account of the prosperous character of that year, and a great deal of liquor is consumed on these occasions. As regards the rather high average, generally, it must be noted that the liquor consumed in the State is, for the most part, of the inferior description (60° U. p.) and that the bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, Machhis, and other liquor drinking classes.

Toddy.

122. Except in the town of Nandod, there is no farm for the sale of Toddy. The Bhils are permitted to tap toddy trees (not only on lands in occupation but also on State waste and Forest lands) on payment of a small fee, which is only 4 annas per tree except in the Rasti villages of the Jhaghadia and Valia Talukas, where it is one rupee per tree. This fee includes the privilege of selling toddy to any one within the State except in the town of Nandod where it must be sold to the contractor who retails it at two shops and pays the State a license fee of Rs 150 per annum.

Europe liquors.

123. There is a shop for the sale of Europe liquors in the town of Nandod for which a license fee of Rs 150 per annum is received.

Mhowra flowers.

124. The Bhils are allowed the concession (free of any payment to the State) of gathering Mhowra flowers and seeds from trees on all lands not only under occupation but also on all State waste and forest lands. When exported, a duty of Rs 2 per Kalsi (two annas per maund) is levied on Mhowra flowers thus gathered. The right to collect this duty is farmed to the Abkari Contractor who pays a separate sum of Rs 2,200 to the State for it.

125. The Abkari Farm thus consists of :-

Abkari Farm.

(1)	Country liquor	Rs	+80,000
(2)	Retail sale of toddy in Nandod	„	150
(3)	Europe liquors	„	150
(4)	Mhowra " Dan "	„	2,200
			82,500

126. Under an arrangement concluded with Government two years ago, Bháng and Gánjá required for use within the State are imported from a Government Bonded Warehouse on payment of full duty plus price. Threefourths of the duty are subsequently refunded to the State by Government.

Hemp drugs.

127. All opium required for use within the State is imported from Málwá free of duty- on passes issued by the Political Agent. The Opium farmer pays the State a duty of Rs 5 per lb on actual sales besides a contribution at the rate of Rs 125 per mensem towards the maintenance of the District Preventive Abkari and Opium Establishments.

Opium.

128. The following table shows the number of opium shops, the quantity of opium sold, and the average consumption per head, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

No. of opium shops and quantity of opium sold.

Year.	No. of shops.	Quantity of opium sold.	Average consumption per head of population.
		lbs. tolas. grs.	
1903-4	23	1182 - 32 - 94½	73 grains.
1904-5	23	1175 - 10 - 144	72 grains.

129. Besides the Distillery establishment, a staff of six District Abkari and Opium Preventive Inspectors, with a sufficient number of peons, is maintained for the exclusive duty of preventing and detecting crimes under the Abkari and Opium Laws.

Establishment.

(d) *Trade and manufactures.*

130. There are no import, export, or transit duties levied in the State with the exception of the light Municipal octroi duty referred to in para 67, above, and the export duty of Rs 2 per Kalsi on the produce of the Mhowra tree,

Perfect freedon of trade from taxation.

+ Average of the three year's minimum guarantee, Rs 75,000 + Rs 80,000 + Rs 85,000.

referred to in para 124. Trade is, thus, perfectly free. No tolls are levied on any of the roads, metalled or unmetalled.

Principal exports.

131. The principal articles of export are forest produce, Mowra flowers and seeds, til and caster oil seeds, tobacco, and Bájri, Juvar, and other grains.

Akik stones, Cambay agate.

132. "Akik stones" are found within the limits of Ratanpur and certain other villages in the Jhaghadia Taluka. They are exported to Cambay where the beautiful articles known as "Cambay agate" are manufactured out of them. The quantity of Akik stones exported during the year of report came to 5,784 maunds valued at about ~~Rs~~ 8,470 against 4,890 maunds valued at ~~Rs~~ 4,207 during the year preceding.

Other articles of export.

133. The only other articles of export are mats, baskets, and other articles made of bamboo, and rough trays &c, made of inferior kinds of wood. Grinding stones, mortars, &c, made out of a soft kind of stone found near the village of Kohnd in the Valia Taluka, are also exported to the neighbouring British and Baroda Districts.

Principal imports.

134. The principal imports consist of Europe piecegoods and other articles of European manufacture, Kerosine oil, metals and articles made of metal, ghi, sugar and other groceries. Wheat and rice are the chief grains imported in ordinary times.

No record of quantities or value of imports and exports.

135. No information is available as to the quantities or value of imports and exports because of no import, export, or other duties being levied in the State, and the consequent absence of establishments whose duty it would be to keep such a record.

Trade done at fairs.

136. There are numerous places of pilgrimage, on the banks of the Narbada and elsewhere, in the State. The chief of these are Sulpaneshwar, Jior, Gumandev, Motá Sánjá and Báwághor, the last named is a well known place of pilgrimage for Mahomedans. At the annual fairs held at these and other places, a small amount of trade is done which for the year of report was estimated at about ~~Rs~~ 22,800 as against ~~Rs~~ 18,600 for the year preceding.

Manufactures.

137. The chief sources of employment for the people of the State are agriculture and forest work. Of manufactures there is but little excepting the articles mentioned in para: 133 above.

Ginning Factories.

138. There are three Ginning factories in the State, two in the Jhagadia Taluka (at Rajpardi and Avidha), and one in the Nandod Taluka (at Poicha).

IX. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure.

139. Excluding "Debt heads" the total revenue realized from all sources during the twelve months under report came to ~~Rs~~ 9,70,261 against ~~Rs~~ 8,69,822 during the preceding twelve months. The total expenditure (similarly excluding "debt heads" with

the exception of the instalment In repayment of the Famine loan) was ~~Rs~~ 7,74,697 for the twelve months under report against ~~Rs~~ 8,12,786 for the twelve months preceding. Fluctuations under the several items have been duly explained in Appendices Nos VIII and IX as well as in the foregoing parts of this report.

140. The chief sources of the revenue of the State are

Chief sources of revenue.

(1) Land,
(2) Forests, and
(3) Abkari and Opium,

and, in regard to these, detailed particulars have been furnished in paras: 21 @ 33, 111 @ 115, and 116 @ 128, respectively, of this report.

141. The instalment of one lakh of rupees in repayment of the loan of ~~Rs~~ 6,25,000 which Government were graciously pleased to advance to this State in order to help it in meeting the exigencies of the famine was punctually paid in on the due date. The repayments, so far, have been as shown below: –

Repayment of Famine debt.

~~Rs~~ 22,500	In May 1901
„ 22,500	„ 1902
„ 100,000	„ 1903
„ 100,000	„ 1904
„ 100,000	„ 1905
3,45,000	

The balance of ~~Rs~~ 2,80,000, still remaining due, will, it is hoped, be repaid in the course of the next three years.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

142. In the following paragraphs a few subjects will be dealt with in regard to which information is required by the Agency but which could not be included under any of the foregoing sections.

Subjects not included in any of the foregoing sections.

143. There is a Post Office at Nandod and Branch Post Offices at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, Rajpardi, Avidha, Umalla, Partapnagar, Dediapada, and Dehli. There is a Government Telegraph Office working in conjunction with the Post Office at Nandod, and Railway Telegraph Offices at three of the stations on the Rajpipla State Railway, viz. Nandod, Raj-Pardi, and Jhagadia.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

144. There are two printing Presses in the State, viz. the State Press where the fortnightly Durbar Gazette is published, and a private Press where simple job work is done.

Printing Presses.

145. There were 32 deaths from snakebite during the year as against 21 during the year preceding. As regards deaths due to injuries inflicted by wild animals, there was one case during each of the two years. Nine panthers were killed during the year under report as against six during the year preceding. The amounts given as rewards for the destruction of wild animals during the two years were, respectively, ~~Rs~~ 48 and ~~Rs~~ 36.

Wild animals

146. The following statement shows losses caused by fires, accidental as well as those due to incendiarism during the year under report and the year preceding :-

Fires.

Year.	Other cases.						Nº. of cases affecting houses						Total.					
	Suspected to be due to incendiarism.		Accidental.		Total.		Suspected to be due to incendiarism.		Accidental.		Total.		Suspected to be due to incendiarism.		Accidental.		Total.	
	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.	Cases.	Damage.
		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
1903-4	19	534	40	1,061	59	1,595	5	3,920	56	7,412	61	11,332	24	4,454	96	8,473	120	12,927
1904-5	25	437	45	1,561	70	1,998	5	1,501	69	6,050	74	7,551	30	1,938	114	7,611	144	9,549

Six accused persons were sent up for trial on charges of incendiarism but a conviction was secured in the case only of one of them.

147. The following table shows the prices current during the year of report and during the eight preceding years in regard to the food grains, &c, specified in Agency Letter Nº. 284(V.)

Prices of produce.

dated the 6th May 1898.

Names of Food Grains, &c.,	Lbs. per rupee during								
	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905
Bajri ...	22 3/16	20 9/16	33 3/16	15	19 1/16	27 5/16	30 1/2	42	27 1/16
Ooreed ...	20 3/8	21 1/16	29 5/16	16	17 1/4	18 1/16	22 3/4	25 1/16	27 1/16
Mung ...	23 3/4	21 3/4	34 1/8	16	18 1/16	20 5/16	20 1/16	27 1/16	33 1/16
Til ...	14	13	13 1/4	9	10 1/16	12 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/16	15 5/16
Bavto ...	41	29 3/8	40 1/16	20	21 1/2	29 3/4	30	44 1/16	37 7/16
Gram ...	20 1/16	15 3/8	24 3/4	17	16 1/8	14 1/16	17	26 1/4	33 1/16
Toor (Split) Dall	16	13 7/16	20	13	14	16	18 9/16	19 1/16	20 3/16
Gram – Do – ...	11 3/4	10 9/16	12 1/4	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16	16	19
Rice, 1st sort ...	10	0	11 1/4	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8	11	13 3/8
" 2nd " ...	13	11 9/16	12 1/4	0	10 11/16	12	16	13 1/16	15 1/16
" 3rd " ...	14 3/4	0	12 5/8	18	18	13	11 1/4	15	14 9/16
Mung (Split) Dall	16	13 7/8	23	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8	16 5/16	23 5/16
Mowra flowers	80	53 13/16	41 1/4	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/4	82 1/2	104 1/4

The price of Bajri prevailing during the year of report exemplifies the remark made in para : 218 of the last Administration Report that " prices of produce" are not now the criterion they once were of the excellence or otherwise of the year's harvest, in any given area, as compared with other years, on account of the facility of transport created by the nett work of railways all over the country. During the year, Bajri was a fairly good crop in the State, but, owing to the necessities of other districts and large exports to them, it sold here quite as dear as during the year of the " rat-famine ", viz. 1901-2. Bavto is not grown in the State and importations of it are rare and in small quantities.

148. Appendices I @ XXI, in the forms required by the Agency, are attached hereto.

I beg to remain,
Your ever sincere friend,

CHHATRASINHJI,
Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix I.

Political Relations— Rajpipla State.

1904-5.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons vaccinated during the year.	Prevailing diseases.	Gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla.	~~Rs~~ 65,001 Babashai=~~Rs~~ 50,000-12-3 British. Subject to the condition of remission on the occurrence of an "Asmani" or "Sultani" misfortune.	His Highness the Gaikwad.	1,17,175	82	3,973	5,070	Fever diarrhœa, dysentery and diseases of the skin.	9,70,262	20 Horse 77 Foot	Not levied.	

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix II.

Name of Ruling Chief, principal male members of his family, and Chief officer of his Court.

Names.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji- Raja. Three Sons- Name age (1) Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji 15 (2) Kumar Champaksinhji 5 (3) Kumar Kishorsinhji * 2	Nandod	Ruler of the State	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	43	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes.	Yes.	3 sons as shown in column 1.	
Dhanjisha Edalji	Ahmedabad	Dewan.	Parsi.	50	Elphinstone College Bombay.	Assisting in administering the State.				* Name altered. In the last report the name mentioned was Dilavarsinhji.

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of Civil justice in the Rajpipla State during the year 1904–5.

No.	State.	Tribunals (courts of original jurisdiction.)	No. of cases on file at the end of the year 1903–4.	No. filed during the year 1904–5.	Total.	No. disposed of.		Balance remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
						1903–4	1904–5	1903–4	1904–5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rajpipla.	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	207	1,066	1,273	1,043	864	207	409	Explanation of decrease given in the report.

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing original Civil suits filed, disposed of, &c. in the Rajpipla State during the year 1904-5.

No.	Tribunal.	Number of suits remaining at the end of 1903-4.	Number of suits filed during 1904-5.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during 1904-5.	Number of suits remaining at the end of 1904-5.	No of suits filed during 1904-5.					Period taken for disposal.			No. of appeals to the Agency.	Value of suits filed during 1904-5.			Court fees and Process fees.			Remarks.
							Suits regarding land.	Suits arising from money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Suits regarding houses.	Total.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	207	1,066	1,273	864	409	98	950	6	12	1066	182	11	22	* No appeal allowed to the Agency.	91,303	2	1	8,285	8	0	* Details as to appeals to the Hazur Court shown in the body of the Report.
												average =	2	16								

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Appendix V.

Statement showing revenue and expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year 1904-5 (as per Political Agent's Ver. Cir. No. 5 dated 14th May 1902).

No.	Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1904.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Receipts.		Expenditure		Closing balance on 31st March 1905.	
			From 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904 (State year Samvat 1959-60.)	From 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905 (State year Samvat 1960-61.)	From 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904 (State year Samvat 1959-60.)	From 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905 (State year Samvat 1960-61.)	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Annual receipts and expenditure							
1	Rajpipla.	2,29,081-15-11	8,69,821-14-7	9,70,261-9-6	8,12,786-14-9	7,74,697- 1-8	1,00,439-10-11	0	0	38,089-13-1	4,10,922- 0-3	Causes of increase and decrease given in statements No. VIII and IX.
					Advances and Deposits.							
			4,74,177-12-6	6,89,675- 2-3	5,07,024- 7-5	7,03,399- 9-9	2,15,497- 5-9	0	1,96,375- 2-4	0		
					Grand total of receipts and expenditure.							
			13,43,999-11-1	16,59,936-11-9	13,19,811- 6-2	14,78,096-11-5	3,15,937- 0-8	0	1,96,375- 2-4	38,089-13-1		

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Appendix VI.

Abstract of results of Vaccination in the Rajpipla State for the year 1904–5 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

District.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			1903-1904.			1904-1905.			Remarks.
	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	
Rajpipla.	4	2,370	12	4	1,769	19	4	3,646	37	4	3,286	22	4	5,040	30	Fluctuations explained in the Report.

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing details relating to Printing Presses in the Rajpipla State for the year 1904-5.

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		
			A Newspapers.	B Periodicals.	
Rajpipla, Nandod.	Rajpipla Darbari Press.	Rajpipla Darbar.	Fortnightly Darbari Gazette.	...	
— Do —	Nandod Private Printing Press.	Parbhudas Bapuji.	...	...	

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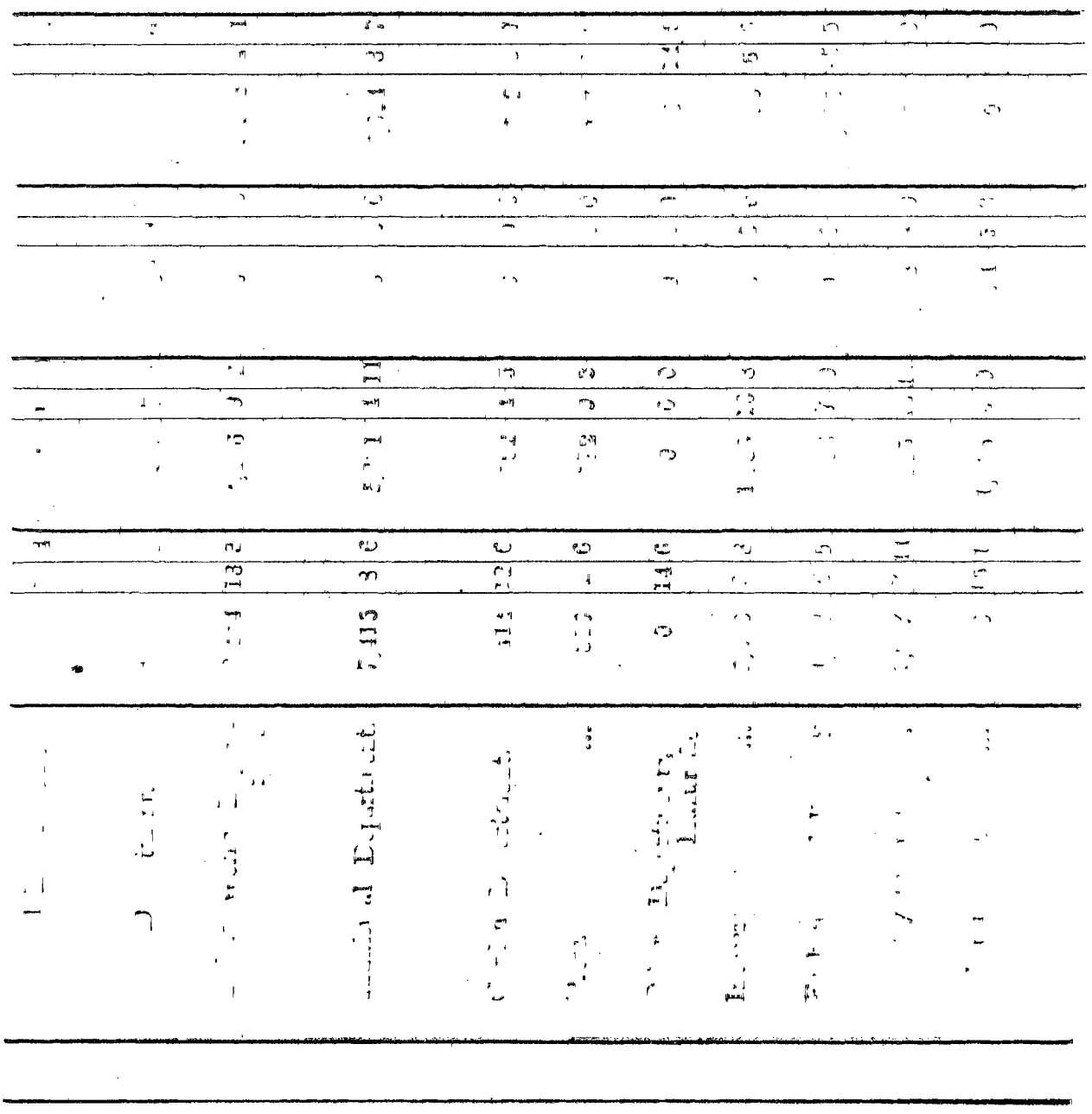
Appendix VIII.

Statement showing receipts of the Rajpipla State for the period from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905- St. 1960-61. (The " heads " as shown in black ink are those required by the Agency form of the statement. The red ink entries are for showing the items of State account included under each of the above heads).

No.	Heads.	1903–4.			1904–5.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	
1	Land Revenue. ...	5,47,116	3	5	6,54,439	8	6	1,07,323	5	1	0	0	0	Increase under this head is due to (i) the expansion of cultivation, and (ii) the collection of suspended land revenue arrears which the ryots were enabled to pay on account of the excellent outturn of cotton during the year under report.
2	Local cess. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Sale proceeds of lands. ...	2,301	12	10	2,337	13	1	36	0	3	0	0	0	
3	Opium Revenue. ...	7,788	13	10	6,050	4	3	0	0	0	1,738	9	7	The decrease under this head is only nominal. A sum of Rs 1772-8-0 on account of opium revenue was collected and credited as a deposit on behalf of the contractor, but adjustment of the amount by credit to this head could not be made during the year under report and hence the apparent decrease.

5	Abkari Revenue, including Ganja &c.													
	Total Abkari &c.	1,22,473	11	9	1,12,801	3	8	233	7	1	9,905	15	2	
6	Forest. ...	63,470	13	10	94,101	14	10	30,631	1	0	0	0	0	Increase due, for the most part, to the realisation of greater revenue (1) from grass which was exported in larger quantities than usual and (2) grazing fees for foreign cattle which were brought into the State forests for grazing purposes in larger numbers than during the previous year. There were also increased receipts from bamboos and from firewood cut and sold departmentally to ginning factories,&c, at Broach and other places.
7	Jama, &c, from Bhayats and Patavats.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Customs receipts. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

9	Judicial receipts (including stamps).													
	Total Judicial receipts.	26,479	0	11	23,230	0	3	191	7	1	3,440	7	9	
10	Educational receipts (fees &c)	3,053	3	3	1,967	14	5	0	0	0	1,085	4	10	Decrease due primarily, to reduction in the rates of fees for the Nandod High School and also to the remission of fees for the period during which the schools of the town of Nandod were closed on account of the plague.
11	Guaranteed rights. ...	13,593	0	0	13,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Extraordinary receipts. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Other receipts.													



Total other receipts.	83,545	2	9	61,739	14	6	5,001	5	8	26,806	9	11
Total I to XIII.	8,69,821	14	7	9,70,261	9	6	1,43,416	10	2	42,976	15	3
Transfers and Exchange.												
Total Transfers and Exchange.	4,74,177	12	6	6,89,675	2	3	2,47,546	13	11	32,049	8	2
Total receipts.	13,43,999	11	1	16,59,936	11	9	3,90,963	8	1	75,026	7	5
Opening Balance.	2,04,893	11	0	2,29,081	15	11	24,188	4	11	0	0	0
Total with opening Balance.	15,48,893	6	1	18,89,018	11	8	4,15,151	13	0	75,026	7	5

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year ending 31st March 1905 – St. 1960-61 (The " heads " as shown in the black ink are those required by the Agency form of the Statement. The red ink entries are for showing the items of State account included under each of the above heads).

No.	Heads.	1903–4.			1904–5.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
1	Durbar expenses. ...	2,02,500	11	3	1,70,587	13	11	0	0	0	31,912	13	4	Decrease due to His Highness' Nemnuk for some months having remained undrawn within the year.
2	Tribute (including compensation for the Rundh Mahal.) ...	89,128	9	3	35,270	6	2	0	0	0	53,858	3	1	Two instalments amounting to Rs 25,000, on account of tribute for 1902–3 were adjusted in the accounts during the year 1903–4. Hence the amount for that year appears larger than it should. Again, the tribute for 1904–5 was reduced by Rs 12,500, as this amount had to be set off against the remission granted under the terms of the treaty on the subject, for the year 1958 for which the full amount of Rs 50,000-12-4 had already been paid.
3	Extraordinary charges. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Administrative Establishments (Huzur office and Account Establishment).	22,549	7	6	22,780	14	6	231	7	0	0	0	0	

5	Revenue Department. ...	50,144	12	4	50,098	15	2	0	0	0	45	13	2	
6	Judicial Department.													
	[illegible] ...	11,202	11	2	11,351	11	0	149	15	0	0	0	0	
	[illegible] ...	810	6	1	835	4	11	24	14	0	0	0	0	
	[illegible] ...	356	10	10	352	5	1	0	0	0	3	5	9	
	Total Judicial Department.	12,368	12	1	12,539	5	0	173	14	8	3	5	9	
7	Educational Department.	42,598	4	0	40,540	1	1	0	0	0	2,058	2	11	Decrease due to certain salaries having not been drawn within the year by absentees on leave &c.
8	Military (Serbandi). ...	55,229	6	2	43,163	8	8	0	0	0	12,065	13	6	Due (i) to absence of such charges as the purchase of carriages, harness, &c, and (ii) to the abolition of the band for a certain portion of the year.
9	Police Department. ...	38,527	7	4	37,122	5	5	0	0	0	1,405	1	11	Decrease due to less expenditure on account of dress this year.
10	Jail. ...	7,783	10	6	6,367	12	7	0	0	0	1,415	13	11	Due to decrease in Jail population.

11	Medical Department (including Vaccination).	12,643	0	3	13,583	6	4	940	6	1	0	0	0	Increase due to the allowance paid to the Acting Chief Medical officer during the period of the absence of the permanent incumbent on special duty to Europe with His Highness.
12	Forest Department. ...	23,320	7	1	40,401	8	8	17,081	1	7	0	0	0	Due to (i) the payment of leave allowances to Mr. Clabby the late State Forest officer of the State (ii) more expenditure on departmentally managed firewood business (iii) increased temporary establishment appointed to collect royalty on grass exported.
13	Public Works Department.													
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			
	Total Public Works Department.	85,338	10	9	1,09,369	5	4	24,030	10	7	0	0	0	
14	Minor Departments.													
	[illegible] Department	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			
	[illegible] Department	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total Minor Departments.	16,543	7	5	16,253	5	9	413	2	3	703	3	11	
15	Dharmada, Devasthan (Charitable & religious).	10,772	12	0	10,300	3	0	0	0	0	472	9	0	
16	Guaranteed rights. ...	15,092	6	8	14,196	2	10	0	0	0	896	3	10	Decrease is due to certain alienees not having drawn their cash allowances, during the year under report, which have been held over for payment in future years.
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	1,00,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Miscellaneous.													
	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	711	5	0	155	9	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1,735	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	124	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1,0[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	4,873	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	252	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible] ...	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	2	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	41	4	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Other Miscellaneous.	2,927	0	4	47,000	9	2	44,07[illegible]	2	10	0	0	0
Famine Relief. ...	144	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	10
Total Miscellaneous.	28,245	2	2	52,121	15	3	44,236	8	1	20,359	11	0
Total of 1 to 18 heads.	8,12,786	14	9	7,74,697	1	8	87,107	2	3	1,25,196	15	4
Transfers and Exchanges.												
Advances. ...	3,10,765	3	8	2,88,540	13	11	0	0	0	22,224	5	9
Deposits. ...	73,417	14	5	42,141	1	11	0	0	0	31,276	12	6
Accounts with Banks.	1,22,841	5	4	3,72,717	9	11	2,49,876	4	7	0	0	0

Total Transfers and Exchanges.	5,07,024	7	5	7,03,399	9	9	2,49,876	4	7	53,501	2	3
Total Expenditure.	13,19,811	6	2	14,78,096	11	5	3,36,983	6	10	1,78,698	1	7
Closing Balance.	2,29,081	15	11	4,10,922	0	3	1,80,840	0	4	0	0	0
Total with Closing Balance	15,48,893	6	1	18,89,018	11	8	5,17,823	7	2	1,78,698	1	7

Dh. E.

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix X.

Civil Divisions of Native States. 1904-5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Presidency.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of the Police (Officers and constables).	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
Bombay.	Northern Division.	Rajpipla State.	6 Talukas. 1 Sagbara Feudatory Estate 1 Vadi —Do— $\frac{1}{8}$	1,517½	1,17,175	Nandod.	11,209	779 +142 * 7 928	2 + 1 * 1	8 Not including the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.	30	15	Rajpipla 217. Sagbara 17. Vadi 5. 239	37,182- 5-5 1,287- 1-0 398- 4-1 38,807-10-6	✠ 6,54,439-8-6	✠ 9,70,261-9-6	+ Sagbara (many of these villages are uninhabited) * Vadi. ✠ Excluding Sagbara and Vadi.

Dh. E.

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of

No.	Name of Heads.	Receipts.		
		Rs	a	p
1	Land Revenue	6,54,439	8	6
2	Local Cess	0	0	0
3	Sale proceeds of lands	2,337	13	1
4	Opium Revenue	6,050	4	3
5	Abkari Revenue including Ganja &c. ...	1,12,801	3	8
6	Forest	94,101	14	10
7	Jama &c from Bhayats, Patawats, ...	0	0	0
8	Custom Receipts	0	0	0
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps) ...	23,230	0	3
10	Educational Receipts (Fees &c) ...	1,967	14	5
11	Guaranteed rights	13,593	0	0
12	Extraordinary receipts	0	0	0
13	Other receipts	61,739	14	6
	Total.	9,70,261	9	6

* Includes cash allowances to Dowager Ranis,

XI.

the Rajpipla State for the year 1904–5.

No.	Name of Heads.	Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a	p.
1	Durbar Expenses ... *	1,70,587	13	11
2	Tribute and Rundh Mahal compensation to the Baroda Durbar.	35,270	6	2
3	Extraordinary charges	0	0	0
4	Administrative Establishment ...	22,780	14	6
5	Revenue Department	50,098	15	2
6	Judicial Department	12,539	5	0
7	Educational Department	40,540	1	1
8	Military (Serbandi)	43,163	8	8
9	Police	37,122	5	5
10	Jail	6,367	12	7
11	Medical (including Vaccination) ...	13,583	6	4
12	Forest Department	40,401	8	8
13	Public Works (including railways) ...	1,09,369	5	4
14	Minor Departments	16,253	5	9
15	Dharmada, Dewasthan	10,300	3	0
16	Guaranteed rights	14,196	2	10
17	Paid in liquidation of Debts. ...	1,00,000	0	0
18	Miscellaneous.	52,121	15	3
	Total.	7,74,697	1	8

Bhayats, &c.

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Rajpipla State for the year 1904–5.

No.	Description of works.	Original.			Repair.		
		Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.
	Works of Public Utility						
1	Wells. ...	452	5	0	0	0	0
2	Tanks. ...	448	3	10	0	0	0
3	School houses. ...	2,083	15	9	606	4	4
4	Dharmashalas and Devasthans.	5,964	14	1	427	0	6
5	Dispensaries. ...	0	0	0	130	5	0
6	Post offices. ...	20	6	8	13	5	10
7	Water Works &c. ...	36,008	1	9	96	0	5
8	Roads. ...	122	0	5	6,719	9	0
9	Boats. ...	0	0	0	351	4	2
10	Miscellaneous works. ...	1,022	12	0	0	0	0
11	Tools and Plant. ...	464	7	10	0	0	0
12	Railway. ...	34,734	4	0	0	0	0
	Total works of Public Ulitity.	81,321	7	4	8,343	13	3
13	Works of Durbar Utility (Public offices, Village chowras as well as other Durbar buildings, &c.) ...	6,544	7	9	4,286	9	11
14	Establishments. ...	8,872	15	1	0	0	0
	Total	96,738	14	2	12,630	7	2
	Grand Total.	.....	.....	.....	109369	5	4

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DH. E.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with and disposed of in the Rajpipla State during 1904-5

(Cognizable and non-cognizable cases)

No.	Name of Court and State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.															Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial during 1904-5.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
					Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.											
		1903-4	1904-5							1903-4	1904-5								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Rajpipla State 11 Courts.	548	462	15	247	172	281	11	0	881	726	175	324	217	0	0	10	21	Number of cases remaining for trial (col. 19) is in excess of number of persons (col. 18) by reason of the non- arrival of extradition prisoners in certain cases and the non-arrest of prisoners in a few others, before the end of the year.

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XIV.

Statement giving particulars of sentences passed on convicted persons in the Rajpipla State for the year 1904–5

No.	Name of State.	Whipped.	Fined.	Imprisoned.					Transported for life.	Sentenced to death.	Total.	Remarks.
				6 months and under.	Above 6 months & not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rajpipla	2	97	113	2	2	0	0	1	0	217	

CHHATRA SINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the strength and cost of stipendiary Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1904-5.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7
No.	State.	Mounted.		Foot.		Total strength.		Total cost.			Remarks.
		1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1904-5.	Rs	a.	p.	
1	Rajpipla (State proper).	16	16	201	201	217	217	37,122	5	5	
	Sagbara Taluka.	4	4	13	13	17	17	1,287	1	0	
	Vadi Taluka.	0	0	5	5	5	5	398	4	1	
	Taluka.	20	20	219	219	239	239	38,807	10	6	

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1904-5.

(Cognizable cases only)

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported to Police.		No of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted on accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajpipla.	372	258 A	491	259 B	482	247 C	354	171 D	113	74	72.10	66.02	73.44	69.23	A. Out of 258 cases reported, 15 were struck off as " no crime " leaving 243 true cases. B. 254 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State, 1 was arrested in connection with a *prima facie* case received from other territory, and 4 were arrested by the Police through error in non-cognizable cases and liberated on bail 259 C. of the 254 shown under B 247 accused were sent up for trial, and 7 were released on bail by the Police D. 171 accused were convicted, 74 were discharged, 2 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up a total of 247 as shown in C above.

CHHATRASINHJI,
Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XVI A.

Statement showing the offences in the cases in which the Police was not successful during 1904-5.

Number of offences.	Description of offences.
1	Section 143, Indian Penal Code, Being member of an unlawful assembly.
1	Section 302, I. P. C., Murder.
2	Section 376, I. P. C., Rape.
12	Section 379, I. P. C., Theft.
34	Section 380, I. P. C., Theft in a building.
1	Section 392, I. P. C., Robbery.
1	Section 394, I. P. C., Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
1	Section 408, I. P. C., Criminal breach of trust by a clerk, &c.
3	Section 435, I. P. C., Mischief by fire.
1	Section 436, I. P. C., Mischief by fire to destroy a house.
3	Section 447, I. P. C., Criminal trespass.
1	Section 454, I. P. C., Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.
6	Section 457, I. P. C., Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.
1	Offence under the Abkari Act.
68	

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XVII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered during the year 1904-5

State.	Value of property stolen						Value of property recovered						Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
	1903-4			1904-5			1903-4			1904-5			1903-4	1904-5	
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p			
Rajpipla.	3,008	3	7	10,334	7	5	930	15	6	1,201	7	9	30. 95	11. 62	Low percentage in 1904-5 is due mainly to a case of theft committed shortly before the close of the year, in which the value of stolen property was Rs 7,400. The offenders in the case have been subsequently traced in British and Baroda territory as well as in Rajpipla villages and a considerable portion of the property stolen has been recovered. The investigation of the Police is still going on and it is hoped that they will be able to secure almost the whole of the stolen property. If this case were eliminated from consideration, the percentage of " value of property recovered " " to value of property stolen " would be 41.1.

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement showing Serious Crimes committed in the Rajpipla State during the year 1904-5.

Description of offences.	No. of offences.		Remarks.
	1903-4	1904-5	
Murder, Section 302, Indian Penal Code.	3	2	
Causing death by rash or negligent act, Section 304A, I. P. C. ...	1	0	
Robbery, Section 392, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	
Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, Section 394, I. P. C.	0	2	
Total.	5	5	
Property stolen in connection with the cases included in this Statement.	45-8-0	55-9-0	

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the number of convicted persons confined in the Nándod Jail and in the Lock-ups of the Rajpipla State during the year 1904-5

Number of Jail.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and lock-ups and of prisoners.			Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.								
				1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11
1 Jail 6 Lock-ups	233	83	150	315	233	$90\frac{254}{365}$	$60\frac{497}{970}$	54	4,349	13	0	Prisoners sentenced to not more than 2 months' imprisonment (as well as under-trial prisoners) are confined in the lock-ups outside Nandod.

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XIXA.

Statement showing the number of persons – under trial and convicted – in the Nand'od Jail in the Rajpipla State during the year 1904-5.

Number of Jail.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.			
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1903-4	1904-5					
				1903-4	1904-5							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11
1	Convicted. 145	72	73	166	145	81.	57. 5	49	6,259	11	8	Out of which deduct rupees 2,006-4-1 on account of Jail receipts leaving Rs 4,253-7-7 as nett expenditure.
	Undertrial. 54	4	50	67	54	2. 4	3	1				
Total	199	76	123	233	199	83. 4	60. 5	50	Nett cost 4,253	7	7	

CHHATRASINHJI.
Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XX.

Statement of accidental deaths and deaths from unnatural causes in the Rajpipla State during the year 1904-5.

State.	Suicide.		Snake-bite.		Drowning.		Falls from trees.		Killed by wild animals.		Miscellaneous.		Total		Remarks.
	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	1903-4	1904-5	
Rajpipla.	3	2	21	32	13	6	4	1	1	1	7	5	49	47	

CHHATRASINHJI.
Raja of Rajpipla.

DH. E.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the result of Survey operations in

(exclusive of villages in

No.	Name of Taluka.	Durbari Villages.				Dumala	
		Number of villages in which the survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and which are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.	Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.	Total.	Number of villages in which the survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and which are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandod.	46	0	26	72	11	6
2	Bhalod.	50	0	13	63	5	0
3	Jhagadia.	42	32	0	74	0	1
4	Valia.	33	37	97	167	0	1
5	Gardeshwar.	36	0	16	52	7	4
6	Dediapada.	0	0	216	216	0	0
	Total.	207	69	368	644	23	12

the Rajpipla State (1904–5).

the Sagbara and Vadi Estates)

Villages.			Total.					
Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.		Total.	Number of villages in which the survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and which are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.	Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.		Total.	
Rasti.	Rani.				Rasti.	Rani.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
28	2	47	57	6	28	28	119	
7	2	14	55	0	7	15	77	
1	10	12	42	33	1	10	86	
1	10	12	33	38	1	107	179	
11	17	39	43	4	11	33	91	
0	11	11	0	0	0	227	227	
48	52	135	230	81	48	420	779	

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

RAJPIPLA STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year

1905-6.

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No. 83 of 1905-6.

Rajpipla State,

Nandod, 11th July 1906.

FROM,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRASINHJI,

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA;

TO,

R. C. BROWN, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT,

REWAKANTHA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1905-6.

2 Twenty-five spare copies are forwarded in a separate parcel as usual.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DHANJISHA EDALJI.

Dewan,

Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1905-6.

New Forms of Report and Appendices.

The " Skeleton Form of Administration Report " received with the Political Agent's memorandum No. 1172 dated the 5th June 1905 has been adopted - as far as practicable - in the preparation of this Report. The Appendices also are in general accordance with the Forms received with the above memorandum.

Details of a quasi permanent character reserved for Quinquennial Reports.

2. Details of a general and quasi permanent character are reserved for inclusion in a quinquennial report, confining the Report for each of the succeeding four years to a description of the principal features of the year's administration and to only such details of a permanent character (e. g., in reference to area, population, boundaries, &c) as are indispensable to every Administration Report of a State. The last " quinquennial Report " of the above character was for the year 1903-4; the next such report due will be for 1908-9.

State official year and the year prescribed for the submission of the Administration Report.

3. The information included in the Appendices to this Report and in a considerable portion of the Report itself is for the year ending the 31st of March, that being the year prescribed for the submission of the Administration Report, whereas the " State year " here ends on the 30th of June. The information given in the Appendices, and in portions of the report dealing with the Appendices, covers, therefore, broken periods of two State years and is not a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year. Endeavour is made to remedy this defect as far as possible by giving, in the body of the Report, separate details, in connection with certain important branches of the administration, also for the State year ending the 30th June, and an additional appendix showing the Receipts for the State year is separately forwarded to the Political Agent.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(a) *Boundaries, Area, Population and Revenue.*

Boundaries.

4. Rajpipla is bounded, on the North, by the River Narbada, with the exception of a small corner, in the North-East, where land on the Northern as well as on the Southern bank of the River is Rajpipla territory and the Northern boundary is formed by a portion of the Sankheda Mehwas Estates. On the East, the State is bounded

by the Raisingpur and Kanti Estates of the Khandesh Mehvas Agency; on the South, by Guicowari territory and the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and on the West, by the Broach District.

Area, 1517½ square miles.

5. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles. Approximately about two-thirds of this form what is called the " Rani "– or, more or less, jungle - covered – tract. The remaining third is " Rasti ", or the *settled* tract in which good cultivation predominates.

Population, according to the General Census of 1901, 1,17,175 souls.

6. The population of the State, according to the General Census of 1901, is 1,17,175 souls. The aboriginal Bhils and Dhankas form the bulk of the population. After them come, approximately in the order of their numerical importance, Kunbis, Kolis, Rajputs, Mussalmans, Brahmins, Banias, Bohras, Machhis, and others.

Average annual gross Revenue (based on past five years). Rs 7,81,187.

7. The gross revenue of the State, (based on the average of the past five years, as required by the new form referred to in para: 1 above) is Rs 7,81,187 as shown below :–

1901–2	Rs.	5,86,599
1902–3	Rs.	5,56,928
1903–4	Rs.	8,69,821
1904–5	Rs.	9,70,261
1905–6	Rs.	9,22,330
Total	Rs.	39,05,939
Average	Rs.	7,81,187

The figures represent actual realizations, under all heads of revenue, during the twelve months ending the 31st of March, for each of the five years mentioned, and not the normal revenue of the State year.

(*b*) *Class of State, &c.,*

Class of State – First. Salute 11 guns.

8. Rajpipla is a First Class Native State, its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns, the system of primogeniture is followed, and there is a sanad authorizing adoption.

(*c*) *Particulars concerning the Ruler of the State and his family.*

Name, Title, &c of the Ruler of the State.

9. The following table gives the several details required by the new Form, referred to in para : 1 above, in regard to the Ruler of the State :–

Caste		Gohel Rajput
Full name and Title	... ...	His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Raja of Rajpipla.
Age	... ...	44 years.

H. H. the Raja Saheb, Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji.

10. His Highness the Rajasaheb, Maha Rana Shri Chhatrasinhji, ascended the Gadi, with full ruling powers, on 20th May 1897, and has ever taken the deepest personal interest in all branches of the administration and in everything affecting the welfare of his people.

Visit to Europe.

On the 28th of April last, His Highness proceeded, under medical advice, on a brief visit to Europe for the benefit of his health. The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, accompanies His Highness on this visit.

Visit, to Bombay, of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales

11. The most auspicious event of the year, and one the memory of which His Highness will always cherish with feelings of the deepest gratitude and happiness, was the opportunity which His Highness had of testifying his loyalty to the British Throne on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay in November last. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor, aware of His Highness' ardent desire of being afforded this opportunity, was graciously pleased to invite His Highness to Bombay on this auspicious occasion, and His Highness had the very great pleasure and privilege of taking part in the most hearty, loyal, and spontaneous welcome accorded by all to Their Royal Highnesses on their first setting foot on Indian soil, and of paying a most heartfelt tribute of homage to these August Representatives of his beloved Sovereign, His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

On the 11th November, i. e., the day following the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses in Bombay, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was most graciously pleased to do His Highness the great honour of receiving a visit from him at Government House, Bombay. His Highness had the honour, the same evening, of dining with His Royal Highness and attending a Levee subsequently held by His Royal Highness at the Secretariate. On the evening of the 11th, His Highness attended the Reception given in honour of Their Royal Highnesses at Government House, and, on the 13th November, His Royal Highness was most graciously pleased to do His Highness the high honour of paying him a Return Visit at his residence on Malabar Hill. The gracious kindness which His Royal Highness was pleased to show to the Raja Saheb on these occasions will ever form one of the happiest and proudest recollections of his life.

The Heir-apparent.

12. His Highness' eldest son, Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, who – as above stated – has recently proceeded to Europe with His Highness, is 16 years of age and has continued his studies throughout the year at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote. He was in the highest class but one and recently passed a creditable examination in it. His character and progress at College continue to be highly spoken of by the Principal.

Younger Kumars.

13. The other Kumars are

(1) Champaksinhji and
(2) Kishorsinhji,

aged, respectively, 6 and 3 years.

Marriage of His Highness' daughter.

14. The most important domestic event of interest in His Highness' family, during the year, was the marriage of His Highness' eldest daughter, Baiji Saheb Shri Takhtkuvarba, with Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, heir-apparent to Maha Raval Shri Mansinhji, Rajasaheb of Devghad Baria, which took place at Nandod on the 20th of April last.

15. By immemorial custom, the State is entitled to levy, from all holders of villages and lands, a cess under the name of " chandlo " at the rate, in the case of the former, of one anna in the rupee of their total revenues from their villages, and, in the case of the latter, of one anna in the rupee of the assessment payable by them to the Durbar, and at similar rates from traders and others, on the occasion of a marriage in the Raja's family. On the present occasion, however, of the marriage of His Highness' daughter, as well as on the occasions of the marriages of his three sisters, in the years 1898 and 1905, His Highness was pleased, as a special concession, to remit the levy of the whole of this " chandlo ". This generous concession, repeated on four several occasions since His Highness' accession to the Gadi, means a free gift of no less than, approximately, about 1½ lakhs of rupees, in the aggregate, from His Highness to his loving subjects, an act of generosity which is very widely and gratefully appreciated.

Remission of the "chandlo" leviable on the occasion of the marriage.

(*d*) *External relations.*

16. In regard to extradition, boundary questions, and all other inter-statal matters, the relations of the State with other Native States, as well as with the neighbouring British Districts, have continued to be satisfactory in every respect, and cordial reciprocity exists in connection with all such matters. The Government of India have been pleased to bestow on the courts of this State the privilege of having their decrees executed and their summonses served, by the courts in British India and by courts established by the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, at all places within the jurisdiction of such courts. Similarly, decrees and summonses sent by such courts for execution or service in Rajpipla territory are executed and served by the courts of this State.

Relations with neighbouring British Districts and Native States.

17. The only payments made by the Rajpipla State to other States are the two mentioned below :-

Payments made by the State to other States.

(1) A " Ghásdáná " payment, also called " tribute", of ~~Rs~~ 65,001, Babashye (= ~~Rs~~ 50,000-12-3 British) per annum, to the Baroda Durbar.

(2) The " Rundh-Mahal compensation ", of ~~Rs~~ 13,351, Babashye, (= ~~Rs~~ 10,270, British) per annum, payable, in connection with an exchange of territory which took place many years ago, – also to the Baroda Durbar.

18. The first of these payments, viz. the " Ghásdáná " or " tribute " of ~~Rs~~ 50,000-12-3, British, payable to the Baroda Durbar, is subject – under the terms of the treaty governing it – to the condition that remission shall be granted on the occurrence of an " Asmani " or " Sultani " misfortune, i. e. of calamities due to natural causes or to acts affecting the State, and due effect has always been given to this clause of the Treaty. For the year of report the amount payable was disbursed punctually on the due dates.

" Ghasdana ", or Tribute payable to the Baroda Durbar, Rs 50,000-12-3 *per annum.*

19. There is no such condition as to remission being claimable in connection with the " Rundh Mahal Compensation ", the second of the two payments mentioned in para : 17 above. This allowance also was duly and punctually paid

The Rundh Mahal compensation.

for the year of report.

Payments received from other Governments.

20. Payments received by the State from other Governments are a cash allowance of Rs 12,286 per annum, from the Broach Treasury, and one of Rs 1,221-14-9, per annum, from Baroda. The State also receives, from Government, an Opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum (in addition to duty on opium sold).

(*e*) *Feudatories.*

The Vasavas of Sagbara & Vadi.

21. The affairs of the Talukas of the two Feudatories of the State, viz. the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, call for no special remark. The conduct of both Vasavas during the year under report, was satisfactory.

Administration of the Sagbara Estate during the year.

22. In Sagbara, the total revenue of the year of report came to Rs 32,732 as against Rs 26,733 for the year preceding. A portion of the improvement, of nearly six thousand rupees, indicated by the above figures, is only nominal, being due to the fact that a " Khunti " cash allowance of Rs 1,200, Babashye (= Rs 923, British), per annum, payable to the Vasava from the Khandesh Treasury, and another of Rs 823, British, per annum, payable from the Songhad Taluka, under Baroda, were not drawn during 1904-5, and the amount for two years was, consequently, received together, during 1905-6, the year of report. A portion of the increase in revenue is, however, real, and is due mainly, to improvement in forest receipts. The year's expenditure was Rs 30,779, against Rs 24,294 for the year preceding, the increase being due, principally, to payment of arrears of allowances remaining unpaid during 1904-5. The Vasava has, as usual, been punctual in the payment of the instalment in liquidation of his debt.

Do. Do.

23. No civil suits were filed in the court of the Vasava (who has full civil jurisdiction within the limits of his Taluka) during the year. The performance, by the Vasava, of his duties as District Magistrate was fairly satisfactory, and the same may be said in regard to his Police administration. No complaints were received, in this respect, from the authorities of the neighbouring Khandesh District or Baroda territory.

Vadi.

24. The revenue, for the year under report, in Vadi was Rs 9,420, as against Rs 7,649 for the year preceding. The improvement was, mainly in the Vasava's receipts from his forests. The year's expenditure was Rs 7,290 against Rs 7,136 in the year preceding.

Do.

25. Here also, the Vasava has full civil jurisdiction within the limits of his Taluka, but no civil suits were filed in his court during the year. This Vasava does not hold any magisterial powers, at present. His Police work during the year was fairly satisfactory.

(*f*) *Estates of Bhayats and others under attachment.*

Estates released from State management during the year.

26. The following Bhayats' Estates which had been under attachment on account of the minority and the indebtedness of the Thakores concerned, were, during the year of report, released from State management and restored to the respective Thakores, viz.

(1) Thakor, Gohel, Mohanbawa of Rampura.

(2) Thakor, Gohel, Motisinhji Narsinhji of Rampura.

The debts of these two Estates, aggregating Rs 3,000, were liquidated during the period of State management, and both Estates have gone back to their respective holders completely free from debt.

Estates taken under State management during the year.

27. The Estate of the Gohel Thakor of Sajva was taken under State management, during the year, on account of the embarrassed condition of the minor Thakor. The affairs of this Estate are at present under investigation.

Estates remaining under State management.

28. Excluding Sajva, the following estates were under State management at the end of the year of report.

1 Vánsadia Thakor Abhesingji of Boridra.

2 Chhásatia Thakor Narpatsinhji of Rajpura.

3 Gohel Thakor Hamirsinhji of Gopalpura.

4 Thakor Anvarkhan of Pantalavdi.

Debts due by all four Estates aggregating Rs 77,881 have been liquidated during State management. They are now continuing under such management for reasons other than indebtedness, viz. No. 1 on account of the lunacy of the present Thakor, No. 3 on account of family disputes, and Nos. 2 and 4 on account of minority.

Reverting of one of the estates to State management within two years after release from previous management.

29. Rajpura, Estate No. 2 in the above Statement, has come under management for the second time during the last few years. It had been under management for many years during the life-time of the late Thakor Gumansingji, father of the present Thakor Narpatsingji. During this prolonged management by the State, debts aggregating over Rs 1,04,000 (entirely independent, of course, of the sum of Rs 77,881 mentioned in the last paragraph) were liquidated by private settlements which were very beneficial to the Estate and the negotiating of which had entailed a great expenditure of time and trouble. The Estate was restored, about the end of the year 1900, to the late Thákor, not only free from debt and in a flourishing condition, yielding a nett revenue of about Rs 10,000 per annum, but also with a handsome cash balance of Rs 24,293. (The precaution was, however, taken, at the time the Estate was handed over as above, to get a portion of this balance assigned and reserved for certain objects for the benefit of the late Thákor's family). He died in December 1902, after having had the Estate under his independent management for less than two years. During this brief interval, however, he managed to bring the estate to the verge of ruin by incredible extravagance; and, when the State had to interfere again and to resume the management (early in 1903) in the interests of the deceased Thakor's minor son and heir, Narpatsingji, at the earnest request of the latter's mother, the estate came back to Durbrr management, burdened with fresh liabilities to the amount of Rs 16,065. Claims covering the greater part, (Rs 15,676) of this amount have already been settled. Those for the small balance of Rs 389 are in course of settlement. The case, however, has been referred to in this place only as a painful illustration of how the results

of State management – (however beneficial they may have been and on however sound a footing they may have placed the Estate)–are liable to be completely nullified within even such a short period as two years after the restoration of the estate to its owner, on account of the absence of any State control after such restoration. And it is difficult to see what control could be devised.

Misconduct of holders of restored Estates destroying the effects of previous State management and bringing the Estate again to ruin.

30. It was not as if the Thákore, in the present case, was a raw inexperienced youth. He was long past the minority limit when he got the Estate under his own management, and, at the time of his death, two years later, he was 34 years of age. He had had the benefit of a good education at the Wadhwan Girassias School and was a man of intelligence. But he was hopelessly addicted to drink, from which no persuasion could turn him, and this, added to most thoughtless extravagance, proved his ruin. The case is, unfortunately, typical of a considerable section of the important class of Girassias, scions of old families whose past history and position command respect and sympathy as much as the degeneracy of some of whose present representatives is most sincerely to be deplored. In consequence of indebtedness or for like reasons, an Estate comes under State management, and when it is restored – after a long period of such management – in a flourishing condition, and free from debt, there is, in many cases, a great likelihood, as was the case in the present instance, of its relapsing into the same hopeless condition as before. Something is indeed possible for safeguarding – to a certain extent – such cash balance as may have accumulated during the management for delivery along with the Estate. Some arrangement could be made – as was done in the case under notice – for the Girássia reserving the money for certain objects only, for the good of the Estate, or for meeting urgent occasions likely to arise in the immediate future, such as, for instance, a daughter's marriage, or the like. The Girássiá, on the eve of having the Estate handed over to him, would probably have the prudence and the good sense to see that any recommendations made for the safe investment of the balance for such an object were for his own future benefit, and to agree to such measures. But even this is not always to be counted upon. He might resent it as an attempt to interfere with his independence and might insist that the cash balance should be handed over to him to be spent as he likes and without any restrictions as to the use which it is to be put to or for which it is to be reserved. If he did so, there would be nothing, under the law as it stands at present, to prevent him from having his wish. And as to any thing beyond this stage, any State control over his management of his estate after its restoration to him is, of course, impossible. He is free to mismanage it as he likes and to render nugatory the result of years of careful State management.

Action necessary for preventing such a state of things.

31. Some action which would prevent this unsatisfactory state of things (without – at the same time – necessitating constant, irritating, and indefinite interference with the affairs of the Estate after its release from State management) is imperatively called for. The requirements of the case would probably be met, at least to a considerable extent, by the promulgation of a Regulation providing that if, in any case, at the time of restoring a managed Estate to its holder, it appears necessary, in the interests of the

future well-being of the Estate to do so, the Durbar (1) may take such steps as it may consider desirable for the safe and profitable investment – in whole or in part – of such cash balance as may have accumulated at the time, and direct that it be reserved for expenditure on certain specified objects for the good of the Estate or of the holder's family, diversion of the funds from such objects not being permissible without the special sanction of the State, and, (2) may declare (cf. Section 40 of Bombay Act I of 1905) that any holder of such a restored Estate shall be incompetent, without the special permission of the Durbar, to create any charge on his property beyond the term of his life, – that any debts incurred by him without such special permission shall cease to be a liability on the Estate at his death. The question is one of vital importance to one of the most important sections of the community and will receive the careful consideration of His Highness.

(*g*) *Official visits.*

Visits by the Political Agent.

32. The Political Agent, R. C. Brown, Esquire, I. C. S., visited the State during the second fortnight of April 1906 (19th to 24th). During the year ending 31st March 1906, the Political Agent's annual official visit had taken place from the 20th to the 27th April 1905, when the Jail, the Hospital, and the Schools were inspected and the usual ceremonial visit and return visit exchanged.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Subdivisions of the State.

33. The State is divided into the following six Talukas :–

1 Nandod
2 Bhalod
3 Jhagadia
4 Valia
5 Gardeshwar
6 Dediapada.

Systems of land administration prevailing in the different parts of the State. " Revenue Land Settlements ".

34. Approximately about two-thirds of the total area of the State form – as shown in para : 5 above – the " *Rani* ", or more or less jungle-covered, tract, the remaining one-third forming the " Rasti ", or the " *Settled* " part. The Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhagadia Talukas are mostly " Rasti ", in Valia and Gardeshwar, the " Rani " tract predominates, whilst Dediapada is wholly " Rani ". In the Rasti tract, i. e. in parts of the first five Talukas, the survey settlement system prevails. It is based entirely on the Gujrat Revenue survey settlements, and was fully described in the last quinquennial report. The " Halbandi ", or plough-tax, system prevails in the " Rani " tract. Under it, revenue is levied at so much per plough, or pair of bullocks employed in cultivation.

No revised survey settlements during the year of report.

35. No Revised survey settlements fell due during the year of report.

Areas taken up for cultivation and areas relinquished, in the surveyed and settled parts during the year of report and the year preceding.

36. The following table will show, for the year of report as compared with *the year preceding, the area and assessment of lands relinquished, and of waste lands newly taken up for cultivation in the " Rasti " parts of the State, under* survey settlements :

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Improvement during the year :- i. e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over the area relinquished.	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1904–5	1,851	5,375	4,202	11,471	2,351	6,096
1905–6	509	1,223	9,053	20,408	8,544	19,185

Nett addition during the year to the area of State land under occupation in surveyed villages.

37. It will be seen from the above table that 9,053 acres of land, bearing an annual assessment of Rs 20,408 were newly taken up for cultivation during the year under report whilst 509 acres, bearing an annual assessment of Rs 1,223, were thrown out of cultivation during the same period, the nett improvement for the year being an addition of 8,544 acres to the area of State occupied land, in surveyed villages, and of Rs 19,185 per annum to the permanent land revenue of the said villages. For the preceding year the improvement was 2,351 acres and 6,096 rupees, respectively.

Nett improvement during the year of report as compared with the three preceding years, which immediately followed the Famine period.

38. The following table will show that the improvement in this respect during the year under report was not only more than three times as great as that during the year preceding, but that it was greater than the sum total of the improvement effected during the three preceding years (1902–3 to 1904–5) which immediately followed the famine period :-

Year.	Lands relinquished		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Improvement, i. e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over lands relinquished.	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1902–3	2,012	6,633	4,185	10,187	2,173	3,554
1903–4	1,140	2,877	5,140	11,738	4,000	8,861
1904–5	1,851	5,375	4,202	11,471	2,351	6,096
Total for the three years.	5,003	14,885	13,527	33,396	8,524	18,511
1905–6	509	1,223	9,053	20,408	8,544	19,185
Grand total.	5,512	16,108	22,580	53,804	17,068	37,696

39. During the Famine period, which may, roughly, be taken to be from 1899-1900 to 1901-2, lands bearing a total approximate annual assessment of Rs *47,365* were thrown out of cultivation in " Rasti ", surveyed, villages, that is to say, the famine had inflicted that amount of nett loss per annum on the permanent land revenue of the State. From the above table it will be seen that during the four years 1902-3 to 1905-6, which have followed the Famine period, lands bearing an aggregate annual assessment of Rs *53,804* were taken up for cultivation. Against this, lands bearing an aggregate annual assessment of Rs *16,108* were thrown out of cultivation during the same period, so that the nett improvement effected during this period of four years comes to Rs *37,696*, a rate of progress which, it must gratefully be acknowledged, has been rapid and satisfactory beyond the most sanguine hopes we had ever ventured to entertain. The ground lost during the famine period, as shown in the commencement of this paragraph, has, thus, already been largely recovered, and, if the progress of recuperation continues at the same satisfactory rate as during the last four years, will, it may be hoped, have been completely recovered in the course of only a single year more.

Progress of recuperation since the end of the Famine period.

40. Realizations on account of Land Revenue as shown in Appendix No XXII. represent actual receipts during the period of twelve months ending the 31st march 1906. They thus embrace parts of two State years (ending on the 30th June) and include also some outstandings of former years. In order, therefore, to have a clear idea of the land revenue demand, collections, and balances for the State year 1905-6 (ending on the 30th June 1906), separate details are necessary and are given in the following table :-

Land Revenue receipts as shown in Appendix No. XXII.

Demand, collections and balances for the State year ending the 30th June 1906.

Land Revenue Demand – fixed and miscellaneous revenue – on account of the State year 1905-6 ending 30th June 1906.	Remissions of the year's revenue granted within the year.	Collections on account of the year's revenue, between 1st July 1905 and 30th June 1906.	Balances remaining outstanding on 30th June 1906, on account of the year's revenue.
Rs 5,26,197-2-3	3,967-10-7	5,15,774-5-5	6,455-2-3

41. January to April are the principal Instalment months, during which the bulk of the year's land revenue comes in. Collections, for the year, during these months were very satisfactory and the greater portion of what remained was realized during the two following months of May and June 1906. It will, thus, be seen from the above table that out of a total demand of Rs 5,26,197-2-3, on all accounts, for the State year ending the 30th of June 1906, a sum of Rs 5,15,774-5-5 was duly collected within the year and remissions of the year's revenue were granted to the extent of Rs 3,967-10-7,

Collections and remissions – within the year – on account of the year's Land Revenue.

so that a sum of only Rs 6,455-2-3 remained outstanding on the 30th June 1906, out of a total demand, for the year, of Rs 5,26,197-2-3.

No distraints resorted to in recovering the year's revenue.

42. No distraints or compulsory process of any kind had to be resorted to in the realization of the year's revenue as shown in the last paragraph.

Land Revenue Demand, remissions, collections, and Balances on account of the State year 1905-6 as compared with 1904-5.

43. In the following table, comparison is made of the Land Revenue Demand, remissions, collections, and Balances for the State year 1905-6 (Samvat 1962), ending the 30th June 1906, with the preceding year (Samvat 1961) which ended on the 30th June 1905 :-

Year.	Land Revenue Demand for the year.	Remissions within the year.	Collections during the year.	Balance remaining outstanding at the close of the year (i. e. on 30th June) on account of the year's revenue.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
State year ending 30th June 1905.	4,95,609	3,372	4,78,752	13,485
State year ending 30th June 1906.	5,26,197	3,968	5,15,774	6,455
Increase.	30,588	596	37,022	0
Decrease.	0	0	0	7,030

Explanation of Increase in the Demand for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

44. The Increase, of over Rs 30,000, exhibited by the above statement, in the Land Revenue Demand for the State year 1905-6, as compared with the year preceding, is fully accounted for by the extension of cultivation described in detail in paras : 36 @ 39 above, in the case of " Rasti ", surveyed, villages, by realizations on account of the sale proceeds of occupancy rights and other miscellaneous items in the said villages, and by increased receipts from " Rani " villages by reason of the increased areas that were brought under the plough in those villages also.

Tagavi advances for the purchase of Bullocks, &c.

45. Tagavi advances for the purchase of plough cattle are very freely given and care is taken to see that the amount advanced is appropriated to the object for which it is given and not squandered away on other objects. The advances are given entirely free of interest in the case of Bhils, Dhankas, and other poor classes of cultivators who form the bulk of the people taking advantage of Tagavi from the State. From the higher classes of cultivators interest is charged, generally at six per cent per annum. But cases of advances to such persons are not many. Advances are also freely given for the purchase of seed and for maintenance, but the demand for advances for these purposes is not considerable. The amount disbursed from the Treasury as Tagavi during the twelve months under report was Rs 18,772. The total of these advances granted since the Famine, comes to Rs 1,76,342, and the improvement referred to in paras: 36 @ 39, above, is due, in no small measure, to the help afforded by these advances to the cultivating classes in connection with the most urgent and the most important of their requirements, viz. the possession of plough cattle.

The Chief Revenue Officer (Suba).

46. Credit is due, for the very satisfactory results dealt with in this Chapter, to the Chief Revenue Officer (Suba), Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai Desai, a very zealous, energetic and painstaking officer, who has discharged all his duties in a thoroughly efficient manner, and to the several Taluka Thandars.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

47. A complete list of the laws in force in the State is given in Appendix II. The Indian Penal Code, the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure, the Evidence Act, the Contract Act, the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, the Abkari and Opium Acts, and several others of the more important general laws in force in the Bombay Presidency, have been adopted by the State, in their entirety, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements. As regards Registration, Stamps, Limitation, Land Revenue and Police Administration, Forests, Arms, &c., the State has enacted laws of its own, which are based, in a greater or less degree, on the laws in force, on the respective subjects, in British India.

Legislation during the year of report.

48. The only law of importance enacted during the year of report was one regulating the mode in which Paltan men, Risala sowars, and other members of the " Fouj ", or Military, Department, as also employes of the Municipal conservancy and fire-engine departments are at liberty to resign their respective posts, and making unauthorized desertion by such employes punishable in the same manner as that provided, under the Police Act, for members of the State Police Force.

(*ii*) *Civil Justice.*

49. The only court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction is that of the Sir Nyayadhish who holds his court at Nandod with the exception of two months (May and January) during which the court is held at Bhalod. This arrangement is for the convenience of the Bhalod, Jhagadia, and Valia Talukas, and works fairly well. People belonging to these Talukas are at liberty to bring their plaints either to Nandod or to take them to Bhalod where a special clerk of the court, empowered to receive plaints, is stationed all the year round. The Sir Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a Small cause court Judge in money suits not exceeding ~~Rs~~ 100 in value.

Civil courts. The Sir Nyayadhish's court.

50. The six Taluka Thandars exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar, under the Mamlatdars' courts' Act, for the summary disposal of Possessory suits.

Mamlatdars' courts for Possessory suits.

51. Appeals from decisions passed by the Sir Nyayadhish and applications for revision against his decisions and those of the Mamlatdars' courts lie to His Highness' Huzur court.

Appellate Civil court.

52. Appendices X and XI give details of the original civil work of the court of the Sir Nyayadhish. From the former it will be seen that 1,206 civil suits were filed during the year of report which, added to the 409 remaining undisposed of at the end of the preceding year, made up a total of 1,615, out of which 1,271 were disposed of during the year of report, leaving a balance of 344 undisposed of cases at the end of the year.

Details of ordinary original civil work of the year.

No. of suits filed and disposed of.

53. Of the 1,271 cases disposed of, as above, during the year,

Details of cases disposed of.

253	were decided *exparte*,
580	were admitted and compromised,
309	were struck off the file, and
129	were otherwise disposed of.
1,271	

54. Of the 1,206 suits filed during the year—

Nature and value of suits filed during the year.

945	were in connection with money transactions,
260	related to landed property, and
1	was in connection with other rights.
1,206	

Of these 1,206 suits, again,

914	were under ~~Rs~~ 100,
262	" " " 500,
16	" " " 1,000,
14	" " " 5,000,
1,206	

55. The following table compares the original civil work of the Sir Nyayadhish's court during the year under report with that of the year preceding.

Comparision of the year's civil litigation with that of the year preceding.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of suits at the end of the preceding year.	Suits filed during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1904-5	207	1,066	1,273	864	409
1905-6	409	1,206	1,615	1,271	344
Increase	202	140	342	407	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	65

This increase in litigation was to be expected. With better times people had greater chance of recovering their dues and considered it worth their while having greater recourse to civil proceedings accordingly.

56. Details in regard to summary Possessory suits disposed of by the Taluka officers under the Mamlatdars' courts Act are given below :—

Summary Possessory suits in Mamlatdars' courts.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the end of the preceding year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1904-5	0	58	58	55	3
1905-6	3	126	129	128	1
Increase	3	68	71	73	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	2

57. The number of these Possessory suits filed during the year is, absolutely, not large. Relatively to the past year, however, there is a great increase. This appears to be due, to a considerable extent, to a feeling on the part of land-lords that with improving agricultural prospects they were entitled to better rents from their yearly tenants, and the latter not seeing eye to eye with the landlords, and not agreeing to pay the higher rents demanded by them or to vacate at the end of their lease, the landlords appear to have resorted to the courts to a pretty considerable extent for evicting their tenants on the expiry of the lease, with a view to securing higher rents from others.

Causes of increase in the the number of suits.

Civil appellate and revisional work of the Huzur Court.

58. The Huzur court disposed of 11 civil appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions during the year under report as against 13 during the year preceding. Of the 11 appeals disposed of during the year of report, the Sir Nyayadhish's decision was confirmed in 7 cases, amended in 3, and reversed in 1. Of 8 applications for revision of the Sir Nyayadhish's decision, 1 case was remanded for further enquiry and the Sir Nyayadhish's decision confirmed in the remaining 7 cases. 10 applications for revision of the Mamlatdars' decision in summary Possessory suits were disposed of during the year of report as against 3 during the year preceding. In all ten cases the Mamlatdars' decision was found correct.

The Sir Nyayadhish.

59. The Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Vithal Ganesh Pradhan, had much heavier civil work to do during the year under report than during the year preceding, and credit is due to him for the careful and able manner in which he has managed to get through it. The Thandars' work under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act was fairly satisfactory.

(*iii*) *Registration.*

Documents registered during the year.

Reasons for increase.

60. 775 documents, affecting property of the value of Rs 4,16,751, were registered during the year under report as against 383, affecting property of the value of Rs 1,87,036, during the year preceding. The increase is remarkable, and, at first sight, somewhat alarming. It is mostly under "mortgages" but careful enquiry has shown that the passing of the land from the hands of the original owner to those of the mortgagee did not take place for the first time during the year, in all, or even in most, of the cases covered by this large number of documents. During, and immediately after, the famine period, properties were mortgaged for comparatively small sums. Now that land is returning rapidly to its normal value, many mortgages are redeemed and the properties covered by them remortgaged for higher amounts. Another reason is that many debts had remained unsecured during the period above mentioned by reason of the fact that land had gone down so immensely in value that people considered it not worth their while securing them by the formal mortgage of property which was, *at the time*, comparatively worthless, as above, and unnecessarily undergoing the expense of stamp-paper and registration. With the return of prosperous times and the consequent re-establishment of the value of lands, the desirability of securing the debts by properly-executed and registered mortgage deeds has made itself manifest to them and hence this enormous increase in registration. The two reasons above given fully account for the large increase in question. A careful scrutiny is, however, being made of the 775 documents registered during the year with a view to ascertaining, as far as possible, to what extent lands have passed out of the hands of the original owners to those of money lenders and other non-agriculturists *during the year.*

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

Constitution and jurisdiction of criminal courts.

61. In addition to his duties as Civil Judge, the Sir Nyayadhish has the powers of a District Magistrate in criminal matters and also exercises jurisdiction in sessions cases as Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases of a more serious character are, ex-

cept when specially transferred to the Sir Nyayadhish, triable by the Huzur court whose sanction is also necessary in all cases in which the sentence passed by the Sir Nyayadhish exceeds three years' imprisonment. The Vasava of Sagbara exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. There is a Special Magistrate for the town of Nandod who generally does the magisterial work of the Taluka also. The Thandar (or Chief Taluka officer) of Jhagadia exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the First class, drawing a special allowance for the same, whilst, of the remaining five Taluka officers, three are Magistrates of the second, and two of the third, class. Appeals from decisions passed by Magistrates of all three classes lie to the Sir Nyayadhish whilst the Huzur court hears second appeals on his appellate decisions as well as appeals from his original decisions.

Accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year.

62. As will be seen from Appendix VIII, the total number of accused persons brought before the Magistrates, during the year under report, was 867 as against 726 during the year preceding. Of the 867 persons dealt with during the year of report, 253 were discharged without being put upon trial, 360 were acquitted after trial, 1 was transferred, and 243 were convicted, the cases against the remaining 10 persons being undisposed of at the end of the year. Against these figures, the numbers for the year preceding that under report were as shown below :-

Discharged	175
Acquitted	324
Convicted	217
Cases undisposed of against	10
	726

Classified details of crimes.

63. Classified details as to the number of crimes committed and cases dealt with are given in Appendix VII which, as well as Appendix VIII, embraces noncognizable cases as well as cases of cognizable crime. The total number of offences of all descriptions, non-cognizable and cognizable, reported during the year was 547 as against 462 during the year preceding. The increase was mainly in petty cases of " causing hurt " (S. 323 I. P. C.) and " Insult " (S. 504 I. P. C.) and the same remark applies to the increase in the number of *persons* dealt with by the courts as shown in the last paragraph. " Serious crime " will be noticed in dealing with the work of the Police, in Section (v) of this chapter.

Appellate criminal work.

64. Out of 24 appeals disposed of during the year under report by the Sir Nyayadhish (Vide Appendix IX) the Magistrates' decision was upheld in 6 cases implicating 6 appellants, modified in 7 cases implicating 10 persons, and reversed in 11 cases implicating 14 persons. The Huzur court disposed of 9 appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions during the year. In 5 of these, implicating 13 persons, the Sir Nyayadhish's decision was confirmed and in 4, implicating 9 persons, it was modified. The Huzur court also disposed of 6 applications in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction during the year under report.

65. The performance by the Sir Nyayadhish of his duties as civil court Judge has been referred to in para : 59 above. His work as District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge has been equally satisfactory. The stipendiary Magistrates would all appear to have worked carefully and well, and Thakor Prabhatsinhji, the Town Magistrate at Nandod, merits special mention in this connection. The Vasava of Sagbara, who exercises the powers of a District Magistrate within the limits of his Taluka, had very little criminal work to do during the year.

Criminal work of the Sir Nyayadhish and the Magistrates.

(v) *Police.*

66. The Regular District Police Force of the State, excluding Sagbara and Vadi, consisted, like last year, of 217 officers and men divided into the following grades :-

Strength of the ordinary permanent Police Force of the State.

1	Superintendent
1	Inspector
6	Chief constables
193	Head constables (Jamadars, Havildars, and Naiks) and constables.
16	Mounted Head constable and constables.
217	

67. The strength of the Sagbara and Vadi Police also remained the same as last year, viz. 17 officers and men in the former and 5 in the latter. So that the total strength of the ordinary District Police Force of the State was 239 officers and men.

Sagbara and Vadi Police.

68. Further details in regard to the personnel of the Force are given in Appendix IV, and it is necessary to supplement them by adding that many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the ordinary Police Force (such as furnishing guards for the Treasury, Jail, the Palace, performing escort and patrol duties, and the like) are, in this State, performed by men belonging to the " Fouz " Department (viz 75 Paltan men, 20 " Risala " sowars, and 25 " Bindressi " sowars) which will be dealt with in the next section (vide also Appendix III) and which, in so far as the duties mainly performed by them are concerned, may very well be regarded as an Auxiliary Police Force. It is hardly necessary to add that the strength of the State's Regular Police Force would require to be considerably augmented if it were not for the help it thus receives from the " auxiliary " Forces above referred to.

Paltan men and Risala and Bindressi sowars performing regular Police duties and thus working, to a great extent, as an Auxiliary Police Force.

69. Excluding Sagbara and Vadi, the total cost of the ordinary Permanent Police Force of the State, as detailed in para : 66 above, was ~~Rs~~ 36,172 for the year under report as against ~~Rs~~ 37,122 for the year preceding, the increase in 1904-5 being due, principally, to the purchase - during that year - of new saddles for mounted constables.

Cost of the ordinary permanent Police Force of the State- excluding Sagbara and Vadi.

70. To the above figures, if the cost of maintaining the " auxiliary " Forces, i. e. the Paltan, Risala and Bindressi corps referred to in para : 68, above, were added (viz. Rs 24,736, as shown in para : 80, below, for the year of report as against Rs 23,528 for the year preceding) the total would come to Rs 60,908 for the year of report as against Rs 60,650 for the year preceding.

Total cost including that of the auxiliary forces referred to in para: 68.

71. The figures given in the last two paragraphs take no account, of course, of the cost of maintaining the Sagbara and Vadi Police which is borne by the Vasavas of those estates and which came to Rs 1,625 for the year of report as against Rs 1,685 for the year preceding.

Cost of Sagbara and Vadi Police.

72. The information given in paras : 66 @ 71 above takes no account of the important body of public servants scattered through the villages of the State and included under the general designation of " village Police ". Details concerning these were not furnished in previous Administration Reports, but as the new form requires them they are given below. A bare enumeration of the numbers forming the several classes of these village servants is all that can be given here.

Village Police.

(1)	Police Patels (Heads of the village Police establishment)	255
(2)	Police Vasavas (i. e. " Police Patels " of Bhil villages, in some cases, and heads of the village watchmen or " Vartanias ", in other cases)	403
(3)	Vartanias (Village watchmen)	749
(4)	Rakhás (Special field watchmen, in a few villages only)	62
(5)	Others	3
		1,472

The above form what may be styled the village Police proper. There are other village servants who, though not strictly " Police ", are useful in connection with the maintenance of order, sanitation, and other matters, connected with the economy of village administration, and who, in any emergency, would cooperate with the village Police proper. They are

(1)	Ughratdars (or Revenue Patels)		103
(2)	Revenue Vasavas		155
(3)	Matadars, or Patels having certain nominal duties only		85
(4)	Kotvals	Performing menial duties (including that of conveying messages, carrying news of crimes, from village to village, &c. &c.)	237
(5)	Dheds		374
(6)	Yethias		113
(7)	Bhangis		158
(8)	Others		35
		Total	1,260
		Grand Total	2,732

The above form the *permanent* village establishments, serving *always* in their own villages, and are all remunerated by free grants of " service lands " or by cash allowances, the former predominating. They do not, of course, include the Talatis (stipendiary village accountants) and their Havildars, or peons, who - unlike the village servants above enumerated - are transferred from one village to another and are dealt with in all respects like members of the ordinary clerical and peons' establishments.

Ratio of Police to Population and area.

73. The information required by the new Form in regard to the " ratio of Police to population and area ", is given below

Number of men.	Ratio to population. (1,17,175 souls according to General Census of 1901, including Sagbara & Vadi.)	Ratio to area. 1517½ square miles including Sagbara and Vadi.
(1) Regular *District* Police (Paras. 66, 67 above)	men	
217+22 = 239 men	2.04 per 1,000 of the population.	15.5 per 100 square miles
(2) With the addition of the " auxiliary force " mentioned in para : 68		
239+120 = 359 men	3.06 "	23.6 "
(3) With the addition of the "village Police proper" shown in the first part of para : 72, but omitting the other village servants enumerated in the latter part of that paragraph.		
359+1472 = 1831 men	15.6 "	120 "
(4) With the addition of the 1,260 additional village servants mentioned in the concluding part of para : 72.		
1831+1260 = 3091 men	26.3 "	203 "

Class of weapon with which the Police force is armed.

74. The Regular District Police Force of the State is armed with old muzzle-loading muskets and bayonets: the mounted Police constables have carbines and swords.

Statistics as to the working of the Police.

75. Statistics as to the working of the Police in connection with the detection and investigation of offences have been given in Appendices V and VI. The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year under report was 295 as against 258 during the year preceding. Out of the 295 cases reported,

as above, 30 were struck off as " no crime ", leaving 265 " true cases ". The number of persons arrested by the Police was 336 during the year of report as against 259 during the year preceding. Of the 336 persons arrested during the year of report, as above, 322 were sent up for trial before Magistrates within the State, whilst of the remaining 14, one was released by the Police and 13, who had been arrested in connection with extradition cases, were made over to the foreign authorities concerned. Of the 322 sent up by the Police for trial, as above shown, 213 were convicted by the Magistrates, 107 discharged and 2 remained pending trial at the end of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial was 66.1 for the year of report as against 69.23 for the year preceding.

Serious crime.

76. There were three cases of " serious crime " during the year under report, as against 5 during the year preceding, as shown below :-

	1904-5	1905-6
Murder	2	1
Death by rash and negligent act	0	1
Robbery (S. 392)	1	0
Do (S. 394)	2	1
	5	3

Stolen property.

77. The value of property stolen was Rs 2,411 for the year of report as against 10,334 for the year preceding, and of property recovered Rs 1,203 for the former as against 1,201 for the latter. The proportion of property recovered to property stolen was, thus, nearly 50 percent for the year of report as against 11.62 per cent for the year preceding. The unsatisfactory character of the percentage last year was only apparent as explained in para : 56 of the report for that year. For the year under report the percentage has been fairly satisfactory.

Efficiency of the Police Force.

78. The efficiency of the Police Force for the preservation of order and the prevention and detection of crime has been maintained at the high level of former years. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Nandram Rajaram Dave, is an experienced officer, very energetic and active, and keen in the discharge of all his duties which he manages to perform in a highly satisfactory manner. He possesses an intimate acquaintance with all parts of the State and keeps the force under him under proper control and discipline. Mr. Shivcharansing, the Inspector of Police, is, also, a thoroughly efficient Police officer.

(vi) *The " Fouj " or " Military Force ".*

79. Under the general term " Fouz " or " troops " are included

The Paltan, Risala and Bindressi corps and the duties performed by them.

(1)	The Paltan	75 men
(2)	The Risala	20 sowars
(3)	The Bindressi corps	25 "

These corps are " military " only in so far as their *name* and *uniform* are concerned. In the matter of the duties they have mainly to perform, viz. the furnishing of escorts; guards for treasuries, Jail, Palace, &c.; performing Police Patrol duties; and the like, they may be regarded as an auxiliary Police Force as explained in para : 68 above. The number of the Paltan men was 77 last year. Two of them were transferred to the Band, reducing the number for this year to 75. The strength of the two other corps has remained unaltered.

Cost.

80. The cost of maintaining the force was Rs 24,736 during the year under report against Rs 23,528 during the year preceding as detailed below :-

	1904-5	1905-6
(*a*) Pay of non-commissioned officers and men as shown in cols. 14 and 15 of Appendix III.	18,515	18,743
(*b*) Clothing, accoutrements, &c.	1,820	2,234
(*c*) Salary of the Special Fouj officer and Fouj Superintendent and office establishment.	3,193	3,759
	23,528	24,736

The figures above given are, it may be noticed, very much below the total shown under the head " military " in Appendix No. XXII, the reason for the difference being that the latter includes the cost of the State stables, the State Band, &c, which are all excluded from this paragraph which has reference only to the three items (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), noted above.

Weapon with which the force is armed.

81. The Paltan men are armed with old muzzle-loading muskets and swords. The Risala sowars have carbines, swords, and lances.

Chief officers of the Department.

82. The Fouj Department is under the control of a Special Fouj officer, a stipendiary appointment specially created for His Highness' brother, Kumar Digvijaysinhji, who takes a keen interest in his work and does it in a manner which reflects great credit on him. He is ably assisted in his work by Mr. Gustadji Pestanji Nariman, the Fouj Superintendent, and former head of the Department, who is a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College and does duty also as the State Veterinary officer. He is a zealous, painstaking, and conscientious officer, and does all his work in a very satisfactory manner.

(vii) *Jail.*

Jails and Lock-ups in the State.

83. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and each of the Taluka Head-quarter stations, other than Nandod, has a lock-up where short-term prisoners sentenced to not more than two months' imprisonment, as well as prisoners under trial, are confined. The lock-ups are under the control of the several Taluka Magistrates. The Chief Medical officer of the State holds charge of the Jail at Nandod, as " Superintendent ".

84. Appendix XIII gives the requisite statistics in regard to the number of persons confined at the Nandod Jail and the Taluka Lock-ups. At the Nandod Jail, excluding undertrial prisoners, the number of convicts at the beginning of the year of report was 49 as compared with 72 at the beginning of the year preceding. New admissions during the year came to 70 as against 73 during the year preceding. Deducting releases the number remaining in the Jail at the end of the year of report was 50 as against 49 at the end of the year preceding. The daily average for the year of report was 49.2 as against 57.5 for the year preceding. The daily average of under-trial prisoners having been 2.5 for the year of report against 3 for the year preceding, the total of daily average for the Nandod Jail comes to 51.7 for the year of report as against 60.5 for the year preceding.

Prison statistics Appendix XIII.

Convicts at the Nandod Jail.

85. The total cost of maintaining the Nandod Jail was ~~Rs~~ 6,450 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 6,259 for the year preceding. The average gross expenditure per prisoner per annum was, thus, something over ~~Rs~~ 124, for the year of report as against something over ~~Rs~~ 103 for the year preceding. The fact of there being a higher incidence for the year of report than for the year preceding is due partly to larger expenditure on food supplies on account of somewhat higher rates having prevailed during the year. Another reason, however, is that whilst the average number of prisoners was smaller for the year of report than for the year preceding, the fixed charges on account of establishment, guard, &c., necessarily remained the same as before, thus giving a higher incidence *per prisoner.*

Financial results. Nandod Jail. Average gross expenditure per prisoner per annum.

86. Long term prisoners are employed on carpet-making, cane-work, &c., at the Jail Factory, whilst for prisoners undergoing short sentences at the Jail, work is found in the State Gardens. Receipts from prisoners' labour of all kinds during the year of report came to ~~Rs~~ 2,217 as against ~~Rs~~ 2,006 for the year preceding. Deducting these amounts from the figures of gross expenditure (~~Rs~~ 6,450 against 6,259) shown in the last paragraph, the nett expenditure of the Nandod Jail comes to ~~Rs~~ 4,233 for the year of report against ~~Rs~~ 4,253 for the year preceding, and gives an average incidence, of *nett* expenditure, per prisoner per annum, of ~~Rs~~ 82 for the year of report against a little over ~~Rs~~ 70 for the year preceding.

Jail Receipts. Average nett expenditure per prisoner.

87. The Jail Building is commodious and suitable in all respects for the purpose for which it is intended, and the sanitary arrangements in connection with the building are satisfactory.

Jail Building.

88. Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel, L. R. C. P. I., has been Superintendent of the Jail for the last 21 years. Testimony has been borne to the high state of efficiency to which he has brought the Institution, by the remarks recorded by the many high officers who have visited the Jail during this period. The discipline and health of the prisoners have always been remarkably good, and this was as true of the time when the

The Jail Superintendent.

number of prisoners was over 400 (which was the case during some months of the Famine period) as it is for the year of report with an average Jail population of only about 50, a fact which bears ample testimony to the care, ability, and devotion to duty with which Dr. Patel has always administered his charge.

Remarks by visitors during the year of report.

89. The Jail was visited during the year of report by the Political Agent (Para : 32 above) and also, unofficially, by Colonel M. J. Meade, C. I. E., Resident at Baroda, and Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M. D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the remarks recorded by whom are given below :-

The Political Agent. " I visited the Jail this morning in company with H. H. and Mr. Palmer from Ahmedabad. The Jail is admirably kept and the prisoners are healthy and well cared for ".

Colonel Dimmock. " I visited the Jail this evening with Dr. Patel and I am much pleased with all that I have seen. The Jail is wonderfully clean and well kept and the prisoners all look healthy."

Colonel Meade. " I have again had the pleasure of visiting the State Jail with H. H. the Maharana, who has again shown me over it. All the arrangements seem excellent, and the Superintendent, Mr. Patel, takes a close interest in all the arrangements and working of the Institution".

(viii) *Extradition.*

Extradition of accused persons from the Rajpipla State to other States or Districts.

90. Thirteen persons were arrested in the State, during the year under report, for extradition to other Native States or to British Districts. Of these, seven were arrested in connection with a theft of cotton from a truck on the Rajpipla State Railway. The offence was committed within Rajpipla territory, but on the strip of rail-road over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, and the accused had, therefore, to be sent over for trial to the Magistrate at Ankleshwar (in the Broach District). Excluding these seven persons there remain six whose cases were strictly cases of extradition. One of these was a runaway prisoner from the Broach District (of which he was a native) who had been committed for trial on a charge of murder. He was arrested by the Chief constable of Jhagadia, and, after his surrender, in due course, was tried by the Sessions court at Broach and sentenced to be hanged. Of the remaining five persons arrested, one was surrendered to the Khandesh authorities on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property and four to the Baroda authorities on charges of theft, mischief (Sec. 440 I. P. C.), &c.

Extradition from other States or Districts to Rajpipla.

91. Fifteen persons were surrendered to this State from other Native States and from British Districts. Three of these were concerned in a big theft case at Ranipura in the Jhagadia Taluka, and were arrested, with a considerable amount of the stolen property, from the Broach District and Baroda territory. Cordial assistance was rendered by the Broach and Baroda Police in this case. Of the remaining prisoners, one was surrendered on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and the rest were for house-breaking and theft. Of the total of fifteen persons surrendered to the State, one was

from the Khandesh District, six from the Broach District, three from the Surat District, three from the Sankheda Mehwas and the rest from Guicowari territory.

Complete and cordial reciprocity in questions of extradition.

92. As shown in para : 16, above, complete reciprocity exists between the State and other Native States and British Districts in connection with the extradition of prisoners as well as in all other interstatal matters, and the Police of all these territories cordially cooperate with one another in the prevention and detection of crime. Demands for extradition are promptly attended to on either side, and in regard to the expeditious disposal of cases against extradited prisoners, and the proper treatment of such prisoners, there has been no complaint from, or in regard to, any District or State.

(ix) *Municipal Administration.*

The Nandod Town Municipality.

93. There is only one Municipality in the State, viz. in the town. of Nandod. It is managed as a State Department, the Huzur Treasury officer doing duty as Municipal officer also.

Municipal Income.

94. The chief source of Municipal revenue is a light octroi duty, which is supplemented by sale proceeds of building sites and rents of State lands in the town area of Nandod, and by cattle pound receipts in the town.

Expenditure.

95. The department is entrusted with the lighting and watering of roads, public latrines and road conservancy, the general sanitary arrangements of the town, and the maintenance of the Fire Engines and Firemen. Expenditure on these items alone is debited to the Municipality in the State accounts. The construction and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and the " Nandod Town water-works " are under the control of the State Public Works Department, and all expenditure under these heads is debited to that Department. Similary, charges on account of two firemen are alone debited to the Municipality. The " Paltan " men do work as a Fire Brigade on the occurrence of a fire, an increase to their salaries, for this occasional duty, having been granted some years ago. Nothing, of course, of this is debited to the Municipality, nor has it any concern with the Medical or Educational institutions of the Town. Details as to the income and expenditure of the Municipality have been given in Appendix XVI and they call for no further comment in this place.

The Municipal officer.

96. Credit is due to Mr. Harmukhram Atmaram Mehta for the great zeal and energy with which he does the work of the Department. He is indefatigable in looking after the sanitation of the Town and the satisfactory condition of the latter in this respect is due mainly to his exertions.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) *Weather and crops.*

97. The monsoon was late in commencing. There was practically no rain in June, only 28 cents having been registered, during the last week of the month. With the beginning of July, the monsoon commenced in right earnest, 1.18 Inch having been registered on the 1st, and satisfactory and well distributed rain continuing throughout the month, the total for which came to 20.62 Inches. August, again, was, however, practically, more or less, a month of drought, rain having fallen only in driblets of a few cents, during some days, upto the 24th, the total for the month coming only to 1.57 Inch. From the 25th of August to the 8th September was a period of complete drought during which not a single cent of rain was registered. This gave rise to the gravest anxiety. Indications of returning rain, on the 9th, however, revived drooping hopes, and, on the 10th, there was a very welcome fall of rain, 2.19 Inches, followed by 1.27 Inch the next day, the total for the month coming to 3.88 Inches. This rain, coming at a most critical moment, saved the situation in so far as it was possible to save it. Kodra and rice (*sown*) had suffered much, and it was too late to retrieve the damage already done, in the case of these two crops. Monsoon ("chomasia") – or khariff – Juvar was more or less in the same plight. But Bajri was saved and so was cotton, the principal, and by far the most paying, crop in the State. Til (Sesamum), cold weather (" Shialoo ") Juvar, and other Rabi crops, and some of the pulses also yielded abundaut harvests. Of transplanted rice (which is grown only in the Valia Taluka of the State and in a few villages of the Jhagadia Taluka) there was none, owing to the late commencement of the monsoon. But people had wisely sown the land which, if there had been more rain, they would have utilized for transplanted rice, with cotton, of which there was an abundant harvest, proving, in the end, more paying even than transplanted rice would have done. Thus, cotton, as above, the most paying of the crops grown in the State, and the most important of the foodgrains and pulses, with the exception of two or three, (i. e. kodra, rice, and monsoon Juvar) having been saved, (though after a period of grave anxiety, and though some of the foodgrains that were thus saved suffered to the extent of four annas in the rupee in the yield), the year was, on the whole, a favourable one, and the good prices that were generally realized for cotton made it one of uninterrupted prosperity for the agriculturists.

Year's rainfall.

Effect of the monsoon on the principal crops grown in the State.

98. Rain guages are kept, and regular rain registers maintained, at the Nandod Civil Hospital and at the Dispensaries at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada. The following table gives monthly details of the rainfall, as registered at Nandod, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding :-

Registering of Rainfall at 6 places in the State.

Total rainfall of the year, at Nandod, as compared with the year preceding.

Month.	1904–5	1905–6
	Inches.	Inches.
April	0	0
May	0.01	0
June	4.23	0.28
July	10.19	20.62
August	1.94	1.57
September	8.28	3.88
October	0.02	0
November	0	0
December	0.12	0
January	0	0
February	0.04	0.52
March	0	0
Total	24.83	26.87

The average of the past five years was, as shown in Appendix XVII, 32-95 Inches.

Principal crops, &c., grown in the State.

99. From the point of view of extent of cultivation, the most important crops grown in the State are cotton, Juvar (Rabi and Kharif), Bajri, Rice, Kodra, Toor and other pulses, and Til(sesamum) and castor seeds, the last two, like Juvar, being grown both as Kharif and Rabi crops. Tobacco and Sugarcane – the latter to a very limited extent only – are grown in the Bhatha (alluvial) and " Bagayat " (garden) lands of the Jhagadia, Bhalod, and Nandod Talukas. Good Vegetables and spices are also grown in these lands. " Banti " and " Morio ", two inferior food grains, are grown, though not to a very considerable extent, in the " Rani " tract. Mowra and Mango are the chief fruit trees in the State. The principal toddy-producing tree is the brab-tree. Date-trees are found only in parts of the Valia and Dediapada Talukas.

Acreage under the several crops.

100. The following statement shows the areas under the different crops during the year under report and the year preceding. The information given embraces:–

(1) State " Rasti ", surveyed, villages.

(2) State " Rani " villages (under the plough-tax system).

(3) Alienated villages, " Rasti " and " Rani ".

The information given in the statement is fairly accurate and reliable in so far as it concerns State " Rasti " villages, and only appoximately so in connection with State " Rani " and all alienated villages.

	Crop.	1904-5		1905-6	
		Acres	G.	Acres	G.
1	Cotton	50,272	13	60,523	33
2	Juvar	32,064	17	29,569	32
3	Bajri	18,674	0	16,737	11
4	Rice	13,732	30	15,709	14
5	Kodra	12,347	15	12,443	35
6	Toor (Cajan pea)	10,002	13	9,902	5
7	Moong & Ooreed (pulses) ...	3,720	10	3,110	19
8	Gram	2,043	21	1,766	12
9	Tobacco	1,630	16	1,635	20
10	Banti } Grown in the ...	1,648	22	1,887	25
11	Morio } Hilly tract. ...	875	33	847	32
12	Wheat	254	19	162	21
13	Vegetables and other garden produce	491	9	846	23
14	Others	18,802	26	19,008	6
	Total	1,66,560	4	1,74,151	8
	Deduct land twice cropped	37	24	26	8
	Nett area cropped	1,66,522	20	1,74,125	0

Increase in the area under cotton.

101. It will be seen that the ever growing increase in the acreage under cotton has continued during the year of report. The area under this crop had risen from 33,869 acres in 1903-4 to 50,272 acres in 1904-5. This year it has gone higher still and stands at 60,523 acres. And it is not too much to say that it is this increased attention which is being paid to the cultivation of the cotton crop by the agriculturists that is proving their mainstay in these years of comparatively scanty * rainfall. As stated in para : 108 of the last Administra-

* How steadily the rainfall has been decreasing will be seen from the following figures for the three decades immediately preceding the year under report.

		Inches.
(1)	Average annual rainfall for the decade 1875-76 to 1884-85	48. 70
(2)	- Do. - Do. - 1885-86 to 1894-95	39. 50
(3)	- Do. - Do. - 1895-96 to 1904-05	33. 76
(4)	For the year under report (1905-06)	26. 87

tion Report, all classes of cultivators, the Bhils and Dhánkas no less than the intelligent and skilful agriculturists – the Patidars and Bohras – would all seem " to have come to the conclusion that the altered character of the " monsoon, with its uncertain and comparatively scanty rainfall, renders " greater recourse to cotton cultivation and less to rice and other crops " requiring comparativly a large amount of moisture, a matter of necessity " as well as of prudence. " As far as cotton is concerned, a moderate rainfall of from 25 to 30 Inches, *provided it is seasonable and well distributed*, is much more beneficial than heavier rain. This has been the character of the rainfall, more or less every year, subsequent to the famine, and this the agriculturists of all classes have had the prudence to appreciate and to profit by by greater and greater recourse to cotton cultivation every year.

Value of the year's cotton crop and comparison of the same with the total State demand from all sources of land revenue.

102. The total yield of the 60,523 acres of land under cotton cultivation may safely be taken at 30,261 " Bhárs " of " Kapás " (unginned cotton), calculating at the very moderate average of half a " Bhár ", or 480 lbs., per acre. The rate at which " Kapás " was sold during the year varied between ~~Rs~~ 100 and ~~Rs~~ 120 per " Bhár ". ~~Rs~~ 110 may be taken as a fair average price, and, at this rate, the value of the approximate yield of " Kapás " for the year, viz. 30,261 Bhárs, comes to ~~Rs~~ 33,28,710. The total land revenue demand leviable by the State from all sources, for the year under report, was, as shown in para : 40 above, ~~Rs~~ 5,26,197, which represents something less than 16 percent. of the value (~~Rs~~ 33,28,710) realized by the ryots for *cotton alone*. The remaining 84 per cent. of this value, *plus* the entire value of all the other crops, remained with the cultivators, as a class, after completely paying up the land revenue demand for the year, a fact which indicates how light the burden of land assessment is which the agriculturists, as a body, have to bear in an ordinarily good year with a good cotton harvest to fall back upon.

(*b*) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

Rates of remuneration for skilled and unskilled labour.

103. The following table shows the rates at which labour of different descriptions is ordinarily remunerated in the several Talukas of the State :–

Description of labourers.	Nandod	Bhalod	Jhagadia	Valia	Gardeshwar	Dediapada	Remarks
Agricultural labourer	0– 2–0*	0– 2–0*	0– 2–0*	0– 2–6*	0– 2–0*	0– 2–0*	* In addition to one meal.
Ordinary labourer ...	0– 4–0	0– 2–6	0– 2–6	0– 3–0	0– 2–6	0– 3–0	
Bricklayer ...	0–12–0	0– 8–0	0–10–0	0–10–0	1– 0–0	1– 4–0	
Carpenter ...	0–14–0	0– 8–0	0–12–0	0–10–0	1– 0–0	1– 4–0	
Blacksmith ...	0–12–0	0– 6–0	0– 8–0	0– 8–0	0– 0–0	1– 0–0	
Tailor ...	0–10–0	0– 6–0	0–12–0	0– 8–0	0– 0–0	0– 0–0	

There are, of course, no *fixed* rates. The above represent those ordinarily given. In the backward Talukas of Gardeshwar and Dediapada, rates for skilled labour are higher than in other places because it has to be imported from outside.

Prices of food grains.

104. The prices of food grains shown in Appendix XVIII are those which prevailed only in the month of March of the year of report as compared with the same month of the year preceding, as required by the Form of that Appendix. The *average* of the prices which prevailed during the twelve months under report are given in the following table which also gives similar averages for the preceding nine years, the foodgrains mentioned in the statement as well as in Appendix XVIII being those specified in Agency letter No. 284 (Vernacular) dated the 28th May 1898 :—

Name of food grains.	Lbs. per rupee during									
	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Bajri ...	22 3/16	20 9/16	33 3/16	15	19 13/16	27 5/16	30 1/2	42	27 13/16	24
Ooreed ...	20 3/8	21 1/16	29 5/16	16	17 1/4	18 13/16	22 3/4	25 15/16	27 11/16	23 1/2
Mung ...	23 3/4	21 3/4	34 1/8	16	18 13/16	20 5/16	20 13/16	27 11/16	33 11/16	24 5/8
Til ...	14	13	13 1/4	9	10 13/16	12 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/16	15 5/16	11 7/16
Gram ...	20 13/16	15 3/8	24 3/4	17	16 1/8	14 11/16	17	26 1/4	33 15/16	22 5/8
Toor (Split) Dál	16	13 7/16	20	13	14	16	18 9/16	19 15/16	20 3/16	16 1/4
Gram – Do. –	11 3/4	10 9/16	12 1/4	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16	16	19	18 3/4
Rice 1st sort ...	10	0	11 1/4	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8	11	13 3/8	12 1/8
" 2nd "	13	11 9/16	12 1/4	0	10 11/16	12	16	13 1/16	15 11/16	14 3/8
" 3rd "	14 3/4	0	12 5/8	18	18	13	11 1/4	15	14 9/16	14
Mung (Split) Dal	16	13 7/8	23	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8	16 5/16	23 5/16	15 5/8
Mowra flowers	80	53 13/16	41 1/4	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/4	82 1/2	104 1/4	72 5/8

(*c*) *Forests.*

System of Forest management.

105. The system under which the State Forests are managed is known as the " Dán system ", under which, State subjects and others are permitted, subject to such reservations and restrictions as may be imposed from time to time, to

cut forest produce and to export it on payment of " Dán ", or *duty*, which, though so called, and though levied at the time of export, is not an export-duty, but represents the value, or, rather, a fraction of the value, of the State's proprietary right in the produce removed.

Forest areas and demarcation of them.

106. The total demarcated, or " Reserved ", Forest area comprises 411.86 square miles, of which 409.33 square miles consist of demarcated Forest blocks and 2.53 square miles of Babul plantations, under the management of the Forest Department though situated in the " Rasti " part of the State.

Reservations and restrictions.

107. The most important of the reservations and restrictions referred to in para : 105, above, are in respect of teak, the cutting of which, except in blocks set free for the purpose and notified as such, every year, is prohibited. In regard to other important classes of timber trees, girth limits have been prescribed, below which no tree belonging to those classes can be cut, and all trees which the Rules permit to be cut are to be cut flush with the ground.

Forest Privileges and concessions.

108. Very important concessions are allowed by the State to its ryots, subject to such alterations and limitations as may appear necessary from time to time, in regard to the free enjoyment of forest produce, the property of the State. Free grazing and free cutting and removal of grass from State Forests for storage for the use of cattle belonging to all State subjects, not only those residing in villages in the " Rani ", or Forest, tract, but in *any* State village, are permitted. All State subjects are also permitted to cut and remove, free of any duty or other payment to the State, firewood for personal use, and also for sale (by Bhils, &c), within the State, for domestic purposes. Similar privileges are ceded in respect of minor forest produce also and free permits for timber for house building in any part of the State are liberally granted.

Forest revenue and expenditure.

109. The revenue and expenditure of the Department as shown in Appendix XXII are, necessarily, for the year ending the 31st March. Figures for this period, however, embracing, as they do, broken parts of two State years (and of *two forest seasons*) are often misleading for purposes of comparison of the results of one forest season with those of another. It is essential for this purpose to have figures for the complete forest season, i. e. for the State year ending the 30th June, and these are given in the following statement :-

Revenue.			Expenditure.		Nett profit.		Remarks.
	Item	For year ending 30th June 1905.	Item	For year ending 30th June 1906.	For year ending 30th June 1905.	For year ending 30th June 1906.	
	Timber	Rs. 16,132	Supervision	Rs. 6,029	Rs. 61,105	Rs. 49,308	
	Firewood	,, 21,007	Protection	,, 9,716			
	Bamboos	,, 16,662	Working	,, 13,785			
	Grass.	,, 30,716	Reserves	,, 291			
	Minor produce	,, 6,114	Miscellaneous	,, 11			
	Miscellaneous	,, 306					
	Total	90,937	Total	29,832			
	Timber	Rs. 27,107	Supervision	Rs. 6,021			
	Firewood	,, 25,763	Protection	,, 10,150			
	Bamboos	,, 14,928	Working	,, 16,573			
	Grass.	,, 8,541	Reserves	,, 261			
	Minor produce	,, 5,683	Miscellaneous	,, 13			
	Miscellaneous	,, 304					
	Total	82,326	Total	33,018			

110. Under "Revenue", there is a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs 11,000 under "Timber" and of over Rs 4,700 under "Firewood". There was a greater demand for teak, and the departmental work in connection with firewood was, as usual, very satisfactory. There is, on the other hand, a decrease of more than Rs 22,000 under "Grass". The reason for this is that during the year preceding that under report there was an unusual influx of foreign cattle into the State

Causes of increase and decrease.

Forests, for grazing purposes, on account of the paucity of grass in some of the neighbouring and other Districts, which brought in correspondingly greater revenue from grazing fees, whilst this special reason did not exist during the year of report. Under expenditure, the only fluctuation of importance is an increase of Rs 2,788 under the head "working", due to charges on account of more extensive departmental cutting of firewood.

Nett profit of the Department.

111. The nett profit of the Department for the year ending the 30th June 1906 was, as will be seen from the statement in para: 109, above, Rs 49,308 as against Rs 61,105 for the year preceding, exhibiting a decrease of Rs 11,797 which is fully accounted for by the decreased revenue under "grass" referred to in the last paragraph.

The State Forest officer.

112. The Department has continued under the careful and able management of Mr. Bhagwandas H. Dalal, L. C. E., the State Forest officer, who is also the State Executive Engineer. Mr. Bhagwandas is a second grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Service, whose services have been lent to the State since 1897. His work during the year has, as usual, been characterised by great zeal, ability, and thoroughness, and his careful and energetic management of the departmental working of firewood is particularly worthy of credit.

(d) *Abkari and Opium.*

Chief sources of Abkari revenue.

113. The chief sources of the State's Abkari Revenue are:-

(1) Country liquor

(2) Toddy

(3) Europe Liquors

(4) Duty on Mowra flowers exported

(5) Hemp drugs.

Mowra Liquor.

"Sadar Distillery and Still-head Duty system".

114. As regards (1), country liquor, the system of management is what is known as "the Sadar Distillery and Still-head duty system". There is a State Distillery at Nandod where all liquor required for use within the State is distilled and is thence transported to the several shops through Depôts. The right to manufacture and retail country liquor is farmed out on a system of "*minimum* guaranteed revenue". The farm current during the year of report was for the triennium ending the 31st July 1906, the annual *minimum* revenue guaranteed under it on account of still-head duty being as shown below:-

For	1903-4	Rs 75,000
	1904-5	„ 80,000
	1905-6	„ 85,000

115. There are no less than four different rates of still-head duty for the different parts of the State. These are based on the rates prevailing in the neighbouring British, Baroda, and Mehwas Districts and are as shown below:-

Rates of duty.

Tract.	Duty for gallon.	
	Liquor 25° U. P.	Liquor 60° U. P.
1 Highest duty Tract	Rs 2 - 4 - 0	Rs 1 - 4 - 0
2 Second Tract ...	„ 2 - 0 - 0	„ 1 - 0 - 0
3 Third Tract ...	„ 1 - 8 - 0	„ 0 -11 - 0
4 Lowest duty Tract	„ 0 -12 - 0	„ 0 - 6 - 0

116. The following statement shows the number of country liquor shops and the consumption of country liquor during the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

Number of country liquor shops and total consumption of country liquor.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of country liquor.		
		25° U. P. Gallons.	60° U. P. Gallons.	Total Gallons.
1904 - 5	94	20,300	1,02,442	1,22,742
1905 - 6	95	21,967	1,19,540	1,41,507

117. The area of the State being 1,517½ square miles and its population, according to the General Census of 1901, 1,17,175 souls, there is, thus, 1 country liquor shop to over 16 square miles and to every 1,233 of the population.

Number of shops with reference to area and population.

118. The incidence of consumption per head of population was 1 gallon 10 drachms for the year of report as against 1 gallon 2 drachms for the year preceding. The reasons for this somewhat high rate of incidence per head are

Consumption of liquor per head of population.

(1) That the bulk of the population consists of Bhils, Dhankas, Machhis, Kolis and other liquor-drinking classes, which is not the case in most other places to anything like the same extent.

(2) That the liquor consumed is, for the most part, of the inferior description (viz. 60° U. P.) whereas in many Districts, Broach, for instance, the reverse is the case, the liquor consumed there being mostly of the 25° U. P. strength. One bottle of this is equivalent to about two of liquor of the inferior strength (60° U. P.)

which, as above shown, is the kind mostly used in this State. If it were calculated on a basis of liquor of the higher strength (25° U. P.) the rate of incidence per head of population would come to a little more than half of that above given $\left\{\frac{1\text{ g. }10\text{ drs.}}{2}\right\}$ i. e. 29 drachms.

Toddy.

119. There is no farm for the sale of Toddy, except for the Town of Nandod where owners of toddy must sell it, if they want to sell it at all, to the Abkari Contractor who alone has the privilege to retail it in the Town, (for this privilege he pays a licence fee of ~~Rs~~ 150 per annum). In all other villages, the Bhil owners of Toddy trees are permitted to tap those trees (not only on lands in their occupation but on State waste and forest lands as well) on payment of a small fee which is four annas per tree except in the Rasti villages of the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas where it is one rupee per tree.

Europe Liquor.

120. A licence fee of ~~Rs~~ 150 per *annum* is levied for the Europe-liquor shop at Nandod which is the only shop for the sale of these liquors in the State and which also forms part of the Abkari Contractor's Farm.

Mowra flowers.

121. The Bhils are allowed the concession (free of any payment to the State) of gathering Mowra flowers and seeds from Mowra trees on all lands, not only those under occupation but also all State waste and forest lands. When exported, a duty of ~~Rs~~ 2 per kalsi (two annas per maund of 40 lbs.) is levied on the quantity exported. The right to collect this duty is farmed to the Abkari Contractor who, under the contract current during the year of report, paid a separate sum of ~~Rs~~ 2,200 per annum to the State for this privilege.

Abkari Farm.

122. The Abkari Farm, current during the year of report, thus, consisted of

(1)	Minimum guaranteed revenue for country liquor for the last year of the triennial farm which will end on the 31st of July 1906.	~~Rs~~	85,000
(2)	Toddy retail sale in Nandod	"	150
(3)	Europe Liquor shop	"	150
(4)	Mowra Export duty	"	2,200
		~~Rs~~	87,500

This represents the normal minimum revenue for the Abkari year, whereas the amounts shown in Appendix XXI are, it is needless to say, those actually received during the twelve months under report, on account of portions of two Abkari years, and also some outstandings of former years due by the Farmer.

123. As regards hemp drugs (Ganja and Bhang), under a special arrangement concluded with Government some three years ago, these drugs are imported, on permit from the Political Agent, from a British Government Bonded warehouse on payment of full duty, three-fourths of which are subsequently refunded to the State by Government.

Hemp drugs.

124. Uuder the terms of a special arrangement on the subject, all opium required for use within the State is imported from Malwa, free of duty - on passes issued by the Political Agent. The Opium Farmer pays to the State duty, at the prescribed rate of ~~Rs~~ 5 per lb., on actual sales, besides contributing, at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 125 per mensem, towards the cost of the District Preventive Establishment.

Opium.

125. In the following table are shown the number of opium shops, the quantity of opium sold, and the incidence of consumption of opium per head of population during the year under report as compared with the year preceding :-

Number of opium shops and quantity of opium sold.

Year	Number of shops.	Quantity of opium sold.			Average consumption per head of population.
		Lbs.	tolas.	grs.	
1904–5	23	1,175	10	144	72 grains
1905–6	23	1,118	29	132¼	69 grains

126. A District Preventive Opium and Abkari Establishment of six Inspectors, with a sufficient staff of peons, is maintained for the exclusive duty of preventing and detecting crimes under the Opium and Abkari Acts. For the Distillery there is an Inspector and a guard of constables.

Establishment.

(e) *Trade and Manufactures.*

127. Trade may be said to be perfectly free in the State. With the exception of the light Octroi duty, already mentioned, and levied only for the Municipal town of Nandod, and the export duty of ~~Rs~~ 2 per kalsi (16 maunds) on the produce of the mowra tree, referred to in para : 121, above, there are no import, export, or transit duties of any kind levied in the State. There are also no tolls levied on any of the roads, metalled or unmetalled.

Perfect freedom of trade from taxation.

No road tolls.

128- The principal articles of export are Forest produce, Cotton, Mowra-flowers and seeds, til (sesamum) and castor seeds, and Bajri, Juvar and other grains. "Akik" stones, found within the limits of Ratanpur and certain other villages of the Jhagadia Taluka, are exported to Cambay where the beautiful articles known as "Cambay agate" are manufactured out of them. The quantity of Akik stones exported during the year of report came to 4,750 maunds, valued, approximately, at ~~Rs~~ 4,391, as against 5,784 maunds, valued at about ~~Rs~~ 8,470, during the year preceding.

Principal Exports.

The only other articles of export are mats, baskets, and other articles of household use manufactured, mostly by Bhils and Dheds, of Bamboos obtained from the State Forests: also rough trays made from inferior kinds of wood. There is a small export, also, of grinding stones, mortars, &c, made of a stone found near Kohond in the Valia Taluka.

Principal Imports.

129. The principal imports consist of piece-goods and other articles of European manufacture, metal and articles made of metal, ghi, sugar, and other groceries. The chief grains imported in ordinary times are wheat and rice.

No record of quantities and values of exports and imports.

130. No information is available as to the quantities or value of imports and exports, because of no import, export, or other duties being levied in the State, and the consequent absence of establishments whose duty it would be to keep such a record.

Trade done at fairs and places of pilgrimage.

131. A small amount of trade is done at the numerous places of pilgrimage on the banks of the Narbada and elsewhere in the State, where annual fairs are held. The chief of these are Mota-Sanja (where the fair lasts for over a month), Sulpahaneshwar, Jior, Gumandeo, and Bavaghor near Ratanpur. The last mentioned is a well-known place of pilgrimage for Mahomedans. The total value of the trade done at these fairs is estimated at ~~Rs~~ 28,600 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 22,800 for the year preceding.

Manufactures. Ginning Factories.

132. With the exception of the bamboo mats, baskets, &c, and the other articles mentioned in the concluding portion of para: 128, above, there is but little of manufactures in the State. There are three Ginning Factories, viz. two in the Jhagadia Taluka (at Rajpardi and Avidha) and one at Poicha in the Nandod Taluka.

(f) *Public works.*

Expenditure on Public Works.

133. As will be seen from Appendix xix, excluding the Railway, the total expenditure of the Department of Public Works proper came to ~~Rs~~ 91,585 for the year of report as against ~~Rs~~ 74,635 for the year preceding. The principal items included in the above expenditure, of ~~Rs~~ 91,585, for the year of report, were

1	Repair and maintenance of roads	(~~Rs~~ 10,933)
2	The Nandod Water Works.	(~~Rs~~ 18,955)
3	School houses, Dharmshalas, Public offices, and other buildings.	(~~Rs~~ 24,507)

The State Executive Engineer.

134. The Department has been in charge of Mr. Bhagwandas H. Dalal, L. C. E., the State Executive Engineer, throughout the year. As already stated, this officer holds the post of State Forest Officer also, and the remarks made in para: 112, above, as to the excellence of his work in the Forest Department apply equally to his work as head of the State Public Works Department also.

The Rajpipla State Railway.

135. Expenditure in connection with the working of the Rajpipla State Railway came to Rs 31,794, for the year under report, as against Rs 34,734 for the year preceding. The Railway Receipts for the same periods came, respectively, to Rs 59,720 and Rs 45,986. So that the nett profit was Rs 27,926 for the year of report as against Rs 11,252 for the year preceding. It is necessary to observe, however, that this sudden jump from a nett profit of something over Rs 11,000 to one of nearly 28,000 was not wholly the result of the working of the year under report. The figures of income and expenditure given above represent not the revenue actually realized and the expenditure incurred during the periods mentioned, but only the *adjustments* made in the State accounts during those periods. The Line is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, from whom half-yearly accounts are received, after the lapse, necessarily, of some, months after the close of the half-year to which they relate. So that adjustments in the State accounts are made after the end of the year to which the receipts and disbursements really appertained. In calling attention to this fact the following remark was made in para: 103 of the last Administration Report:—

" There has been a considerable development of traffic during the last eight or " nine months the accounts for which have yet to be received, and it is hoped " that there will be better results to show for the Railway in the next Ad- " ministration Report than those indicated by the figures above given. " This anticipation has been fulfilled, as the very satisfactory nett profit of Rs 27,926 according to the accounts adjusted in the State Books during the year of report; indicates.

Development of the Line.

Thanks of the Darbar due to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

136. The capital outlay on the Railway was over thirteen lakhs of rupees. For the first eighteen months of its existence, the receipts realized on the Line did not pay working expenses, and the State had to make good heavy deficits. After that, some profits began to come in, but they never amounted to much more than $\frac{3}{4}$ percent on the capital outlay. For the first time in the history of the Line, this result has been exceeded and the comparatively-very satisfactory return of fully 2 percent, on the capital expenditure, secured. The Line may be regarded as having now reached a definite point in its development on which, it is hoped it will make a gradual but satisfactory advance year after year. The best thanks of the Durbar are due to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for their extremely careful and able management of the Line and for the active and keenly sympathetic regard they have always been pleased to show for its welfare.

(g) *Post Offices, &c.*

Post Offices.

137. The State has no Post offices of its own, having discontinued those that it had in 1885. There are twelve British Government Post offices, viz., at Nandod, Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, Dediapada, Rajpardi, Avidha, Umalla, Pratapnagar, Dehli and Vavdi. The last named was recently opened.

Telegraph offices.

138. There is a Government Telegraph office in connection with the Post office at Nandod and Railway Telegraph offices at the Nandod, Rajpardi, and Jhagadia stations. One more will, it is hoped, shortly be opened at the Umalla station.

(h) *General condition of the State and people.*

Population according to the General census of 1901, and the local annual census.

139. According to the General census of 1901, the population of the State was, as has already been shown, 1,17,175 souls. According to the local annual census taken in June–July 1905 it was 1,25,062 (Appendix XXIV). The latter census is useful not only as showing the changes which take place, from year to year, after the General census, but, for local purposes, it has an importance entirely its own, though it hardly needs mention that nothing of the special care and organization that characterize the taking of a General census are to be seen, or are possible, in connection with the taking of the annual local census. The General census takes no account of permanent residents who may be absent at the moment of the census-taking and it includes, in the population of a District or State, outsiders, in any numbers, who might happen to be there at the moment. The local annual census avoids these defects. So that, incomparably superior as the General census undoubtedly is to any collections of local annual censuses for the consideration of questions affecting the whole country, for the consideration of questions affecting small local areas, and for showing the permanent population of such an area, the annual local census is of greater help. The population according to the last annual census has, therefore, been given above, and in Appendix XXIV which deals with the vital statistics *of the year of report.* And it may here be remarked that after making every allowance for the different principles which govern the taking of these two censuses, the figures above given, viz. a population of 1,25,062 according to the annual census taken in July 1905, against one of 1,17,175 according to the General census of 1901, afford satisfactory evidence of progress during the period subsequent to the latter year.

Occupations of the people

Agricultural and Forest work.

140. Agriculture and forest work are the principal occupations of the people of the State. Chief amongst the agricultural classes are the Kunbis (Patidars), who are as hardworking, skilful, and thrifty a class of cultivators as is to be found any where else in the Province, and are generally well-to-do. After them, come the Bohras, Kachhias, Machhis, Malis, Mussalmans other than Bohras, and Kolis who are all more or less good cultivators. In some parts of the State, Brahmins are also largely employed in agriculture. The Bhils and Dhankas, who form the bulk of the population of the State, are, comparatively, but indifferent cultivators, as a body. Many of them are small farmers on their own account in the Rasti, surveyed, villages also, whilst in the Rani, they are almost all cultivators of the soil, to a smaller or greater extent. Those who do not command a pair of oxen, hire one, and those who are too poor to do even that, cultivate small patches of ground, digging it with the " Kohadi " , the hatchet. Both in Rasti and in Rani villages they provide, to a very large extent, the agricultural labour required by richer classes of cultivators. But it is in the State Forests that the Bhil finds his most congenial work. Men and women cut grass, firewood, and bamboos and, removing them in head-loads without any payment to the State, get a good price for them in the neighbouring towns and villages. Many cut timber and bamboos, and removing them, by cart load, on payment of the Forest Dán, find a good market for the Forest produce thus removed, at Ankleshwar and other centres. This work is mostly done in the dry season. During the monsoon, agricultural pursuits and cutting and selling grass in head-loads fully occupy their time.

141. As a class, the Bhils are, comparatively, harmless, quiet, and peaceable, and great lovers of freedom. A nomadic tendency, indolence, and love of liquor are their marked characteristics. So long as a Bhil has a sufficiency of food, and liquor or toddy near at hand, he is happy and does not care for the morrow. The Famine has indeed shown him the unwisdom of the complete want of thrift which formely characterized the Bhils as a class, and he is more careful now to store the greater portion of the year's harvest of his field and to stack as much grass for his cattle as he needs, but still, he is always glad to avoid work if he can. The rates of wages of labour have been given in para : 103, above. Owing to a majority of the Bhils having agricultural work, as well as forest work, of their own to do, Bhil labour is not so cheap as is sometimes supposed, and difficulty is often experienced by contractors and by the Public Works Department in obtaining a sufficient number of labourers. Toddy and – to a smaller extent – liquor are the principal – if not the only – luxuries of the Bhil, and although they are, to a considerable extent, potent causes retarding his moral and material advancement, it would be hard to deprive him of them, and there is nothing he would resent more as " hard and cruel treatment ". Great advancement has, however, been made. With the introduction of the Survey settlement (during the time of the British Administration) he has acquired more settled and steady habits than he formerly had and these are growing from year to year. The maintenance of schools in exclusively Bhil villages, even to the limit of those which can scarcely ensure an average daily attendance of 10 or 12, is also having its due effect. With the facilities he has for the free exploiting, to a large extent, of the State's jungle produce and for the permanent occupation and cultivation of an abundance of lightly assessed land in the " Rasti " and any amount of land at a light plough-tax rate in the " Rani ", with the free gift – from the State – of mowra flowers for sale to the local Abkari contractor, and – on payment of a small duty – for export, and the almost free gift of his beloved Toddy, the Bhil is entirely contented with his lot, and has fair reason to be so.

Character and condition of the Bhil.

142. The condition of the higher classes of cultivators is fairly prosperous, that of the Patidars particularly so. In addition to possessing the great advantage of very fairly and moderately assessed lands on a permanent occupancy tenure, they enjoy special advantages in the shape of obtaining free supplies of firewood for all their requirements and free grazing and stores of grass for their cattle, besides smaller advantages in connection with other forest produce. Much of the agricultural land is of good quality and makes very fair returns for the labour the agriculturist spends on it. Of the principal crops raised in the State, cotton (almost the whole crop), Til (sesamum) and castor seeds, and some Bajri, Juvar and pulses are exported. Kodra, rice (sown, which is of a coarse quality), Banti, Morio, and the greater part of Juvar and Bajri and some of the pulses are retained for local consumption. Cotton alone, as shown in para : 102, above, brought, during the year of report, a sufficiency of funds (Rs 33,28,710) to the entire body of agriculturists in the State to enable them to pay off the whole of the State demand for all items of land revenue for the year (Rs 5,26,197) and to leave

Condition of other classes of cultivators and of agriculturists as a class.

with them a surplus of Rs 28,02,513, *plus* the *full* value of all the other crops raised, to remunerate them for their labour and cost of cultivation, results which may be regarded as an indication of the sound basis on which, (provided they are spared a general calamity) the prospect of continued prosperity, for the agricultural classes, as a body, rests. The history of the improvement in the agricultural affairs of the State during the last few years, traced in paras: 36 to 46 of this Report, may, to a large extent, be taken as a history of the advancement of the agricultural classes during the period.

Agricultural stock.

143. Appendix XX gives details of " Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State " during the year under report. In the following table a comparison is made of these details with the same for the year preceding :–

Year.	Cattle and horses.									Ploughs.		Carts	
	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying
			Male	Female									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1904-5	26,427	21,322	642	10,331	523	446	154	443	32,124	11,784	0	766	5,161
1905-6	29,045	25,655	479	11,311	562	536	174	412	41.386	13,324	0	821	5,517
Increase	2,618	4,333	0	980	39	90	20	0	9,262	1,540	0	55	356
Decrease	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0

The increase, for the year under report, of 2,618, 4,333, and 980, respectively, under the heads of bullocks, cows, and female buffaloes is satisfactory.

Occupations other than forest work and agriculture.

144. As regards occupations other than forest work and agriculture, the making of bamboo mats and baskets gives employment during a portion of the year to a large number of Bhils, Dhankas, and Dheds. There is a small community of stone-breakers at the village of Kohond in the Valia Taluka who manufacture good grinding-stones, mortars, &c. A number of Bhils find work in connection with the Akik-stone mines at Ratanpur, in the Jhagadia Taluka, and a large number of Bhils and Dheds in metal-breaking and on Public Works. On account of the large number of mowra trees, yielding (besides mowra flowers) the " Doli " – nut out of which " Dolia " oil is manufactured, and ~~to~~ large quantities of Til (sesamum) and castor seeds being grown in the State, the " Ghanchis " (oilmen) of Nandod and other places carry on a profitable business. The Banias are principally grain-dealers, bankers, shop-keepers, &c., and some carry on export business in forest produce.

145. The season was, on the whole, a healthy one, with the exception of a rather sharp outbreak of smallpox during January to March 1906, (Chapter VI, below).

Past season.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

146. The gross revenue realized during the year of report was Rs 9,22,330 as against Rs 9,70,261 during the year preceding (Items 1 @ 9, Appendix XXII). The decrease, of Rs 47,931, was due largely to the fact of smaller realizations, during the year of report, on account of past year's arrears of land revenue, than was the case during the year preceding. Similarly, there is a decrease under " Forests ", due to smaller realizations from grass and grazing fees as explained in para : 110, above. A decrease of Rs 12,220 under " Abkari " was due to the realization of certain arrears from the Abkari Farmer during the year preceding that under report, which was not the case during the year of report. There are no other items under " Receipts " with fluctuations sufficiently important to need explanation. Fluctuations under " Expenditure " have been explained in the Remark-column of Appendix XXII. It is, perhaps, necessary to add, as has already been explained in a previous part of the Report, that all these items represent actual receipts and disbursements during the twelve months under report, ending on the 31st of March. *Normal* revenue of the State year ending the 30th of June, has been dealt with under the several sections of this Report relating to the three chief Revenue heads, viz.

Gross revenue of the year of report as compared with the year preceding. Causes of increase and decrease.

(1)	Land Revenue	(Paras : 40 @ 46, above)
(2)	Forests	(Paras : 109 @ 110, above)
(3)	Abkari	(Paras : 114 @ 122, above)

147. A payment of Rs 30,000 in addition to the fixed instalment of Rs. 1,00,000 was made, during the year, in repayment of the Loan of Rs. 6,25,000 which Government were graciously pleased to advance to the State in order to help it in meeting the exigencies of the Famine, and for which His Highness will ever owe a deep debt of gratitude to Government. Under the terms on which the Loan was originally advanced, it was repayable in ten equal instalments. With the return of prosperous times it was felt, however, that the instalment could be considerably increased and it was increased, accordingly, to Rs 1,00,000 per annum. These instalments in repayment of the Loan have, thus far, been punctually paid up, as shown below :-

Repayment of Famine Debt.

Rs	22,500	in May	1901
"	22,500	"	1902
"	1,00,000	"	1903
"	1,00,000	"	1904
"	1,00,000	"	1905
"	1,30,000	in March & May	1906
Rs.	4,75,000		

A balance of Rs. 1,50,000 now remains to be paid, and, if circumstances continue to be favourable, it is hoped that the whole of this amount will be liquidated before the end of May next.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

148. There is a Civil Hospital in the town of Nandod and Dispensaries at the Taluka Towns of Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada. The Dispensary at Jhagadia as well as the Hospital at Nandod has accommodation for indoor patients.

Hospital statistics for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

149. Hospital statistics for the year of report have been given in Appendix XXIII. Comparison is made, in the following table, of these statistics with details for the year preceding :-

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients.	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1904-5	1905-6	1904-5	1905-6	1904-5	1905-6
1	Nandod Civil Hospital	20,849	23,411	261	277	29	32
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	4,837	4,314	83	93	1	6
3	Bhalod "	6,059	6,385	76	81	0	0
4	Valia "	1,612	1,740	32	35	0	0
5	Gardeshwar "	1,224	1,549	17	17	0	0
6	Dediapada "	544	391	12	7	0	0
	Total	35,125	37,790	481	510	30	38

Vaccination.

150. The State maintains an establishment of four vaccinators who are placed under the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujrat, who controls their work and with whom their appointment, dismissal, &c., rest. 5,737 primary vaccinations and 101 revaccinations were performed by these four vaccinators during the year of report. The following table compares the number of these operations with the numbers during the preceding five years, and indicates that satisfactory progress has been made in connection with the work of the Department.

Year	Cases of Primary Vaccination	Cases of revaccination	
1900 – 1901	2,370	12	
1901 – 1902	1,769	19	
1902 – 1903	3,646	37	
1903 – 1904	3,286	22	
1904 – 1905	5,040	30	
1905 – 1909	5,737	101	

The Veterinary Hospital

Work done during the year.

151. There is a Veterinary Hospital in connection with the State Fouj Department, where, besides State animals and Sowars' horses, animals belonging to private owners are also treated. 898 animals were thus treated at the Hospital during the year under report against 673 (+25) during the year preceding. The Veterinary officer, who is an experienced graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, also advises the Taluka and Village authorities during outbreaks of cattle disease and supplies them with medicines. He also personally visits a village where there is a serious out-break. The excellent character of the State Veterinary officer's work has been referred to in para: 82, above.

Total cost of the Medical Department.

152. Excluding the Veterinary Hospital, the entire cost of which is a charge on the "Fouz" (Military) Department, the total expenditure of the Medical Department (including Vaccination) was Rs 13,152 during the year of report as against Rs 13,583 during the year preceding, as per details given below

	1904–5	1905–6
(1) The Nandod Civil Hospital and Taluka Dispensaries (app XXIII)	12,024– 8– 0	11,427– 3– 2
(2) Vaccination	1,374– 4–11	1,434–14– 1
(3) Miscellaneous	184– 9– 5	290–11– 8
	13,583– 6– 4	13,152–12–11

The decrease, of Rs 430, in due to the absence, during the year of report, of the payment of deputation allowances to certain Medical officers which had been necessary during the year preceding.

The Chief Medical officer.

153. The State Medical Department has been– for the last 21 years–under the control of its present head, Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel, L. R. C. P. I., the Chief Medical officer, an able and experienced physician and surgeon whose work as such and whose zealous and careful administration of this important Department during the above long period have always been deservedly admired.

Vital statistics.

Character of the season.

Smallpox outbreak.

154. From Appendix XXIV it will be seen that the total number of deaths during the year of report was 1,983 against 1,538 during the year preceding, the increase of 445 being due, principally, to an outbreak of smallpox which swept over the whole State between January and March 1906, and but for which the season would have been regarded as a very healthy one. There was no plague in any part of the State during the year. The number of births during the year of report was 2,884 as against 2,761 during the year preceding. All practicable care is taken to ensure the accuracy of birth and death registration. It must be admitted, however, that–in the "Rani" Tract–with many of the village Patels and Vasavas illiterate and the Talatis having, each, a large number of villages to attend to, and with sparsely inhabited villages scattered over a wide area, perfect accuracy in connection with these statistics, particularly those relating to births, has not been attainable The ratio of births and deaths, during the year of report, was, respectively, 23 and 15. The work in connection with the Registration of birth and death statistics is done, in the Town of Nandod, by the Municipality; elsewhere in the State, by the Talatis assisted by the village Patels and Vasavas.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Number of educational institutions.

155. The number of educational institutions remained the same as last year. There is no scope for an increase, as villages able to muster a daily average attendance of not more than 10 or 12 boys already have schools. There is a High School, at Nandod, teaching upto the University Matriculation Standard and 81 Primary Schools in different parts of the State.

(a) *English Education.*

The Nandod High School.

156. The following table shows the number on the Register at the end of the year, the average monthly number, and the average daily attendance at the High School during the year under report as compared with the year preceding:–

Year.	Number on the Register at the end of the year (31st March). See Appendix XXV.	*Average monthly number for the year.*	Average daily attendance.
1904–5	114	134. 9	103. 83
1905–6	142	130.	108.

The increase at the end of the year under report as compared with the year preceding is very satisfactory, particularly, as it appears likely to be *maintained.*

Examination results.

157. The school sent up 14 boys for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination held in November 1905, and succeeded in passing 10 out of the number or over 71 percent. In the year preceding, 6 had passed out of 12 sent up. The annual examination

of all standards below the Matriculation Class was held, as usual, by members of the school staff. 102 boys were presented at this examination and 54 passed under all heads. The numbers last year were, respectively, 102 and 48.

Fee rates for the High School.

158. The fee rates for the High School were maintained at the same low figures as last year and varied from 0-4-0 per mensem for the lowest standard to Re 1 for the highest, or matriculation, standard.

Free studentships and scholarships at the High School.

159. Besides the fee rates being kept low, as above, free-studentships are granted on a liberal scale and ten scholarships are permanently maintained for students attending the High School from State villages other than Nandod.

Hostel.

160. A Hostel is attached to the High School for the convenience of boys coming from villages other than Nandod. It is a State building and is under the personal superintendence of the Head Master. The number residing at the Hostel on 31st March 1906 was 13. Since then it has gone up to 18.

The Head Master.

161. Mr- Datatraya Khanderao Gupté, B. A., the Head Master, has continued to be in charge of the school throughout the year and has done his work with his usual zeal, ability, and whole-hearted devotion to duty. His work is spoken of in terms of high approval by Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, M. A., Educational Inspector, N. D., from whom the school had the great advantage of receiving a visit in May 1905. In the report submitted by Mr. Lory, on the 29th May 1905, to the Director of Public Instruction, he is good enough to make the following remarks on the results of his inspection, which, it may be remarked in passing, was most valuable and instructive to all the masters of the school, and for which our best thanks are due to that gentleman. " Speaking generally " Mr. Lory remarks " I was very well satisfied with the results of my inspection. The school is a good one, well housed, well equipped, and well administered. " " Cricket is played regularly and drill forms a prominent feature in the school curriculum." And the Director of Public Instruction was pleased, in his annual report to Government, dated the 31st October 1905 to say- "'In the Northern Division the Nandod High School in the Rajpipla State receives special praise from the Inspector as being well equipped and well managed. "

(b) *Primary Education.*

Free education for all boys belonging to Bhils, Mahomedans and other backward classes and girls of all classes.

162. Education in the Primary Schools, for boys, is *entirely* free in regard to Bhils, Mussalmans, and other, educationally, backward classes, and, for girls, in regard to *all* classes of people.

163. In addition te providing them with free education, as above, every thing that can be done for the encouragement of boys belonging to the above classes, and of all girls, is done in order that they should take advantage of the educational institutions provided by the State. In all primary schools, monthly prizes–which answer to small scholarships–are awarded to such of these children as have attended the school for a certain number of days during the month. Two scholarships of the value of ~~Rs~~ 4 each, per mensem, are attached to the Nandod Taluka Vernacular School for enabling a few Bhil boys to continue their studies in that school after completing the limited course of instruction in the Primary Schools in their own villages.

Scholarships and monthly prizes for attendance in the case of boys belonging to the backward classes and of all girls.

164. The fees charged for boys belonging to the more advanced classes (Banias, Brahmins, Rajputs, Kunbis, &c) are also very light, viz. only one anna per mensem for all the standards.

Low fee rates for boys belonging to the more advanced classes (Banias, Brahmins, &c.)

165. The 81 Primary schools mentioned in Para ; 155, above, are distributed as under :–

Primary schools. Distribution.

(*a*)	Gujrati schools for boys (including the Police and Paltan school at Nandod)	75
(*b*)	Gujrati schools for Girls	5
(*c*)	Urdu school	1
		81

166. In villages where there is no separate school for girls (by reason of the number of girls likely to attend not being sufficient to permit of a separate school being opened for them), the attendance of girls at Boys' schools is permitted, and advantage is taken of this rule in the case of a pretty large number of girls.

Attendance of girls at Boys' schools in some villages.

167. The following table shows the number of pupils on the Registers of the Primary schools at the end of the year (31st March), the average monthly number for the year, and average daily attendance, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding :–

Numbers on the Registers of Primary schools and average Daily attendance.

Class of Primary schools.	1904 - 5				1905 - 6			
	No. of schools.	Number of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	Number of students on the Register at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools (Gujarati & Urdu).	76	3,245	3,263	2,320	76	3,347	3,257	2,267
Girls attending Boys' schools as shown in para : 166.	0	269	270	176	0	258	246	157
	5	345	324	227	5	337	324	223
	Total girls	614	594	403	Total girls	595	570	380
Girls' schools.	81	3,859	3,857	2,723	81	3,942	3,827	2,647
Total.								

The increases and decreases under the several heads of the above statement are too slight to require explanation. There was, it will be seen, a small increase of 83 in the number on the Registers at the end of the year of report as compared with the number at the end of the year preceding.

Pupils belonging to the "backward" classes, under instruction.

168. As regards the number of pupils belonging to the Mussalman, Bhil, Dhanka, and other – educationally – "backward" classes, it may be observed that the measures adopted, viz. free education and special prizes and scholarships exclusively for attendance (Paras : 162 and 163, above), are fairly successful. There are many *Primary* schools which are attended exclusively by Bhil boys, whilst in most of the others there is a fair proportion of Bhil boys and boys belonging to the other backward classes.

169. The following table shows the proportion of school-going children belonging to these classes to the total number of children on the School Registers at the close of the year under report as compared with the year preceding :-

Proportion of Pupils belonging to the " backward " classes to total number of pupils.

Class of schools.	1904-5			1905-6		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the " backward " classes.	Proportion (per cent) of col. 3 to col. 2.	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the " backward " classes.	Proportion (per cent) of col. 6 to col. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary Schools including Urdu Schools.	3,245	952	29. 2	3,347	994	29. 7
Girls studying in Boys' schools.	269	32	5. 2	258	26	4. 4
Girl's Schools.	345			337		
Total girls.	614	32	5. 2	595	26	4. 4
Total	3,859	984	25. 5	3,942	1,020	25. 9

It will thus be seen that 1,020 pupils belonging to these " backward " classes were under instruction out of a total, for all classes, of 3,942, which gives a proportion of the former on the latter of about 26 percent. For girls alone, the proportion is something over 4 percent; and for boys alone, a little under *30 percent.* Considering how large a portion of the population of the State consists of these classes, the numbers and proportions of children belonging to them, under instruction, as shown above, are certainly not large. When, however, the great indifference and apathy of these people to Education are considered, together with their mode of living and the fact that many of them need the help of their children in field work, there appears to be fair ground for satisfaction with the figures in question.

Trained Teachers and School Mistresses.

Training College scholarships.

170. The Head Masters of most of the Boys' schools and all Head Mistresses, as also the higher grade assistants in all important schools are " Trained Teachers ", having gone through the course of training for teacherships at the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad. The State maintains a sufficient number of scholarships at these Colleges to secure an adequate number of trained teachers.

Results of annual examinations.

171. The results of the annual examinations of the Primary schools, which are held by the State Inspector of Primary schools, were satisfactory, 1,996 out of 3,029 presented for examination under the different standards, or nearly 66 percent, having passed under all heads.

Successful students at the Public Service Examination.

172. Fourteen boys from the State Primary schools passed the Public Service Examination held at the Godhra and Broach centres during the year of report as against 11 during the year preceding.

The Inspector of Primary schools.

173. The Department of vernacular instruction has continued to be under the charge of Mr. Kalyanrai Keshavlal Thakor, Inspector of Primary schools, whose work has, as usual, been thoroughly satisfactory. He has to examine every school under his charge once a year and to pay to as many as he can a second visit during the year. His examinations are always scrupulously careful and his work in connection with the administration of the Department is also performed in a manner which reflects credit on him.

(c) *Physical education.*

Gymnasium and School Cricket Club at Nandod.

174. There is a Gymnasium, under a qualified Gymnastic Teacher, at Nandod, which is availed of by boys belonging to all the Schools in the Town. There is also a School Cricket Club. Attendance at the one or the other is compulsory except in the case of boys of tender years.

Gymnasia attached to schools outside Nandod.

175. Gymnasia are also attached to 12 of the Primary Schools outside Nandod, where the Head Masters are qualified for the work and receive special allowances for doing it.

(d) *General.*

Summary of general Educational statistics.

176. In the following table are summarized a few of the most important general Educational statistics including both English and Vernacular schools.

Class of schools.	1904–5			1905–6		
	Number of schools.	Number of students at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.	Number of schools.	Number of students at the end of the year.	Average monthly number for the year.
High School ...	1	114	134. 9	1	142	130
Primary Schools.						
Boys' Schools ...	76	3,245	3,263	76	3,347	3,257
Girls in Boys' schools	0	269	270	0	258	246
Girls' schools ...	5	345	324	5	337	324
Total Girls	5	614	594	5	595	570
Total Primary Schools	81	3,859	3,857	81	3,942	3,827
Grand Total	82	3,973	3,991. 9	82	4,084	3,957

The total number on the Registers for *all* schools was, thus, 4,084 at the end of the year of report against 3,973 at the end of the year preceding.

Scholarship on Rs. 30 per mensem at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

177. Of scholarships maintained by the State for matriculated students of the Nandod High school, there is, at present, one, on ~~Rs~~ 30 per mensem, in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay, which is held by a Brahmin student belonging to Nandod.

Educational Expenditure.

178. The minimum salary given to untrained assistants in Primary schools is ~~Rs~~ 7 per mensem. Untrained masters of Inferior Primary schools get a minimum pay of ~~Rs~~ 10. Many untrained but competent teachers are in receipt of salaries considerably above this minimum. The salaries of Trained Teachers of Primary schools range from ~~Rs~~ 12 to ~~Rs~~ 60 per mensem, and in the case of Masters of the High school, from ~~Rs~~ 20 to ~~Rs~~ 200 per mensem. The total Expenditure of the Educational Department, as will be seen from Appendix XXV, was ~~Rs~~ 41,663 for the year of report (as against ~~Rs~~ 40,540 for the year preceding). On the gross revenue of the State, realized during the year of report, viz. ~~Rs~~ 9,22,330, the above expenditure of ~~Rs~~ 41,663 gives a proportion of 4.5 per cent. Calculated on the gross revenue based on the average of the past five years, viz. ~~Rs~~ 7,81,187 (Para: 7 above) the expenditure on education comes to 5. 33 per cent of the said average gross revenue. The incidence of educational expenditure per head of population comes to ~~Rs~~ 0–5–8.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous matters not dealt with in previous chapters.

179. This chapter deals with a few miscellaneous subjects which could not be included in any of the foregoing chapters, but information in connection with which is required in the annual Administration Report.

The Personal Assistant.

180. Reference has been made to the principal officers of the State in the several sections of the report dealing with the work of their respective departments. Mention must be made here of the Personal Assistant, Mr. Jekisandas V. Mehta, a very capable, industrious, and reliable officer whose work and character alike merit high praise. He is one of the few natives of the State occupying high official positions and has risen to his present post entirely by dint of honest hard work and thorough trustworthiness.

Printing Presses.

181. There are two Printing Presses in the State, viz the State Press where the fortnightly "Durbar Gazette" is published, and a Private Press, owned by a native of the town of Nandod, where simple job work is done.

Library.

182. There is a good Library in the town of Nandod maintained by an annual contribution from the State in addition to the subscriptions received from members.

183. There was no death, during the year of report, from wounds inflicted by wild animals as against one such death during the year preceding. The number of deaths from snake-bites for the year of report came to 22 as against 32 for the year preceding.

Deaths from snake-bites and wounds inflicted by wild animals.

184. Fifteen panthers were destroyed during the year of report as against nine during the year preceding. Rewards are given for the destruction of these animals at rates which vary according to the growth of the animal destroyed. The amount disbursed, as rewards, during the year of report, was Rs 144 as against Rs 48 during the year preceding.

Rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

185. Appendices I @ XXV, in the forms required by the Agency, are attached hereto.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Nandod, 11th July 1906.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1905–6.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
No changes in personnel during the year.				

DHANJISHAH EDALJI

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1905-6)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code, with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Porcedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872.			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.	Yes.		
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (in part) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			
The Guardian and Wards' Act, Act VIII of 1890.			
Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827.			

Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.	Yes..	
Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.		
The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890		
The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.		
The Epidemic Diseases' Act, Act III of 1897.		
(*b*) *Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*		
The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885.		
Amendments of the above.		
Nº 4 of 21-7-85.		
Process fee rules of 26-8-85.		
Nº 13 of 7-9-85.		
Nº 16 of 12-10-85		
Nº 448 of 28-10-85.		
Nº 3 of 9-7-86.		
Nº 505 of 23-7-87.		
Nº 4 of 8-11-88.		
Nº 13 of 11-4-89.		
Nº 14 of 20-5-89.		
Nº 32 of 5-12-90.		
Nº 397 of 6-8-91.		
Nº 212 of 7-8-91.		
Nº 186 of 22-7-93.		
Nº 2 of 6-3-94.		
Nº 2 of 11-6-99.		
Nº 70 of 30-5-4.		
Nº 27 of 5-9-4.		
The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885		
Amendments of the above.		
Nº 14 of 24-9-85.		
Nº 35 of 19-11-87.		
Nº 58 of 15-5-89.		
Nº 1 of 7-12-96.		
Nº 10 of 15-6-1901.		
Nº 4 of 28-8-1901.		
The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.		
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.		
Amendments of the above.		
Nº 13 of 11-9-86.		
Nº 4 of 3-9-98.		
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by		

No. 64 of 2-6-88.		
No. 2 of 10-7-93.		
No 16 of 12-7-2.		
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).		
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887).		
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Cir No. 23 of 23-9-87.		
Boiler Inspection Rules.		
No. 2 of 27-7-95.		
The Rajpipla Forest law of 1895.		
The Rajpipla District Police law of 1896.		
The Rajpipla Gambling law of 1899, as amended by No. 3 of 1-8-99.		
Rules amending the Mamlatdar's courts Act (1900).		
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.		
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.		
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.		
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.		
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).		
Desertion from the Fouz and the Municipal Departments – No. 658 of 6-2-1906.		Yes.
(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*		
Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters.		
No. 4164 of 26-12-84.		
No. 137 of 19-5-85.		
Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters.		
No. 4063 of 31-12-84.		
Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers, No. 22 of 9-9-85.		
Protection of State servants from civil suits.		
No. 2 of 24-7-85.		

Impressment of carts.
No. 41 of 8-11-84.
No. 81 of 1-1-85.
No. 472 of 9-11-85.
No. 9 of 28-8-90.
No. 10 of 2-9-90.
No. 38 of 8-1-92.

Disallowing suits on Foreign Judgments other than those passed by a British court
No. 6 of 17-8-85.

Removal of carcasses of dead animals.
No. 43 of 19-10-86.

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes.
No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case.
No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges.
No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths.
No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal.
No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites.
No. 93 of 4-4-87.
No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others.
No. 94 of 14-4-87.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits, No. 17 of 22-5-87.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87.

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers.
No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain

limits – No. 31 of 4–10–87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues.
No. 38 of 20–10–87.
No. 3757 of 1–11–90.
No. 19 of 28–9–92.

Possession of cornelian stones – No. 1841 of 10–11–87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19–11–87.

Treasure Trove – No. 60 of 23–5–88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer - No. 27 of 9–10–88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c.

No. 1118 of 13–8–88,

No. 627 of 17–6–89.

No. 1726 of 6–10–90.

No. 1444 of 3–8–92.

No. 1262 of 7–6–94.

Drift wood – No. 52 of 11–11–89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land – No. 45 of 27–2–90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses :–
No. 119 of 27–6–90.
No. 36 of 25–12–91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts :– No. 57 of 14–6–92.

Export of sand & stones :–
No. 39 of 10–1–93.
No. 6 of 1–8–94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State :–
No. 93 of 4–4–93.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14–4–93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees :–
No. 17 & 18 of 10–11–93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses :-
No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and of Taluka officers in certain survey matters:-
No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated :-
No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in ' Khali ' lands :-
No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue :-
No. 9 of 23-9-96. and No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway :-
No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them :-
No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Retail purchase of cotton by shop-keepers :-
No. 7 of 22-2-98.
No. 8 of 10-3-98.
No. 16 of 16-8-2.
No. 10 of 28-8-3.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State :-
No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended :-
No. 1 of 7-8-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of

British courts :- No. 2 of 9-8-98.			
Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law :- No. 10 of 9-3-99.			
Responsibility for giving information as to births :- No. 88 of 6-4-99.			
Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits:- No. 14 of 14-6-99.			
Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town :- No. 6 of 27-7-99.			
Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency :- No. 28 of 25-3-1901.			
Bhang and Ganja Regulation :- No. 8 of 31-7-1901.			
Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties :- No. 25 of 5-11-1903.			
Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy-owners :- No. 56 of 29-3-1904.			
Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe :- No. 59 of 13-4-4.			
Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands. No. 3703 of 3-12-90. No. 78 of 27-6-5.		Yes.	
(*d*) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts*			

DHANJISHAH EDALJI,

Dewan, Rajpipla State

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1905–1906.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry	20	3	0	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	2	18✢	5,719-12-3	✢Besides these there are 25 " Bindresi " Sowars for orderly duty only, the total cost of their pay, &c is Rs 6,349-8-0.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	* Special men for this work are not kept but the " Paltan " (Infantry) men perform the duty.
Infantry	75	8	1	0	7	75	0	0	0	0	8	67	6,674- 0-1	
Imperial Service Troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	95	11	1	2	8	95*	0	5	0	0	10	85	12,393-12-4	

* Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police. To that extent, therefore, they may be regarded as an auxiliary Police Force. (Vide Appendix IV).

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1905-6.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police	1	150+50 P.T.A	39,172-5-3	0	0	0	0	0	1		This statement embraces members of the executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to village Police nor to the members of the "Military Force" dealt with in Appendix III. the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which in other places are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector	1	75+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1		
Chief constable	2	50+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	1	2		
Chief constable	1	35+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1		
Chief constable	2	30+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2		
Chief constable	1	25+10 P.T.A		9	0	0	0	0	1		
Jamadar	1	22+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1		

Jamadar	2	20+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jamadar	3	15+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Havildars	9	12		0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Naiks	21	10		0	1	0	0	0	18	3
First class constables	52	9		0	9	0	1	0	19	14
Second class constables	88	8		1	13	0	2	0	49	25
Third class constables	17	7		4	19	0	3	0	8	8
Sawars (Mounted constables)	1	28		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars "	4	25		0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Sowars "	2	24		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sowars "	9	23		0	3	0	0	0	3	6
Total for Rajpipla State proper	217		36172-5-3	5	45	0	6	1	127	56
Sagbara										
Chief constable	1	19–8		0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Havildar	1	10		0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Naik	1	8	1,117-8-0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Constables	5	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Constables	5	5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sowars	4	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sagbara	17	0	1117-8-0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Vadi										
Chief constable	0	0	508-2-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar	1	12		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Constable	1	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Constables	3	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Vadi	5	0	508-2-3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Total	239	0	37,797-15-6	5	45	0	7	1	131	56

There is no separate appoinment of a Chief constable but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs duties of that appointment.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-6.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5) on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla	258	295	259	336	247	322	171	213	74	107	66.02	63.96	69.23	66.15	A. Out of 295 cases 30 were struck off as " no crime ", leaving 265 " true cases ".
		A		B		C		D							B. 323 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State.
															13 were arrested in connection with *prima facie* cases received from other territory.
															336
															C. Of the 323 shown under B 322 accused were sent up for trial, and
															1 was released on bail by the Police and eventually released from bail by the Magistrate.
															D. 213 accused were convicted
															107 were discharged
															2 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of
															322 as shown in C above.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI,
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-6.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	10,334-7-5	2,411-10-6	1,201-7-9	1,203-14-0	11.62	49.92	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-1906.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1 Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	1	0	0	8	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 False evidence and offeneces against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	0	4	4	1	4	11	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

4 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294 A.	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																													
(*a*) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	0	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(*b*) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Section 312 to 318.	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	8	128	136	100	135	208	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1 accused under trial.

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	0	9	9	5	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358.	0	3	3	5	3	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	1	1	1	1	8	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0		
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																														
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	1	77	78	57	73	117	77	5	40	2	8	16	6	77	39	0	0	35	4	5	2	1	5	3	0	0	0	5		
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402.	0	3	3	0	3	6	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	3	4	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

(*d*) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	0	9	9	5	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
(*e*) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358.	0	3	3	5	3	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*f*) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	1	1	1	1	8	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0		
(*g*) Rape, Section 376.	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																														
(*a*) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	1	77	78	57	73	117	77	5	40	2	8	16	6	77	39	0	0	35	4	5	2	1	5	3	0	0	0	5		
(*b*) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*c*) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402.	0	3	3	0	3	6	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*d*) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(*e*) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	3	4	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	0	3	3	6	3	4	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	0	3	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440	1	22	23	20	23	35	6	0	1	0	1	4	0	6	29	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	0	15	15	6	15	21	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	0	8	8	5	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to502.	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance.	7	141	148	115	141	251	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	240	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Penal Code	21	438	459	349	442	731	132	6	59	2	15	44	6	132	589	0	0	43	8	7	6	8	6	4	0	0	0	0	17	8	under trial

| Offences under Special Laws | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-6.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1905-6.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	6	12	0	21	0	0	0	2	18	23	3	10	10	0	0	0	
Nandod Town Second Class Magistrate's Court.	170	176	6	101	6	162	0	4	266	279	53	157	64	0	1	4	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	77	113	0	37	109	34	0	2	127	182	107	55	17	0	0	3	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	117	119	4	69	42	58	0	5	150	178	50	70	57	0	0	1	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	63	65	0	28	53	29	0	3	124	113	40	48	23	0	0	2	
Gardeshwar Third Class Magistrate's Court.	19	40	0	50	1	16	0	0	29	67	0	16	51	0	0	0	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	5	19	0	14	0	5	0	4	7	23	0	4	19	0	0	0	
Total.	462	547	10	322	211	304	0	20	726	867	253	360	243	0	1	10	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-6.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Sir Nyayadhish court.	26	0	0	6	6	10	7	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5*	2*			* Disposed of since the 31st March 1906.
Huzur court.	10	0	0	13	5	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	1*			
Total	36	0	0	19	11	19	11	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6*	3*			

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Appendix X.

Civil Work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1905–6.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	207	409	1,066	1,206	1273	1615	864	1271	409	344	1,25,846–6–8	260	945	1	914	262	16	14	0	253	580	309	129	1,28,079–4–9	Y. M. D. 0 4 25 1235 1371	

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Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1905-6.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposal of.			Closing Balance.			[illegible]			[illegible]
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	269	249	23,629-6-5	616	679	92,721-11-7	885	928	1,16,351-2-0	626	656	85,517-6-[illegible]	249	272	30,833-11-7	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4	

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Appendix XII.

Civil Work - Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1905-6.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposd of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	21	14	6	8	27	22	13	11	14	11*	Rs 1,184-5-4	Rs 2,362-4-9	8	7	3	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	Y. m. d. 0 8 20	Y. m. d. 3 4 24

* Of these 11 cases, 8 were finally disposed of during April and May 1906.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1905-6.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners. Remaining from last year.	Number of prisoners. Admitted during the year.	Number of prisoners. Total. Past year.	Number of prisoners. Total. Present year.	Daily average. Past year.	Daily average. Present year.	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandod Jail	Convicted	1	49	70	145	119	57. 5	49.20	50	6,450-1-1	Days 2.50	One prisoner died during the year of Report. He was a convict in the Nandod Jail and was suffering from lung disease. Jail Receipts during the year of report came to Rs. 2,217-10-7, being the value of factory work and out-door prisoners' labour at the Nandod Jail.
	Undertrial		1	52	54	53	3 0	2.50	1			
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	5	69	83	74	3.19	3.31	2	375-10-9	1.25	
	Undertrial		0	115	31	115	1.41	7.49	4			
Total	Convicted	7	54	139	228	193	60.69	52.51	52	6,825-11-10	1.43	
	Undertrial		1	167	85	168	4.41	9.98	5			

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State - 1905-6.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	393	782	290	592	87	162	6	15	0	1	10	12	383	775	1,87,036-2-0	4,16,751-9-7	5	8	9	8	Increase due to the fact that debts which had remained unsecured in the famine times have, with the return of prosperous times and the consequent re-establishment of the value of lands, been secured by mortgage deeds.

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-6.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
1 Mortgages	290	1,37,829	14	6	1,010	0	6	592	3,05,568	11	6	2,254	12	6	
2 Sale-deeds	87	36,443	10	6	289	12	0	162	90,851	7	10	659	4	6	
3 Wills	6	3,639	9	0	17	0	0	15	19,605	4	0	48	14	0	
4 Money-bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	425	0	0	2	0	0	
5 Miscellaneous	10	12,115	0	0	74	12	0	12	4,155	12	0	35	13	6	
Total	393	1,90,028	2	0	1,391	8	6	782	4,20,606	3	4	3,000	12	6	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	
Net profit.	0	0	0	0	1,037	8	6	0	0	0	0	2,646	12	6	

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Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-6.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past	Present		
Nandod Municipality.	0	5357-4-1	6827-9-6	6827-9-6	Debited to the Municipality * 4,855-7-1	* 6,524-14-5	0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment.
					Debited to "Public Works" though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					✠2169-0-0 * 3611-0-0	✠5269-15-7 * 3840- 5 9		✠Repairs and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. * Nandod Town water-works maintenance charges.
					Total 10,635-7-1	15,635-3-9		

The Municipality at Nandod is not a separate institution under the management of a local body, or with a treasure chest of its own. It is managed only as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Rajpipla. Station-Nandod	0	0	0-28	20-62	1-57	3-88	0	0	0	0	0-52	0	26-87	24-83	32-95*	* 1900-1 32-42 1901-2 27-57 1902-3 33-59 1903-4 46-33 1904-5 24-83 Total 164-74 Average =32-95

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Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1905–6.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee	During March (present year). lbs per rupee	Remarks.
Bajri ...	25	20	
Ooreed ...	27	20	
Mung ...	28	21	
Til (Sesamum) ...	11	11	
Gram ...	25	18	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	21	16	
Gram - Do - ...	18	16	
Rice, 1st sort ...	13	10	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	15	14	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	20	19	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	20	16	
Mowra flowers. ...	104	60	

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Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1905-6

(from 1-4-05 to 31-3-06).

Description of works.	Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
A. Buildings				
1 Schools	1,167-14-10	538- 7- 8	1,706- 6- 6	
2 Dharmshalas	1,371- 6- 8	373-12- 4	1,745- 3- 0	
3 Dispensaries	14-14- 6	193-12- 9	208-11- 3	
4 Public offices	3,863- 7- 9	1,482- 3- 7	5,345-11- 4	
5 Village choras	393-13- 3	1,083- 1- 1	1,476-14- 4	
6 Other Darbar buildings	10,927- 9- 9	3,097- 4- 1	14,024-13-10	
Total A.	17,739-2-9	6,768- 9-6	24,507-12-3	
B. Roads, &c.				
1 Roads	15- 1- 8	10,918-10-8	10,933-12-4	
2 Boats	0	502- 7-5	502- 7-5	
Total B.	15- 1- 8	11,421- 2-1	11,436-3-9	
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.				
1 Wells	2,032- 5- 1	0	2,032-5-1	
2 Tanks (including Ghats)	143-10- 6	0	143-10-6	
3 Nandod Water Works				
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs)	3,653-15-11	0	3,653-15-11	
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines &c. or repairs of old ones.	11,461-1-2	0	11,461-1-2	

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	3,840–5–9	0	3,840–5–9
Total 3 Nandod Water works	18,955–6–10	0	18,955–6–10
4 Groyne	34–5–7	0	34–5–7
5 *Other miscellaneous works and improvements.*	24,909–12–9	298–11–2	25,208–7–11
Total C.	46,075–8–9	298–11–2	46,374–3–11
D. Miscellaneous Items			
1 Tools and plant	102–15–0	0	102–15–0
2 Stock	239–12–9	0	239–12–9
3 Miscellaneous	56–14–9	0	56–14–9
Total D.	399–10–6	0	399–10–6
Total A,B,C,D.	64,229–7–8	18,488–6–9	82,717–14–5
E. Establishment charges.	8,867–10–5	0	8,867–10–5
Total of A to E.	73,097–2–1	18,488–6–9	91,585–8–10
F. Railway. Working charges.	31,794–0–7	0	31,794–0–7
Grand Total.	1,04,891–2–8	18,488–6–9	1,23,379–9–5

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1905-6.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nandod Taluka	1905-6	7,174	2,699	32	2,228	217	156	61	191	13,564	3,283	0	256	1,269	
Bhalod. "	"	4,702	1,395	57	1,745	75	154	36	122	8,557	2,282	0	163	1,050	
Jhagadia "	"	5,513	4,022	134	3,073	73	68	21	92	6,674	2,399	0	137	1,199	
Valia. "	"	6,233	7,290	99	2,385	111	102	27	3	5,056	2,828	0	179	1191	
Vadi		339	726	86	136	3	1	0	0	304	168	0	9	124	
Gardeshwar Taluka	"	3,011	3,290	12	840	37	39	20	4	5,679	1,421	0	29	102	
Dediapada "	"	1,126	4,630	15	689	16	4	1	0	1,055	667	0	5	340	
Sagbara		947	1,603	44	215	30	12	8	0	497	276	0	43	242	
Total.		29,045	25,655	479	11,311	562	536	174	412	41,386	13,324	0	821	5,517	

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Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1905-6.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.												
Rajpipla	95	94,050-9-1	150	2200	422-7-2	23	9,465-11-1	17	1,171-6-6	4*	3,444-11-0	139	1,10,904-12-10	* Shops in the Nandod Town where only the right to sell toddy is licensed. In other parts of the State, the owners of the toddy trees are at liberty to sell their toddy to consumers. No regular shops are kept by such persons, hence only the Nandod shops are shown.

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Appendix XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Rajpipla State for the year 1905-6.

Receipts.					Disbursements					
Items.	1905-6	1904-5	Increase in 1905-6	Decrease in 1905-6	Items.	1905-6	1904-5	Increase in 1905-6	Decrease in 1905-6	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	4,10,922-0-3	2,29,081-15-11	1,81,840-0-4	0	1 Darbar expenses.					
1 Land Revenue.	5,92,616-2-5	6,54,439-8-6	0	61,823-6-1	(1) His Highness the Rajasaheb and Family, inclusive of fixed cash allowances to His Highness' step-mothers and brothers (but exclusive of villages of the annual revenue of about Rs 25,000	2,21,932-7-5	1,33,987-1-8	*87,945-5-9	0	*Increase due to amounts not drawn during the preceding year having been disbursed during the year of report.
2 Sale proceeds of lands.	6,177-13-2	2,337-13-1	3,840-0-1	0						
3 Opium Revenue.	9,465-11-1	6,050-4-3	3,415-6-10	0						
4 Abkari Revenue including Ganja, &c.										

(*a*) Liquor & Toddy.	1,00,267-11-3	1,12,488-3-4	0	12,220-8-1	assigned to His Highness' brothers in addition to their cash allowances).					
(*b*) Bhang, Ganga, &c.	1,171-6-6	313-0-4	858-6-2	0						
Total Abkari &c.	1,01,439-1-9	1,12,801-3-8	858-6-2	12,220-8-1	(2) Private Kacheri Department	22,477-11-6	36,017-4-2	0	13,539-8-8*	Decrease due to non-purchase of articles for the "Tosha-khana".
5 Forest.	72,842-8-1	94,101-14-10	0	21,259-6-9						
6 Judicial receipts (including stamps)										
(*a*) Law & Justice (courts)	4,724-4-2	4,201-5-0	522-15-2	0	Total Durbar expenses.	2,44,410-2-11	1,70,004-5-10	87,945-5-9	13,539-8-8	
(*b*) Stamps	24,362-9-0	15,546-10-0	8,815-15-0	0						
(*c*) Registration	2,952-2-6	1,409-11-0	1,542-7-6	0	2 Kothar Establishment.	638-6-8	583-8-1	54-14-7	0	
(*d*) Jail	2,217-10-7	2,006-4-1	211-6-6	0	3 "Tribute", i.e. "Ghasdana" payable to the Baroda Durbar.	75,001*-2-4	25,000-6-2	50,000-12-2	0	* Includes a portion of the previous year's amount which
(*e*) Police	78-2-1	66-2-2	11-15-11	0						
Total Judicial receipts	34,334-12-4	23,230-0-3	11,104-12-1	0						

7 Educational receipts(fees, &c)	2,283-14-7	1,967-14-5	316-0-2	0						though remitted in time (by debit to " Advances") was debited to the proper account head during the current year on account of the receipt for the amount having been received late.
8 Guaranteed rights	13,593-0-0	13,593-0-0	0	0						
9 Other departmental receipts										
(*a*) Medical Department	18-3-3	45-13-10	0	27-10-7						
(*b*)Fouj Department	1,305-4-9	1,348-7-8	0	43-2-11						
(*c*) Public Works Department	5,735-11-11	4,486-9-2	1,249-2-9	0						
(*d*) Municipal Department	6,758-12-1	5,321-4-11	1,437-7-2	0	4 Rundh Mahal compensation payable to the Baroda Durbar.	10,270-0-0	10,270-0-0	0	0	
(*e*) Garden Department	231-12-5	192-4-5	39-8-0	0						

(*f*) Press	694-1-7	172-9-3	521-8-4	0
(*g*) Other Departments	0-8-0	0	0-8-0	0
(*h*)Exchange and discount and interest	1,938-7-6	1,828-1-8	110-5-10	0
(*i*) Railway receipts	59,720-0-0	45,985-15-11	13,734-0-1	0
(*j*) Other receipts	12,745-9-3	1,235-4-9	11,510-4-6	0
(*k*)Contributions	428-8-0	1,123-6-11	0	694-14-11
Total other receipts	89,576-14-9	61,739-14-6	28,602-12-8	765-12-5
Total 1 to 9	9,22,329-14-2	9,70,261-9-6	48,137-6-0	96,069-1-4
10 Transfers and Exchange (" Debt Heads ")				
5 Extraordinary charges	350-1-0	0	350-1-0	0
6 Administrative Estbalishments (Huzur office and Account Establishment.	26,886-4-4	22,780-14-6	4,045-5-10	0
7 Revenue Establishment.	51,756-8-4	50,098-15-2	1,657-9-2	0
8 Judicial Department				
(*a*)Law & Justice (courts)	12,109-13-6	11,351-11-0	758-2-6	0
(*b*)Stamps	1,135-6-4	835-4-11	300-1-5	0
(*c*)Registration.	361-8-6	352-5-1	9-3-5	0
Total Judicial Department	13,606-12-4	12,539-5-0	1,067-7-4	0

(1)Advances					9	Educational Department	41,563-15-7	40,540-1-1	1,023-14-6	0	
(*a*)Tagavi	23,751-3-4	38,466-5-1	0	14,715-1-9							
(*b*)Miscellaneous	1,75,984-3-3	2,31,881-6-0	0	55,897-2-9	10	Military (including State stables and the Veterinary Department).	62,004-3-8	43,163-8-8	18,840-11-0	0	Increase due to the re-establishment of the Band and to purchase of new horses, carriages, &c.
TotalAdvances	1,99,735-6-7	2,70 347-11-1	0	70,612-4-6							
(2)Deposits											
(*a*) Revenue	54,539-7-0	84,765-4-10	0	30225-13-10							
(*b*) Civil	2,023-9-0	4,575-0-0	0	2,551-7-0							
(*c*) Criminal	765-3-1	573-11-8	191-7-5	0	11	Police Department	36,172-5-3	37,122-5-5	0	950-0-2	
(*d*) Personal	26,662-8-2	1,12,865-6-0	0	86202-13-10							
					12	Jail	6,484-8-7	6,367-12-7	116-12-0	0	
Total Deposits	83,990-11-3	2,02,779-6-6	191-7-5	1,18,980-2-8	13	Medical Department (including Vaccination)	13,152-12-11	13,583-6-4	0	430-9-5	
(3) Accounts with Banks	2,65,687-10-3	2,16,548-0-8	49.139-9-7	0							
Total Transfers and Exchange.	5,49,413-12-1	6,89,675-2-3	49,331-1-0	1,89,592-7.2							

Total Receipts including Transfers and Exchange	14,71,743-10-3	16,59,936-11-9	97,468-7-0	2,85,661-8-6	14	Forest Department	28,708-5-5	40,401-8-8	0	11,693-3-3	Decrease due to the absence this year of the special items of expenditure which appeared in the previous year as shown in the Report for that year.
Total with Opening Balance	18,82,665-10-6	18,89,018-11-8	2,79,308-7-4	2,85,661-8-6							
					15	Public Works Department					
						(*a*) Public Works	91,585-8-10	74,635-1-4	16,950-7-6	0	
						(*b*) Railway	31,794-0-7	34,734-4-0	0	2,940-3-5	
						Total Public Works Department	1,23,379-9-5	1,09,369-5-4	16,950-7-6	2,940-3-5	

16 Minor Departments							
(*a*)Municipal Department	6,524-14-5	4,855-7-1	1,669-7-4	0			
(*b*)Garden Department	1,904-3-1	2,363-3-2	0	459-0-11			
(*c*)Abkari Department	5,640-7-1	5,147-14-9	492-8-4	0			
(*d*)Press	2,782-7-4	2,834-8-10	0	52-1-6			
(*e*) Record	1,074-6-3	1,052-3-11	22-2-4	0			
Total Minor Departments.	17,926-6-2	16,253-5-9	2,184-2-0	511-1-7			
17 Dharmada, Devasthan (charitable and religious)	11,136-15-2	10,300-3-0	836-12-2	0			
18 Guaranteed rights	14,842-0-5	14,196-2-10	645-13-7	0			

				19	Miscellaneous				
					(*a*) Pension	1,011-2-3	711-5-0	299-13-3	0
					(*b*) Purchase of service stamps	4,781-9-0	1,735-2-6	3,046-6-6	0
					(*c*) Subscriptions	1,575-0-0	1,051-0-0	524-0-0	0
					(*d*) Nemnuk of Pratapsinhji's family	252-0-0	252-0-0	0	0

A smaller quantity of service stamps had been purchased during the previous year on account of a large quantity having been in stock at the commencement of that year.

				(e) Refund	0-4-0	2-0-0	0	1-12-0
				(f) Income-tax	319-15-2	319-15-2	0	0
				(g) Delhi Coronation Durbar expenses	0	1,043-15-5	0	1,043-15-5
				(h) Other miscellaneous	5,170-1-11	47,006-9-2	0	41,836-7-3
				Total miscellaneous	13,110-0-4	52,121-15-3	3,870-3-9	42,882-2-8
				Total 1 to 19	7,91,340-8-10	6,74,697-1-8	1,89,590-4-4	72,946-13-2

				20 Repayment of Debt	2,00,000-0-0	1,00,000-0-0	1,00,000-0-0	0	~~Rs~~ 1,00,000 were paid in May 1905. ~~Rs~~ 1,00,000 more were paid during March 1906, or a few months before the fixed instalment date for the latter year (viz. the 31st May 1906. Hence the increase.
				21 Other Debt Heads (*a*) Advances					

Tagavi	18,772-2-11	35,809-2-5	0	17,036-15-6
Miscellaneous	2,22,700-1-7	2,52,731-11-6	0	30,031-9-11
Total Advances	2,41,472-4-6	2,88,540-13-11	0	47.068-9-5
(*b*)Deposits				
(1) Revenue	67,706-5-8	22,953-7-2	44,752-14-6	0
(2) Civil	6,307-13-0	1,380-0-0	4,927-13-0	0
(3) Criminal	443-8-4	460-2-3	0	16-9-11
(4) Personal	29,061-8-3	17,347-8-6	11,713-15-9	0
Total Deposits	1,03,519-3-3	42,141-1-11	61,394-11-3	16-9-11
(*c*) Accounts with Banks	1,52,899-15-0	3,72,717-9-11	0	219817-10-11
Total other Debt Heads	4,97,891-6-9	7,03,399-9-9	61,394-11-3	2,66,902-14-3

					Total Expenditure (inclusive of Debt Heads)	14,89,231-15-7	14,78,096-11-5	350984-15-7	339849-11-5
					Closing Balance	3,93,433-10-11	4,10,922-0-3	0	17,488-5-4
					Total with Closing Balance	18,82,665-10-6	18,89,018-11-8	350984-15-7	3,57,338-0-9

Note– ' Demands ' and ' arrears ' can be ascertained only for the *State year*, which ends on the 30th of June, whereas this statement is for the year ending the 31st of March. These details will, therefore, be given in a separate statement which is to be submitted for the year ending 30th June. Many of the heads and sub-heads given in the new form of Appendix XXII do not apply here. Those that do apply have, therefore, been given. 15th May 1906.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1905-6.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital	23,411	32	25	4	2	1	6,411-15-9	277	
Jhagadia Dispensary	4,314	6	6	0	0	0	1,871- 9-8	93	
Bhalod "	6,385	0	0	0	0	0	947-1-10	81	
Valia "	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	836-6-11	35	
Gardeshwar "	1,549	0	0	0	0	0	719- 4-0	17	
Dediapada "	391	0	0	0	0	0	640-13-0	7	
Total.	37,790	38	31	4	2	1	11,427- 3-2	510	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rájpipla State, for the year 1905-6.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	36,501	817	751	0	66	625	787	162	0	22.65	20.57	17.32	21.56	The population according to the General census of 1901 was 1,17,175. The figures given in this statement are those according to the annual village census taken about the end of June 1905.
Bhalod	22,368	613	661	48	0	349	440	91	0	28.78	29.55	16.39	19.67	
Jhagadia	22,513	390	360	0	30	268	269	1	0	18.89	15.99	12.98	11.94	
Valia	22,241	433	437	4	0	153	235	82	0	20.80	19.65	7.35	10.56	
(including Vadi)	2,310	109	69	0	40	45	89	44	0	46.86	29.87	19.34	38.52	
Gardeshwar	9,343	141	252	111	0	44	65	21	0	17.60	26.97	5.49	6.95	
Dediapada	6,494	125	295	170	0	24	47	23	0	21.15	45.42	4.06	7.23	
(including Sagbara)	3,292	133	59	0	74	30	51	21	0	40.68	17.92	9.17	15.49	
Total	1,25,062	2,761	2,884	333 nett increase 123	210	1,538	1,983	445	0	23.33	23.06	13. 0	15.85	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1905–6.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	Nandod High School	114	142	103.83	107.89	9,678–15–6			9,678–15–6	
		Primary Schools									
74	74	Boys' Schools	3,061	3,156	2,234	2,189					
1	1	Boys' Urdu School	127	111	79	72					
1	1	Police and Paltan School	57	80	7	6					
76	76	Total	3,245	3,347	2,320	2,267					
5	5	Girls' Schools	345	337	227	223			31,985–0–1	31,985–0–1	
		Girls attending classes attached to Boys' Schools	269	258	176	157					
		Total Girls	614	595	403	380					
81	81	Total Primary Schools	3,859	3,942	2,723	2,647					
82	82	Grand Total	3,973	4,084	2,826.83	2,754.89	9,678–15–6		31,985-0-1	41,663-15-7	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

RAJPIPLA STATE

for the year

1908-9.

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to the Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1908-9.

Forwarding letter No. dated the 18th August. 1909.

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No. of 1909-10

Rajpipla State,

Nandod, 18th August 1909.

From,

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRASINHJI

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA;

To,

R. C. BROWN, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

POLITICAL AGENT,

REWAKANTHA.

My Friend,

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Rajpipla State for the year 1908-9, together with 25 spare copies (forwarded in a separate parcel.)

2. Requisite details for incorporation in the General Administration Report of the Agency were furnished as per my letter No. 1168 dated the 21st June last with which were submitted Appendices I @ XXV and a summary of the principal events of the year's administration.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
of the
RAJPIPLA STATE
for the year
1908-9.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(a) *Boundaries, Area, Population and Revenue.*

Boundaries.

1. The River Narbada forms the Northern boundary of the State with the exception of a tract in the North-Eastern part of the State where land on the Northern, as well as the Southern, bank of the River is Rajpipla territory. This forms part of the Gardeshwar Taluka, and north of it are situated some of the Sankheda Mehwas Estates, under the Rewakantha Agency. On the East, the State is bounded by the Kanti and Raisingpur Estates of the Khandesh Mehwas Agency; on the South,; by Gaekwari territory, and the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District; and on the West, by the Broach Collectorate.

Area and Divisions.

2. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles, and is divided into the following six sub-divisions or Talukas:-

1 Nandod.

2 Bhalod.

3 Jhagadia.

4 Valia.

5 Gardeshwar.

6 Dediapada.

Population according to the General census of 1901 and according to the last annual local census.

3. The population of the State, according to the General census of 1901 was 1,17,175. According to the Annual local census taken in November last, it was 1,38,184. The aboriginal Bhils and Dhankas form the bulk of this population. After them come, approximately in the order of their numerical importance, Kunbis, Kolis, Rajputs, Mussalmans, Brahmins, Banias, Bohras, Machhis, the so called "low castes"

(Dhers, Bhangis, and Chamars), and others. There is a sprinkling of Parsis in all parts of the State.

Gross Revenue.

4. The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the *actual collections* of the past five years, ending the 31st March, under the several "*revenue heads*," was Rs 9.77,135, as shown below :–

1904-5	Rs	9,70,261.
1905-6	"	9,22,330.
1906-7	"	9,14,946.
1907-8	"	10,82,298.
1908-9	"	9,95,842.
Total.	Rs	48,85,677.
Average	Rs	9,77,135.

State year.

5. It might be mentioned here that the State Official year ends on the 30th of June, whilst the year for the submission of the Administration report is that ending on the 31st of March. The figures given in the last paragraph, and in a considerable portion of the other parts of the Report, as well as in all the Appendices (I @ XXV), are for the latter period. They cover, thus, broken periods of two State years (ending on the 30th June) and do not form a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year. Endeavour is made to remedy this defect as far as possible by giving, in the body of the Report, separate details in connection with certian important branches of the Administration, also, for the State year ending the 30th June, and by including, in the Report, important events up to the latter date.

(*b*) *The State and the Ruling Family.*

Class of State– I.
Salute– 11 guns.

6. Rajpipla is a First Class Native State, its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns, the system of primogeniture is followed, and there is a sanad authorizing adoption (Lord Canning's;- dated the 11th March 1862).

Name, title, &c of the Ruler of the State.

7. The following table gives the several particulars required to be furnished in regard to the Ruler of the State:–

Caste——	Gohel Rajput.
Full Name and title—	His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla.
Age——	47 years.
Date of ascending the Gadi with full Ruling Powers.	20th May 1897.

8. The Heir - apparent, Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, is 19 years of age. During the year under report, he completed a very meritorious course of instruction, at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, extending over a period of more than seven years, and left the College after passing a very creditable Examination for the Final Diploma. He was at the head of the list of successful candidates in his own College and was second on the General list, of the Diploma Examination, for all the Rajkumar Colleges in India. In his " Progress and General Report " for the " monsoon term ", 1908, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, was pleased to make the following remark concerning him,-

Heir - apparent.

> " Obtained a very creditable place in the Diploma Examination at the end of last term, and has now finished his College career with much credit. As head boy he proved quite fit for his responsibilities and now leaves with the best wishes of every one for his future ".

After leaving College, he was enrolled as a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, on the gracious invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, on a recommendation which the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and the Government of Bombay were pleased to submit on his behalf, at the request of His Highness the Raja Saheb. His Highness was most grateful for the favour which His Excellency the Viceroy was graciously pleased to do him by thus permitting the Kumar Shri to avail himself of the inestimable and unique advantage of the special education and training which Government have so generously and graciously been pleased to provide for boys of his class. At the time of his leaving the Rajkumar College for joining the Imperial Cadet Corps, he was awarded a medal, besides his Diploma, and Mr. Turner, the Acting Principal of the College, was pleased to write concerning him in the following terms :-

> " I am very sorry Vijayasinhji has left the College; he has always borne an exemplary character, and as an officer, he thoroughly appreciated and acted upto the responsibilities upon him. I am sure that Mr. Mayne will be very sorry to hear that he has left, as I am. I hope that he will have as successful career in the Corps as he has had at the College."

During the entire course of his College life, which was marked with great distinction throughout, the Kumar Shri would appear to have followed closely in the footsteps of his father, His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, the present Rajasaheb, who was one of the most favourite and esteemed pupils of the late Mr. Macnaghten, the distinguished, and still most affectionately remembered, first Principal of the College.

9. The junior Kumars are Kumarsahebs Shri Champaksinhji and Kishorsinhji, respectively, nine and six years of age.

Junior Kumars.

10. The Rajasaheb, His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, has, since the close of the year of report, proceeded to Europe, under medical advice, for the benefit of his health. He left Bombay on the 24th April last, and

His Highness' visit to Europe.

is expected to return in October. Throughout the year of report, His Highness continued to devote the same close personal attention to the administration as he has done ever since his accession to the Gadi. His Highness attends office regularly every day, is freely accessible to all, and has always taken the keenest personal interest in everything affecting the well-being of his people.

(*c*) *Special events.*

Jubilee of the direct assumption of the Government of India by the British Crown.

11. The Jubilee of the direct assumption of the Government of India, by Her late most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, of ever blessed memory, on the 2nd of November 1908, was celebrated with demonstrations of the most sincere rejoicing and thanksgiving, by His Highness as one of the most devoted and humble feudatories of His Most Gracious Majesty the King - Emperor, " feudatories who ", as His Highness most truly remarked on the occasion, " owe not only the security they enjoy and the prosperity of their States, but also the very existence of those States, to the benign British Government whom an Almerciful and Beneficent Providence has sent to rule over the destinies of this vast continent and the various nationalities which form its population, and under whose benevolent sway, all those nationalities have been living, for generations, in perfect security and in the enjoyment of the greatest blessings. "

Conference for inaugurating a social reform movement amongst the Rajput Girasias of Gujrat and for giving expression to their feelings of undying loyalty, gratitude, and attachment to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Government.

12. His Highness devoted considerable attention, during the year, to the question of social reforms amongst the Rajput Girasia community of Gujrat, and, with the object of inaugurating a movement in this direction, and of giving expression to the community's feelings of undying loyalty, gratitude, and attachment to His Most Gracious Majesty the King - Emperor and the British Government, a Conference of some of the most representative aristocratic Rajput families of the Surat and Broach Districts, the Rajpipla State, and the entire Kánam Division, was held, at the village of Gumandeo in this State, from the 3rd to the 6th December 1908. The following extract from the proceedings of the Conference gives a full account of the work done by it :-

" The assemblage numbered over one thousand members, who began to arrive on the 3rd December 1908. Arrangements for their accommodation in the extensive buildings attached to the Gumandeo Temple and in tents, as well as in houses in some of the adjoining villages, and for their entertainment, were made by the Rajpipla Durbar whose guests they all were, and in whose territories the gathering took place. From the 3rd to the 5th, the questions of social reform for the consideration of which the conference was held were informally discussed. The formal meeting came off on the 6th, and was attended by all the Rajput Delegates and by a few visitors belonging to other communities as well as by His Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji who had come expressly from Nandod for the purpose of attending the meeting.

" Thakoresaheb Jitsinhji of Jhanor, a recognized leader of the ' Kuleen ' or aristocratic portion of the Rajput community of the part of the country from which the delegates had come, and one of those who had taken the chief part in calling the conference, proposed ' that His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Rajasaheb of Rajpipla, be requested to preside at the meeting '. This proposition, having been duly seconded and supported by several influential members of the conference, was unanimously carried.

" His Highness then took the chair, and, having thanked the members for the honour they had done him, delivered the following speech :-

"

"It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you all here today.

"The reforms which we are assembled to consider are of paramount importance to the Social well-being of our community, and I hope that we will discuss them with an eye solely to the unity and the happiness of all our Rajput brethren, that we will deal patiently with each of the questions affected by the proposed reforms, questions which have the most vital bearing on the social advancement of our community, and that, on all these questions, we shall be able to arrive at conclusions which will prove of great and lasting benefit to all Rajputs.

"Another question, besides these social ones, is to be laid before you. I do not think that it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length before you, brother- Rajputs, who are scions of the ancient aristocracy of the country, who belong to a community to whom loyalty is as its very life-blood, on the deep debt of gratitude which we, and our country, owe to that great and glorious Government, the benign *British* Government, under whose protection we pass our days in happiness and peace, to whom alone we owe preservation from invasions from without, and from dissensions and strife within the country. From what utter destruction British Rule has saved us and our country, from what anarchy and tyranny it has rescued us, and placed us on the high way of happiness and peace, how it has bestowed upon us the priceless gifts of education, impartial justice, a most beneficent administration, and of every blessing which the best of Governments could ever have conferred upon any country, these, gentlemen, are facts which cannot but be within the cognizance of every single individual in this country. Who has not heard of the indescribable tyranny of former rulers, tyranny under which the country lay prostrate, and who could pretend ignorance of the fact that it was the mighty British Government, and that Government alone, that rescued the country from this tyranny and misrule? And yet, certain enemies of their country have turned up, who deliberately and malignantly allow themselves to forget these facts, who misguide and mislead others, and who, traitors alike to their King and their country, have embarked upon a course of malignant and dastardly wickedness which, if successful, would end in nothing but the utter ruin of their country. It is true, gentlemen, it never could be successful, happily for us and for India. It is true that the number of these wretches, these traitors to King and

country. is insignificant and that their efforts are as despicable as they are dastardly and diabolical. But few as these miscreants are, they have been able to turn some misguided wretches from the paths of duty, loyalty, and happiness, to ways which lead but to their own ruin. What condemnation could be too strong, what punishment too great, for the wanton sinners who work such pitiable ruin? What language could adequately express our abhorrence of their foul misdeeds? It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and our country, as well as to our Rulers, to express, as publicly as we can, the utter detestation in which we hold these vile malefactors, and our complete abhorrence of their heinous and unpatriotic misdeeds.

"It is our fervent and heartfelt prayer that God Almighty may protect and bless our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and that the Rule and Protection of His Majesty and the ever Glorious British Government may endure for ever and ever over us and over our country.

"Resolutions on the Social reform questions which I have alluded to will now be submitted to you, and I beg of you, brethren, to express your views freely on each question as it comes up for discussion. But I am sure that you all fully appreciate the necessity of conciseness in your remarks, and of confining them to the subject matter of each Resolution, and it is not necessary for me to trouble an assemblage of gentlemen of your position and good sense with any suggestions or advice on the subject."

"Those portions of the President's speech in which His Highness dwelt on the blessings which India enjoyed under the British Government, enumerated what that Government had done for the country and its people, and declared what deep and undying loyalty to that Government animated the hearts of all members of the Rajput community, were loudly and enthusiastically cheered, and it was evident that he carried every individual Rajput in the assembly entirely with him in what he said on this subject as well as in his expressions of abhorrence and condemnation of the sedition-mongers who have sprung up in some parts of the country.

" After His Highness had concluded his speech, Resolutions were submitted to the meeting and passed, after due discussion, on the following questions of social reform :-

(1) Curtailment of extravagant expenses in connection with death obsequies.

(2) Prevention of early marriages.

(3) Restrictions on the use of intoxicating drinks and opium, particularly at caste dinners, &c.

(4) Prohibition of marriage with girls belonging to the Bahria Koli community.

(5) Starting of a Fund for the amelioration of the community, and particularly for the education and protection of orphan boys and

girls. More than Rs 6,000 were subscribed on the spot, and His Highness promised special help to every Rajput boy who was sent from any place to study English at the Nandod High School, in addition to providing him with free education at that school.

" The following three Resolutions expressive of deep and undying loyalty to the British Throne and of condemnation and abhorrence of the seditious excitement which has been got up in some parts of the country, were then unanimously passed amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm, and the meeting terminated after the customary vote of thanks to the chair :–

Resolutions.

" I. Proposed by Thakorsaheb Jitsinhji of Jhanor, seconded by the Thakoresaheb of Matar, and unanimously carried by acclamation :–

That this meeting, consisting of the Rajput Girassias of the Surat and Broach Districts, of the Rajpipla State, and of the entire Kanam Division, begs to be permitted to give expression to its feelings of undying loyalty, gratitude, and attachment to His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and to the benign British Government. That it hopes that the entire population of the country will ever prove, by constant, sincere, and unflinching loyalty, its gratitude to that Government for its having rescued this country and its people from ruin, and having preserved it in happiness and prosperity and in the enjoyment of blessings not known to have been conceded by any Government in the world's history, and that it fervently prays that God Almighty may for ever and ever preserve the power and protection of the just and ever glorious British Government over this country.

"II. Proposed by the Ravalji of Miyagam, seconded by the Thakoresaheb of Dehej, and carried unanimously :–

That this meeting views with unqualified abhorrence and contempt the vile efforts which a few persons, traitors alike to their King and Country, are making, in certain parts of India, for spreading seditious ideas, and the diabolical acts by which these enemies of their country are trying to put those ideas into practice, and that it ardently desires that utter confusion and discomfiture may overtake all such attempts, and that the perpetrators of them may meet with just punishment for their nefarious deeds.

" III. Proposed by the Thakorsaheb of Gopalpura, seconded by Chhasatia Thakor Takhatsinhji of Dharampur, and carried unanimously :–

That His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, President of the meeting, be requested to take requisite steps for submitting the above Resolutions to Government."

(b) Official visits, &c.

Political Agent's visits.

13. The Political Agent, R. C. Brown, Esquire, I. C. S., visited the State twice during the year, viz.

(1) from the 23rd December 1908 to the 1st January 1909, and
(2) On the 2nd and 3rd April 1909, when he passed through a portion

of the Northern part of the State *en route* from Chhota Udepur to Godhra.

Dewans' Conference at Godhra.

14. A very useful movement was started, during the year, by the Political Agent who, in January last, circulated a number of questions of general importance, for consideration separately, in the first instance, by the various first and second class States, and for joint discussion, later on, at a Dewans' Conference to be held at the headquarters of the Agency, when practical proposals on the several subjects discussed were to be formulated. The conference was held, accordingly, at Godhra, from the 13th to the 16th May, and, under the extremely kind, able, and sympathetic guidance of the Political Agent, did very usefull work. The questions discussed included those circulated by the Political Agent, as above, and several others in addition, and embraced a wide range of subjects, in reference, particularly, to those aspects of them in respect to which joint action by several States, or action by one State for the benefit of another, was needed or called for in the interests of all. Thus, the subject of forest administration in the several States, for instance, was discussed in reference particularly to the questions of the transit of forest produce belonging to one State through the limits of another, and of forest conservancy, in regard, specially, to measures to be adopted for the prevention of forest fires spreading from the limits of one State into those of another. Another of the questions dealt with was the extent to which one State should help another in the matter of the recovery of revenue from absconding defaulters. A third question was in regard to co-operation between officers of neighbouring States in Police and other matters. Then, there were questions in regard to sanitation, improvement of agricultural methods, &c. On all these points definite proposals were agreed to, unanimously, after patient discussion, by the conference, and were most sympathetically dealt with by the Political Agent. Final decisions have already been arrived at, and definite lines of action authoritatively agreed to, in connection with several of these subjects; others are under further enquiry, and will be similarly settled in due course. The result will be the prevention of unnecessary controversy between the different States, and an immense saving of time and trouble, a result, it must be most gratefully acknowledged, due entirely to the Political Agent's initiative, and to the extremely kind and benificent interest which Mr. Brown is so graciously pleased to take in the sound administration, and the well-being, of the several States of which he has been in Political charge for the last four years.

The Talukdari School at Godhra and the Bridge over the Mesri.

15. The members of the Conference had also the privilege of witnessing the opening, to public traffic, of the bridge over the River Mesri at Godhra, a public work of great utility to the people of the Rewakantha Agency as well as the Panch Mahals District, the want of which had been severely felt for a long time, and of seeing for themselves the splendid Talukdari School at Godra, an institution of incalculable benefit not only to

the Talukdars of the petty Rewakantha Mehwas Estates but also to people of similar status in the Panch Mahals District and in the Rewakantha States. Both works will remain a small but permanent testimony to the intensely sympathetic and *practically* benevolent character of Mr. Brown's administration.

The Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals Agricultural Exhibition.

16. The Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals Agricultural Exhibition was also held at Godhra, by the Political Agent, at the same time. It was, it is believed, the first of its kind ever held in the Rewa Kantha and the Panch Mahals, and, as such, must be pronounced a great success. It was visited by a large number of agriculturists from this State, as well as from other parts, and was much appreciated by them. The Show was supplemented by interesting and instructive discourses on agricultural subjects given, in the Exhibition grounds, by Rao Bahadur Hargovinddas Dwarkadas Kantavala, the indefatigable Secretary of the Exhibition committee, and by others interested in agricultural matters, and competent to speak upon them. Altogether, the Exhibition was a splendid beginning. The Political Agent's idea of starting it had been most cordially joined in, and gratefully appreciated, by His Highness and the Rulers of the other Rewa Kantha States. Many agriculturists were sent at State expense to visit the Exhibition and all felt that they had benefitted greatly from it. It was a matter of regret to His Highness that he was unable to personally attend the Exhibition on account of his absence in Europe.

(*e*) *External Relations.*

Relations with the neighbouring British Districts and Native States.

17. The relations of the State with other Native States as well as with the neighbouring British Districts have continued to be satisfactory. Complete and cordial reciprocity exists in regard to extradition and all other interstatal matters.

Execution of decrees and service of processes within the jurisdiction of British courts and of the courts of the State.

18. The Government of India have been pleased to extend to the State the privilege of having the decrees of its courts executed, and their processes served, within the jurisdiction of courts in British India and of courts established by the Governor-General in Council elsewhere. Similarly, the decrees of such courts are executed, and their processes served, within the limits of this State.

Payments made to other States.

19. A payment known as " Ghásdáná ", amounting to ~~Rs~~ 50,000–12–3 (the equivalent of ~~Rs~~ 65,001 Babashye), per annum, is made by the State to the Baroda Durbar. In its inception, it was – as the name implies – provision for the supply of " *grass and grain* " for a troop of horse. It was first imposed by the Emperor Akbar (Aitchison's Treaties, Vol IV, page 251) in lieu of a subsidy of horse and foot which the Gohel Chiefs of the State, who – till Akbar's time – had maintained their independence, had agreed to furnish. On the decline of the Mahomedan power, the payment passed to the Guicowar to whom it is now made through the British Government

under the terms of a treaty which contains a special provision to the effect that remission of the amount shall be granted on the occurrence of an " Asmani " or " Sultani " misfortune, i. e. of calamities due to natural causes or to other causes injuriously affecting the State. Due effect has always been given to this clause of the Treaty whenever occasion has arisen for doing so.

Do. — Do.

20. A " Compensation " allowance, known as the " Rundh Mahal compensation ", amounting to Rs 10,270 (the equivalent of Rs 13,351, Babashye) per annum is, also, made to the Baroda Government, in connection with an exchange of territory which took place many years ago between the Baroda and Rajpipla States and in which the latter received territories yielding greater revenue than the former, the difference being made good by this cash compensation. This payment is also made through the British Government and the document passed in respect of it expressly lays down that no remission shall be claimable (as in the case of the " Ghásdáná " payment referred to in the last paragraph), on the occurrence of an " Asmani " or " Sultani " misfortune.

Payments received by the State.

21. The State receives, from the British Government, an opium compensation allowance of Rs 500, per annum, in addition to the remission of duty on all opium imported for sale within the State. An annual cash allowance of Rs 12286 is also received by the State from the British Government Treasury at Broach, and one of Rs 1307-6-6 from the Baroda Darbar.

(*f*) *Feudatories.*

The Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.

22. No complaints were received, during the year, in regard to the conduct of the affairs of their respective estates, by the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, the two Feudatories of the State.

Status and jurisdiction of the two Vasavas.

23. These Vasavas are subjects of the State and are amenable to all State laws. Their estates form an integral part of the Rajpipla State, and all State laws are in force within the limits of the two estates to the same extent as in other parts of the State. Full civil jurisdiction, within the limits of their respective estates, has been conferred on both Vasavas. No civil suit, however, is known ever to have been filed before either. Both enjoy Police powers and are responsible for the maintenance of peace within their respective estates. The powers of a District Magistrate, in criminal matters, have, also, been conferred on the Vasava of Sagbara.

Sagbara.

24. The revenues of the Sagbara estate are derived mainly from its forests. During the year under report there was a reduction, in revenue, of Rs 9,218, the figures being Rs 38,361 for the year under report as against Rs 47,579 during the year preceding. Reduction in forest cutting was responsible for this decrease of revenue. The expenditure, similarly, fell from Rs 46,899 in 1907-8 to Rs 37,871 during 1908-9, the reason being the absence, during the year of report, of ex-

penditure on buildings, &c., which figured so largely in the accounts of the preceding year.

Vadi.

25. In Vadi, also, there was a decrease in revenue, the figures being Rs 6,525 for 1908-9 as against Rs 8,549 for 1907-8, and, here also, it was due to decreased forest receipts. Expenditure, on the other hand, rose from Rs 6,066, for 1907-8, to Rs 9,163, for 1908-9, the increase being due to heavy expense in connection with the marriages of two of the Vasava's sons, which took place during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

System of land administration.

26. As shown in para: 2, the State has an area of 1517½ square miles. Roughly, about two-thirds of this form what is called the "Rani," or, more or less, jungle-covered, tract, and the remainder is styled the "Rasti," or the settled, tract, "the tract under a system." There are some villages, which, although they border on the forest, or have forest areas within them, are managed as "*Rasti*" villages in so far as the administration of the land is concerned. All "*Rasti*" villages are now under a survey settlement based on the same principles as regulate the British Revenue Survey Settlements in Gujarat. In the " Rani " villages, the system of land revenue management is what is known as the " Halbandi ", or plough tax, system, under which revenue is levied at a specified sum per plough, or pair of bullocks employed in cultivation.

System prevailing in each of the six Talukas into which the State is divided.

27. Of the six Talukas into which the State is divided, the Nandod and Bhalod Talukas are mostly " Rasti ". Jhagadia was, until recently, under the same category. Since this year, however, it has become *wholly* " Rasti ", every one of the villages comprised in it being now managed as a " Rasti " village, and under a Survey Settlement. In the Valia and Gandeshwar Talukas, the Rani tract predominates. Many of the villages in the Valia Taluka, however, were, during the year under report, brought under the " Rasti " system of land administration, and under a Survey Settlement, as will be shown further on. The Dediapada Taluka is wholly " Rani ".

The Survey settlements at present in force in the State.

28. When the Survey Settlements were first introduced into the several Talukas of the State, all villages which had been previously managed on a " Rasti " system (which, it might be said in passing. was very faulty and thoroughly inaccurate, as regards measurement of land, and based on no principles, in regard to its assessment,) were, in each Taluka, brought under the settlement. At the same time, in the case of some of the Talukas, a few " Rani " villages, which were considered to be sufficiently advanced at the time, were also brought under settlement along with the " *Rasti* " villages. In regard to the *other* " *Rani* " *villages*, it was, from the first, intended that such of them as showed themselves, from time to time, to have become fit for being brought under the " Rasti " system of land

administration, and under a Survey Settlement, by reason of their inhabitants having acquired more settled modes of life and of cultivation, as well as by reason of the advent of outsiders for taking up lands within the village, should have the Survey Settlement extended to them.

Introduction of the Survey Settlement into certain " Rani " villages during the year.

29. Accordingly, 31 " Rani " villages in the Jhagadia Taluka (all that there were under that system of administration in the said Taluka) and 38 in the Valia Taluka, appearing to have fulfilled the conditions above referred to, some years ago, were ordered to be measured and classed in detail with the object of their being brought under the Survey Settlement, and the work was completed a considerable time ago. Unfavourable seasons, however, intervened, and were followed by the famine years 1899–1900 and 1901–1902, and it was deemed advisable to wait, for the introduction of the settlement into the villages in question, until the effects of these bad seasons had completely passed away. This, happily, has now been the case for some time. The villages have not only been restored to the conditions which prevailed during the prefamine period, but many of them have attained to a higher stage of prosperity, and people who, when the measuring and classing operations were first commenced in these villages, were not very favourable to a change of system, and were not a little apprehensive in regard to the possible results of such a change, have, for some time, been petitioning that the benefits of the settlement might now be extended to them. The villages have, therefore, after a close scrutiny of the measuring and classing work done, and after very careful consideration of the state of things prevailing in these villages as compared with that existing in the previously settled villages of the same Talukas, been duly brought under the Survey Settlement this year.

31 Rani villages of the Jhagadia Taluka brought under the settlement.

Maximum Dry crop rates sanctioned for this.

30. As shown in the last paragraph, the villages in the Jhagadia Taluka to be thus dealt with, were 31 in number. The settlement of the Rasti villages of this Taluka, referred to in para : 28 above, was carried out in the year 1891-92, and affected 42 villages. The following table will show the groups under which these villages had been divided, and the maximum dry crop rate which had been fixed for each group, for the purposes of the said settlement :-

Group	Number of villages in each group.	Maximum Dry crop rate for each group.
I	18	Rs 6-0 per acre
II	13	4-8 "
III	8	3-8 "
IV	3	2-8 "
	42	

The three villages in the last group, and one of the eight villages in group III were originally " Rani ", like the 31 brought under settlement this year. They were, however, considered sufficiently advanced at the time (1891–92) to be brought under the settlement along with the Rasti villages. The rates fixed in that year, as shown in the above table, have satisfactorily stood the test of time and have proved to have been not only equitable but very moderate. Since these rates were introduced, moreover, the Rajpipla State Railway has been constructed. It passes through the entire length of the Jhagadia Taluka, from West to East, and very favourably affects the villages brought under settlement this year as well as those settled in 1891–92. In spite of this advantage, however, which was absent in 1891–92, it has been thought best to keep the pitch of assessment at a comparatively low figure in the case of the 31 villages now brought under the Survey settlement. The following table will show the groups into which these 31 villages have been divided and the maximum dry-crop rate fixed for each group :–

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate per acre.
A	9	Rs 2-8
B	6	2-4
C	9	2-0
D	7	1-8
	31	

Average actual assessment per acre in the 31 villages.

31. The above are, as shown, the *Maxima* rates proposed for each group. The *average actual rates*, as arrived at by applying the maximum rate to the soil classification of each field, is, of course, much lower, in the different villages included in each group, as the following table will show :–

Group.	Average actual rate per acre.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.
	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.
A	1- 8- 2	1-11-8
B	1- 9-10	1-14-0
C	1- 0-10	1- 6-4
D	0-13- 7	1- 0-1

Average and maxima rates variations.

32. It will be seen that the average actual rate is somewhat higher for the second group than for the first, although the maximum dry crop rate is necessarily lighter (by four annas per acre) for the former (group II) than the rate for the latter (group I). This apparent anomaly is due to the fact that while the maximum dry-crop rates for the different groups are fixed with reference only to the relative advantages, enjoyed by the villages comprised in each group, in respect of such general considerations as distance from the market, facilities of transport, climatic considerations, and the like, the average actual rate is arrived at by the application of the maximum rate to the classification of the soil, in regard to each field, and it so happens that the villages which, according to the general considerations above referred to, had to be consigned to group II, (with a lower maximum rate than that fixed for group I), had a somewhat better class of soil than villages comprised in group I. Thus, while the average classification of soils in group II varied from annas $11\frac{1}{2}$, in the village of Vasna, to annas $13\frac{1}{3}$, in the village of Moran, it was somewhat lower in the villages comprised in group I, and varied from annas $9\frac{2}{3}$, in the village Andhar Kachalo, to annas $11\frac{1}{12}$, in Amode.

Plough-tax rate, under the old "Halbandi" system, in the 31 villages.

33. The plough-tax rate, under the old "Halbandi" system in these 31 villages, varied from ~~Rs~~ 12 to ~~Rs~~ 18 per plough-or pair of bullocks employed in agriculture. A pair of bullocks is supposed ordinarily to suffice for the cultivation of 12 acres of land. In practice, however, not more than eight acres would appear to be well cultivated with one pair of bullocks in these parts. According as one, or the other, of these standards is taken, the burden of assessment under the old ploughtax system, would, thus, vary from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per acre, under the rate of ~~Rs~~ 12 per plough, and from Re. 1-8 to ~~Rs~~ 2-4, per acre, under the rate of ~~Rs~~ 18 per plough.

Summary of details given in preceding paragraphs, and comparison of the burden of assessment, per acre, under the old and the new systems- in the 31 villages, Jhagadia Taluka.

34. The following table summarizes the details given (in respect of these 31 villages of the Jhagadia Taluka) in paras 30 @ 33, above, and compares the burden of assessment under the old "Halbandi" system and the Survey system, respectively ;-

Group.	Number of villages in each group.	Under the Survey settlement.						Under the old "Halbandi" system.				
		Maximum dry-crop rate, per acre, for each group.	Average classification of the soil.		Average *actual* assessment *per acre*.			Rate of Plough-tax.	Burden of ploughtax, per acre, on the assumption of one pair of bullocks sufficing for 12 acres.		Burden of ploughtax per acre, on the assumption of one pair of bullocks sufficing for 8 acres.	
			In the village, (in each group), with the lowest average classification.	In the village, (in each group), with the highest average classification.	In the village, (in each group), with the lowest average classification.	In the village, (in each group), with the highest average classification.			Where the rate is Rs.12 per plough.	Where the rate is Rs.18 per plough.	Where the rate is Rs 12 per plough.	Where the rate is Rs 18 per plough.
A	9	Rs 2-8	Annas $9\frac{2}{3}$	Annas $11\frac{1}{12}$	Rs 1- 8- 2	Rs 1-11- 8	Rs 12 to Rs 18 per plough.	Re.1-0-0	Re. 1-8	Rs. 2-4		
B	6	2-4	" $11\frac{1}{2}$	" $13\frac{1}{3}$	1- 9-10	1-14- 0						
C	9	2-0	" $8\frac{5}{12}$	" $11\frac{1}{6}$	1- 0-10	1- 6- 4						
D	7	1-8	" $9\frac{1}{12}$	" $10\frac{3}{4}$	0-13- 7	1- 0- 1						
	31											

35. Thus, while, under the "Halbandi" or plough tax system, the lowest burden *per acre* is Re *1* and the highest Rs. *2-4*, the Survey settlement varies from the lowest average assessment of Re *0-13-7*, per acre, to the highest average assessment of Re *1-14*, per acre, the assessments, under the Survey settle-

Comparison of incidence of land revenue, per acre, under the plough tax system and under the Survey settlement.

ment, being based, as already stated, on the soil classification of each field, or survey number, as well as on the general considerations mentioned in para : 32 which regulate the grouping of villages and the fixing of maxima rates, whereas the plough-tax was, it is needless to say, independent entirely of any consideration of soil classification or even as to the actual area cultivated. It depended entirely on the pairs of bullocks employed by an individual in agricultural operations, and the rate at which the plough-tax happened to be fixed for his village.

Under the plough-tax system and under the Survey settlement.

36. Under the old Halbandi, or plough-tax, system, a cultivator has absolutely nothing in the nature of a right of occupancy in the land he cultivates. Whether he cultivates two acres, or eight acres, or twelve acres, with a pair of bullocks, and whether it is good land that he cultivates or bad, he has just to pay ~~Rs~~ 12, or ~~Rs~~ 15, or ~~Rs~~ 18, whichever may be the rate per plough fixed for his village, and he can flit from one place, or one village, to another at pleasure. Not only is there no incentive to a settled mode of life, or to the adoption of improved modes of cultivation, or for improvement of the land cultivated, but the system is positively an encouragement to a nomadic mode of life and to slovenly, and comparatively profitless, methods of cultivation. Such as it is, however, it is best suited to the requirements of the most backward tracts and the most primitive people, and, as already stated, care is taken not to replace it by a Survey settlement in any village until the latter has become fit, as shown in para : 28, above, for the more settled, and the infinitely more advantageous, mode of land administration inaugurated by a Survey settlement.

Non-existence of any right of occupancy and other drawbacks of the Halbandi system.

Defective featnre of the Halbandi system in connection with the collection of State Revenue.

37. Under the " Halbandi " system, also, it is an easy matter to defraud the State of land revenue justly its due. When the revenue collector goes to the village he has no land-register, or village map, or any other record of the kind, to guide him. The guidance afforded by the Vasava, or Bhil headman, and the number of bullocks he can get to see are all that the revenue collector has to depend upon in the matter of the recovery of the land revenue; and instances of collusion between the Vasava, or village headman, and the village ryots, and concealment by them of some of the ploughs (or pairs of bullocks) from the ken of the revenue collector, resulting in the State being defrauded of revenue justly its due, are frequent. All this is rendered impossible under a system like that of the Survey settlement, under which each individual field is separately assessed and brought on the register and mapped, and assessment is levied on each such field, or survey number, under occupation.

Advantages conferred on the Ryot by a Survey settlement.

38. But the advantages which the substitution of a Survey settlement for the old " Halbandi " system confers *on the Ryot* are of much greater value. From a position little better than that of an agricultural labourer, possessing no rights of any kind over the lands he cultivates, he

becomes absolutely the proprietor of the right of occupancy of his lands, and the possessor of a most valuable asset. The benefits arising from whatever improvement he may effect are *his* in perpetuity. He becomes attached to his land and to his village, sees the advantage of leaving off his nomadic habits, and, whereas formerly he was content with superficially scraping such land as he could, and sowing it with inferior grains, such as Bunti and Morio, he begins to see that it is worth his while devoting greater care and attention to the cultivation of his land and sowing it with better and more paying crops. This cannot be more convincingly exemplified than by reference to the fact that in the small, and comparatively backward, Gardeshvar Taluka, (inhabited mostly by the aboriginal Dhanka and Bhil tribes), where there was hardly any cotton cultivation at all before the introduction (in 1894-95) of the Survey settlement, there were no less than 4408 acres under cotton last year.

People getting themselves registered as Survey occupants of greater areas of land than those actually cultivated by them under the old system-Reasons-and results-.

39. The acquisition of the right of occupancy conferred by the Survey settlement, and the attendant advantages, already referred to, are so highly valued even by people of such backward classes as Bhils and Dhankas, and the extent to which land, to which such advantages are attached rises in value, is so well appreciated by them, that in the 31 villages brought under the Survey settlement in the Jhagadia Taluka, people got themselves registered as occupants not only of those lands which they had actually cultivated, in the year preceding the survey operations, but much that they had not so cultivated, i. e. they included lands which they may have cultivated in former years and then abandoned, (under the old Halbandi system) and, in many cases, other additional lands also. This was permitted as an encouragement to them, and also in the interests of the State's revenue, because there was plenty of arable waste land available in these villages. Although the occupancy right acquires a considerable value, and the sale of it begins to fetch a price, soon after the introduction of a survey settlement, still, it is, ordinarily, best in the interests both of the Ryots and the State to let the former have –free of occupancy price– as much land included in their occupancies as they desire and may be able to cultivate, and as may be given with due regard to local circumstances, in the year of the introduction of an original survey settlement. The Ryots thus acquire valuabe land without having to pay any price for the right of occupancy, and the State, on the other hand, begins to get revenue for such land from the first year of the settlement. In the 31 villages under reference, accordingly, many people got themselves registered as occupants of larger areas of land than those they had actually cultivated (of course, without there being any register or record of any kind, of the lands thus cultivated), and paid plough-tax for, and, thus, become liable to the payment of more land-revenue than they would have been if they had confined themselves to the latter area.

40. The revenue derived from the 31 villages under discussion, under the "Halbandi" system, for the last year of the existence of that system (i. e. the year of report), was Rs 8,853. The revenue which will be payable, next year, under the Survey settlement, will be Rs 12,779. That there should be such an increase in the *total* land-revenue when the incidence *per acre*, under the Survey rates, is,if anything, lighter than the incidence under the "Halbandi" system, may, at first sight, appear remarkable. But the whole of this increase is almost exclusively due to the fact mentioned in the concluding portion of the last paragraph, viz., that, under the Survey Settlement, people have got themselves registered as occupants of more land than they had cultivated, and paid "Halvero" for, under the old system, and that they have, thus, become responsible for the payment of larger revenue than they would have been if they had restricted their survey holdings to the area actually cultivated by them under the old system. A small portion of the increase might also be attributed to the fact referred to in para : 37, above, viz. that whereas, under the former system, the State could be, and *was*, defrauded of a portion of the land-revenue lawfully due to it, this is no longer possible under the survey settlement system. That the survey rates are not, and are not felt by the people concerned to be, in any way too high, is evidenced by the fact that although the people were given distinctly to understand that they were perfectly at liberty to relinquish any survey number which they thought to be too highly assessed, there have practically been no such relinquishments so far. And it might be mentioned here that, with very few exceptions, every one of the survey occupants in these 31 villages had attended to hear the survey rates announced and to receive a notice specifying the survey numbers forming his holding, and the area and assessment of each such survey number.

Land Revenue under the "Halbandi" system and under the Survey settlement, in the 31 villages of the Jhagadia Taluka.

41. It might be added that the survey rates will come into operation with effect from the State year 1909–10 (ending on the 30th June 1910) and that they do not, therefore, affect the land revenue of the year under report.

Survey rates come into operation from 1909–10 and do not affect the land revenue of the year of report.

42. It has been shown in para : 29, that in addition to the 31 Rani villages of the Jhagadia Taluka, referred to in paras : 30 @ 41, above, 38 villages belonging to the Valia Taluka also, had been selected as fit for being brought under the Survey Settlement. The introduction of the settlement into both areas was governed by the same principles, and the procedure followed in each case was the same. As regards the number of the villages in the Valia Taluka thus dealt with, it has to be noted that in regard to one of the 38 villages, viz. Bhenskhetar, there was a claim to hold that village as "Dumala," or alienated. This claim having been allowed by the Durbar, the village was removed from the list of State villages, and, the Dumaldar (or alienee) showing no desire for the introduction of the survey settlement into it, the number of "Rani" villages eventually

Introduction of the Survey Settlement into 37 Rani villages of the Valia Taluka.

brought under the settlement in the Valia Taluka was reduced to 37.

43. The survey settlement was applied to the " Rasti " part of the Valia Taluka in 1893–94, when 31 " Rasti " villages and 2 " Rani " –(which were considered, at the time, to be sufficiently advanced for the purpose), were brought under the settlement. These 33 villages had been divided, for the purposes of that settlement, into five groups, and maxima dry-crop rates were fixed, for each group,* as shown below :–

The old settled villages of the Taluka–Grouping and maxima rates.

*(after careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in, and the rates fixed for, the Ankleshwar Taluka, of the Broach District, which adjoins the Valia as well as the Jhagadia Taluka.)

Group	Number of villages	Maximum dry-crop rate per acre.
I	5	Rs 5–0
II	7	4–0
III	5	3–8
IV	12	3–0
V	4	2–0
	33	

44. The 37 " Rani " villages *now* brought under settlement are situated to the East of the old settled villages above referred to, with conditions similar to those prevailing in the four villages included under group V. On a careful consideration of all the circumstances, however, it was considered safest to pitch the maximum dry-crop rate for the highest group of the 37 villages at a somewhat lower figure (viz. at Re 1–12 per acre) than that fixed for the lowest group of the old settled villages (viz. Rs 2 per acre as shown in the last paragraph). Accordingly, the following groups and maxima rates were decided upon for these 37 villages :–

Grouping of the 37 villages now brought under settlement, and maxima dry crop rates for the same.

Group	Number of villages	Maximum dry-crop rate per acre.
A	13	Re. 1–12
B	13	Re. 1– 8
C	11	Re. 1– 4

45. As shown in paras: 31 and 34, above, in regard to the Jhagadia villages, the *average actual rate* of assessment per acre, calculated on the average soil classification of each survey number, was much lower (in the case of these 37 villages also) than the maxima dry–crop rates given in the last paragraph. Thus, in the 13 villages under group "A", with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. *1–12* per acre, the *average* incidence of the survey rates varied from

Average actual rate per acre.

Re. 1-4-5 per acre, in the village of Jámania, to Re. 1-10-3 per acre in Vandaria. In the 13 villages under group "B", with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-8, the average assessment varied from Re. 0-14-11, per acre, in the village of Koelivav, to Re. 1-3-2 per acre, in the village of Pathar. And in the 11 villages under group C, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-4, the *average* varied from Re. 0-14 per acre, in the villages of Kámalia and Bedoli, to Re. 1-0-1, per acre, in the village of Shevad.

Comparison of incidence of land revenue under the old system and under the Survey.

46. To compare the *average* incidence of the Survey assessment, per acre, as given in the last paragraph, with the incidence of land revenue, per acre, under the old "Halbandi" or plough-tax system, the rate of "Halvero" in these villages varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per plough. The former rate gives an incidence of Re. 1 per acre under the assumption of one plough (or pair of bullocks) sufficing for the cultivation of 12 acres of land, and of Re. 1-8 per acre on the assumption* of one plough or pair of bullocks sufficing for the cultivation of 8 acres of land. Under the latter rate (Rs. 15 per plough) the incidences, under the two assumptions, would, respectively, be Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-14 per acre. Against these the *average* incidence of the survey rates, varies -as shown in para: 45, above- from 0-14, per acre, in the villages of Bedoli and Kamalia (under group C), to Re. 1-10-3 in the village of Vandaria (under group A).

*Vide para: 33, above.

Bhatha and rice lands in the 37 villages.

47. There is a small area of Bhatha, or rich alluvial lands, situated on river banks, aggregating $74\frac{15}{40}$ acres, in the 37 villages, with a total assessment, for the entire area, of Rs 372-4-8, which gives an average of Rs 5-0-6 per acre. There is a larger area of "Kyari" or rice-lands, which aggregates $609\frac{29}{40}$ acres. Following the principle adopted in the original settlement of all the Talukas, the assessment of rice lands is based on a separate classification of soil and water advantages. For the former, only the dry-crop maximum rate is taken, and for the latter, a water-maximum rate of equal amount, and the classification is graduated on a scale which is calculated with especial regard for keeping the total assessment per acre at a moderate figure. The aggregate assessment for the total area of $609\frac{29}{40}$ acres of rice lands, thus, comes to Rs 1418-2, which gives an average of Rs 2-5-2, per acre, *inclusive* of soil and water rates.

Land Revenue under the old "Halbandi" system and under the Survey settlement in the 37 villages of the Valia Taluka dealt with in paras: 42 @ 47.

48. The land revenue of the 37 villages of the Valia Taluka, dealt with in paras: 42 @ 47, above, was Rs 10,368, under the old "Halbandi" system, for the last year of the existence of that system, in the said villages, viz. the year under report. The revenue which will be payable next year, under the Survey settlement, will be Rs 14,604. The fact that there should be such an increase as that indicated by the above figures when the *rate* of assessment is as low as that shown in para: 46, is due *entirely to the identical reasons specified,* for the Jhagadia villages, in *paras:39 and 40, above.* For the villages under the Valia Taluka, an additional reason is furnished by the facts detailed in para:

47, above, viz. that whereas, under the plough-tax system there is a dead level of assessment for *all* lands, the rich and remunerative Bhatha and rice lands paying no more than the same rate of plough-tax as that paid for the poorest of the poor dry-crop lands, under the Survey settlement, the richer lands are assessed at a somewhat higher rate, as shown in para: 47. The reasons for the increased revenue, may, thus, briefly be recapitulated to be–

(1) The fact that under the Survey settlement, people have got themselves registered (under the circumstances detailed in paras: 39 and 40), as occupants of more land than they had cultivated, and paid the plough-tax for, under the old system, and that they have, thus, become responsible for the payment of larger revenue than they would have been if they had confined their survey holdings to the area actually cultivated, and paid for, by them under the old system.

(2) The fact that while, under the old system, with its total absence of any register or record of occupied areas, the State was (as explained in para: 37, above) defrauded of some land revenue justly due to it, this is not possible under the survey settlement system under which each individual field is separately assessed, brought on the Register, and mapped; and assessment is levied on each such survey number under occupation.

(3) The fact of there being some rich alluvial and rice lands in these Valia villages, and of such lands having been assessed, under the Survey, at a somewhat higher rate, as shown in this paragraph and in para: 47, above.

Four other villages brought under the Survey settlement during the year.

49. In addition to the two somewhat extensive areas in the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas, dealt with in paras: 29 @ 48, above, the following four detached villages were also brought under the Survey settlement during the year, viz.–

1 Navagam
2 Samaria
} in the Nandod Taluka.

3 Boridra
4 Madhavpura
} in the Jhagadia Taluka.

The first three are " Dumala " (alienated) villages, Navagam and Samaria forming temple endowments, managed under State supervision, and Boridra belonging to a Thakor whose estate is under State management. Madhavpura was also a Dumala village, tenable during the life time of the then Dumaldar, at the time the Survey settlement was first introduced into the Jhagadia Taluka in which the village is situated. All four villages were not then brought under the settlement on account of their being " alienated ". A settlement has now been introduced into Madhavpura as it has ceased to be " Dumala ", since the death of the last holder, and into the other three villages, because that measure would be in the best interests of the ryots as well as of the Alinee and the Temples concerned.

50. The maxima dry-crop rates for these four detached villages were fixed with due regard to those fixed for the old settled villages adjoining them and on a careful comparison of the conditions prevailing in both. In addition to other safe-guards, there is also the one that if the survey assessment of the lands comprised in any holding is more than 33 per cent in excess of the revenue recovered from the same lands under the old system, a remission is granted of any excess over 33 per cent for three years and of any excess over 66 per cent for a further period of three years.

Remission of excess of survey assessment over 33 per cent of old revenue.

51. The old settlements were all guaranteed for a period of 15 years. This period has expired sometime since in the case of four of the Talukas brought under the settlement, and will do so this year in the case of the fifth. It was considered undesirable, for the same reasons as those specified in para : 29 above, to commence revision operations earlier, in the former set of Talukas, in which, accordingly, the old survey rates have been provisionally continued. The time is now, in every respect, suitable, and the work has, accordingly, been taken in hand. Classing and measuring work is to be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, in connection with these revision operations, the classification and measurements of the original survey being accepted in all cases except where a change is called for for special reasons.

Revision settlements.

52. The work is being done under the careful personal supervision of Mr. Bhaishanker Rewadat, the highly experienced and able Survey Superintendent under whom all the operations in connection with the original survey work had been so thoroughly and satisfactorily carried out. It is a fortunate circumstance on which the State has reason to congratulate itself that the services of this very capable and trustworthy officer are available for the *Revision* settlement work taken in hand during the year.

The Survey Superintendent Mr. Bhaishanker Rewadat.

53. The following table gives the usual details in regard to extension of cultivation during the year under report in State Rasti villages managed under the survey settlement system, excluding, of course, those referred to in paras 29 @ 50, above, which have been brought under settlement only during the year under report.

Extension of cultivation in surveyed villages.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Nett improvement, i.e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over lands thrown out of cultivation.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1907-8	535	976	7,570	42,229	*7,035	*41,253
1908-9	286	422	4,462	10,831	4,176	10,409

54. Out of this, as explained in para : 20 of the last year's report, Acres 1,449 (bearing an aggregate annual assessment of Rs 29,595), represented certain rich Bhátha (alluvial) lands which used, till then, to be disposed of as unassessed lands on temporary annual leases, but which, being permanent Bhátha, were measured and classed, and given out for cultivation in permanent occupancy during that year (1907–8). Deducting these 1,449 acres, assessed at Rs 29,595, from the figures for 1907–8, given in the above table, the results for the two years, 1907–8 and 1908–9, compare as shown below :–

Do. – Do.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		New lands taken up for cultivation.		Nett improvement, i. e. excess of lands taken up for cultivation over lands thrown out of cultivation.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs
1907–8	535	976	6,121	12,634	5,586	11,658
1908–9	286	422	4,462	10,831	4,176	10,409

The nett improvement during the year under report, i. e. the excess of lands taken up for cultivation over lands thrown out of cultivation, was, thus, 4,176 acres bearing an assessment of Rs 10,409, and it is satisfactory to note that the assessment of the area thrown out of cultivation was not more than 4 per cent of the assessment of the area taken up for cultivation.

55. The State year for the collection of land revenue, as well as for all departmental and administrative purposes, is, as shown in para : 5, above, that ending the 30th June, and the total demand on account of land revenue of all descriptions, fixed and miscellaneous, was Rs 5,99,576 for the year ending the 30th June 1909, as against Rs 5,65,130 for the year preceding, showing an increase of Rs 34,447, for the year of report, which is attributed mainly to new lands having been taken up for cultivation under the permanent occupancy tenure in villages under the Survey settlement, as shown in para : 54, above, as also to extension of cultivation in villages under the " Halbandi ", or plough-tax, system, and to miscellaneous receipts such as the sale proceeds of occupancy rights, &c.

The land revenue demand for the State year ending the 30th June 1909, as compared with the year preceding.

56. The following statement gives details in regard to

(1) The demand for the State year ending the 30th June 1909 as shown in the last paragraph.

(2) Collections on account of the above demand during the first nine months of the State year, (viz. from 1st July 1908 to 31st March 1909).

(3) Collections on account of the said demand during the last three months of the State year (1st April to 30th June 1909).

Collections and Balances on account of the current year's demand as shown in the last paragraph.

(4) Remissions.

(5) Balance outstanding at the end of the year (30th June 1909).

Item.	Demand on account of the State year ending the 30th June 1909.	Collections on account of the demand mentioned in column 2.			Remissions of the year's revenue.	Balance outstanding on the 30th June 1909.
		During the first nine months of the year, i.e. upto 31st March 1909	From 1st April to 30th June 1909.	Total.		
Land revenue of all descriptions, fixed and miscellaneous.	Rs 5,99,576.	Rs 4,41,453.	Rs 1,39,200.	Rs 5,80,653.	Rs 2,457.	Rs 16,466.

Normal Land Revenue

Collections during the year.

57. The normal annual land revenue of the State will appear, from the above table, to have now reached the figure of six lakhs of rupees, and, for the year of report, almost the whole of it was duly collected within the year.

Remissions.

58. Although the season was, on the whole, a very favourable one, small remissions had to be granted in some cases owing to special reasons, and, as will be seen from col. 6 of the statement in para: 56, the remissions, of the current year's revenue, thus granted during the year, amounted, in the aggregate, to Rs 2,457.

Balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year.

59. The balance of the year's revenue, remaining uncollected at the end of the year, viz. on 30th June 1909, was, it will be seen, Rs. 16,466. A small portion out of this also will have to be remitted, and much of the remainder has already been, and the rest will shortly be, collected.

Recourse to compulsory process in the recovery of Land Revenue.

60. As in previous years, no distraints or compulsory process of any kind had to be resorted to for the recovery of the year's land revenue.

Takavi Advances.

Granted free of interest to Bhils, Dhankas, &c.

61. The system of freely granting advances to cultivators for the purchase of plough cattle, seed, &c., and for meeting expenses in connection with weeding and other agricultural operations, was fully maintained during the year. *No interest* is charged on these advances to Bhils, Dhankas, and other cultivators in poor circumstances. In the case of the higher class of cultivators interest is charged at the rate, usually, of six per-cent per annum. These advances are a great help –particularly to the Bhils– not only in the matter of their agricultural pursuits but also in connection with their Forest work. For the bullocks which they are thus enabled to

purchase, are, during the season when there is no work in the fields to do, largely employed in the transport of timber and other forest produce cut by the Bhils in the State Forests. And, it must be acknowledged to their credit, they are, as a rule, scrupulously honest and punctual in connection with the repayment of the money thus advanced to them, cases of bad debts to be written off, being very rare. The loans thus advanced as Takavi, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 36,748 as against Rs. 19,897 during the year preceding.

The Suba and the Thandars.

62. The discharge of their heavy and responsible duties, during the year, by the several Taluka officers (Thandars and Mahalkaris), was satisfactory and deserving of credit, with one exception, viz. that of the late Mahalkari of Dediapada who had to be dismissed for misconduct. The Suba, Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai Desai, was at his post throughout the year, and great praise is due to him for the zeal, energy, and devotion to duty which have always characterized his work, and for the care and attention with which he has continued to supervise his charge.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

63. Of the laws promulgated during the year, the most important were :—

Legislation during the year.

(1) The Explosives Act.
Promulgated on 17th August 1908. (Based on Act VI of 1908 and directed against offences committed, or intended to be committed, in British India as well as within the State).

(2) Amendment of the Penal Code.
Promulgated on 21st August 1908.
(Based on Act IV of 1898, and directed against certain offences committed, or intended to be committed, against the British Government as well as against the State).

(3) A law enacting that all offences punishable under Chapers VI and VII of the Penal Code committed or intended to be committed, against the British Government, or attempts to commit such offences, or the abetment of such offences, shall be punishable under the respective sections, of the said Chapters, applying to them, in the same manner as offences, falling under any of those sections, committed against the Rajpipla State, are punishable at present.
(Promulgated on 21st August 1908).

(4) An Act for abolishing the imposition of rent, levied in certain cases, on transfers of rent-free village site lands.
(Promulgated on 1st April 1908).

(5) Amendment of section 28 of the Lewa Patidar Regulations. (Promulgated on 21st October 1908).

64. A complete list of all laws in force in the State is given in Appendix II.

Complete list of Laws in force in the State.

(ii) *Civil justice.*

65. The Huzur Court is the only appellate Civil Court in the State. The Court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction is that of the Sir Nyayadhish, which is held at Nandod during ten months in the year. During the remaining two months (May and January) it is held at Bhalod for the convenience of parties residing in that Taluka and in the neighbouring Talukas of Jhagadia and Valia. People belonging to these three Talukas are at libery to bring their plaints to Nandod or to take them to Bhalod, where a special Clerk of the Court, empowered to receive plaints, is stationed all the year round. The Sir Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a Court of Small Causes in money suits not exceeding ~~Rs~~ 100 in value.

Civil Courts.

66. There is a Mamlatdar's Court, presided over by the Taluka Thandar, in each of the six Talukas of the State, for the summary disposal of Possessory suits under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Mamlatdars' Courts for Possessory suits.

67. Applications for revision of the decisions of Mamlatdars' Courts and of the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions and orders, as well as regular appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions, in civil suits, are heard by the Huzur Court.

Appellate and Revisional civil work.

68. Appendices X and XI give full details of original civil work done during the year. From these it will be seen that 789 civil suits were filed during the year of report, which, added to the 292 remaining undisposed of at the end of the year preceding, made up a total of 1,081 cases, out of which 630 were disposed of during the year of report, leaving a balance of 451 undisposed of cases at the end of the year.

Number of original civil suits filed and disposed of.

69. Of the 630 cases disposed of during the year, 136 were decided *ex-parte*, 295 were admitted and compromised, 131 were struck off the file, and the rest, 68, were "contested cases".

Details of civil suits disposed of.

70. Of the 789 suits filed during the year –

Nature and value of suits filed during the year.

631	were in connectoin with money transactions,
153	related to landed property, and
5	were suits affecting other rights.
789	

As regards the value of the suits filed during the year,

594	were	under	Rs	100
176	"	"	"	500
12	"	"	"	1000
7	"	"	"	5000
789				

71. The following table compares the original civil work of the Sir Nyayadhish's Court during the year under report with that done during the year preceding :-

Original civil work of the Sir Nyayadhish's Court.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of suits at the beginning of the year.	Suits filed during the year.	Total.	Suits disposed of during the year.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.
1907-8	382	925	1,307	1,015	292	0-4-3
1908-9	292	789	1,081	630	451	0-4-29
Increase during the year of report.	0	0	0	0	159	0-0-26
Decrease during the year of report.	90	136	226	385	0	0

72. The following table gives details in regard to summary Possessory suits disposed of by the Taluka Thandars under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

Summary Possessory suits disposed of by Mamlatdars' Courts.

Year.	Balance of undisposed of cases at the commencement of the year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Balance undisposed of at the end of the year.
1907-8	2	104	106	97	9
1908-9	9	116	125	122	3
Increase.	7	12	19	25	0
Decrease.	0	0	0	0	6

The Act has continued to be carefully administered by the Taluka officers concerned and to prove very useful as affording the means of speedy relief in a large number of cases.

73. The number of regular appeals disposed by the Huzur Court against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions in civil suits was 19 during the year under report as against 14 during the year preceding. Of these 19 appeals, the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 12 cases, amended in 1, and reversed in 3. In one case the parties effected a compromise, and two were remanded for further enquiry. Eight applications for the revision of Mamlatdars' decisions were disposed of during the year under report as against the same number during the year preceding. The Mamlatdars' decision was upheld in 5 of these cases and reversed in 3. The Huzur Court also disposed of 5 applications for *revision* of the Sir Nyayadhish's decision in civil cases, during the year, as against 12 during the year preceding. Of the 5 cases disposed of during the year of report, the Sir Nyayadhish's decision was confirmed in 4 cases and reversed in one.

Appellate and Revisional civil work of the Huzur Court.

(iii) *Registration.*

74. Appendix XIV gives details in regard to the work done by the Registration Department during the year. From this it will be seen that 794 documents, affecting property of the value of Rs 4,03,805, were registered during the year of report as against 894 documents, affecting property worth Rs 4,61,045, during the year preceding. The number of mortgages fell from 655, in 1907-8, to 497, in 1908-9, while sales rose from 209 in the former year to 268 in the latter. The numbers represent ordinary transactions, and there are no special featnres in connection with them requiring to be noticed. There is no marked tendency in this State for lands passing out of the hands of agriculturists into those of people belonging to the moneyed classes.

Number and value of documents registered. No special features requiring comment.

(iv) *Criminal justice.*

75. In criminal matters, the Sir Nyayadhish has the powers of a District Magistrate and also exercises jurisdiction, in Sessions cases, as Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases of a more serious character are also tried by the Sir Nyayadhish when specially transferred to him by the Huzur Court, whose sanction is also necessary, in all cases, to sentences exceeding three years' imprisonment passed by the Sir Nyayadhish. The Thandars are also Magistrates for their respective Talukas, excepting Nandod where there is a special Magistrate – with exclusively magisterial functions – who disposes of the criminal work of the Taluka as well as the Town. The Jhagadia Thandar is a Magistrate of the First Class. The other Taluka Officers, as well as the Nandod Town Magistrate, have second class magisterial powers with the exception of the Dediapada and Gardeshwar Mahalkaris who are, generally, Magistrates of the third class.

Constitution and jurisdiction of criminal courts.

76. Appeals from decisions passed by Magistrates of all three classes are heard by the Sir Nyayadhish, whilst appeals from the Sir Nyayadhish's original decisions, as also second appeals from his appellate decisions, are heard by the Huzur Court.

Criminal appeals.

77. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates, during the year, was 1018 as against 955 during the year preceding. The following table gives the results for each year :-

Number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Discharged without being put upon trial....	*241	*269
Acquitted after trial....	*463	*512
Convicted.	204	191
Transferred.	1	11
Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	46	35
* Vide para: 79, below.	955	1018

78. The total number of offences of all descriptions, reported to the Magistrates during the year of report was 621 as against 666 during the year preceding. Added to the balance at the commencement of each year, of undisposed of cases, brought over from the preceding year, which were, respectively, 44 and 23, the totals came to 665 offences, for 1908-9, as against 689, for 1907-8. Out of these, 628 cases were disposed of during the year of report as against 645 during the year preceding, thus leaving a balance of 37 undisposed of cases, at the end of 1908-9, as against 44, at the end of 1907-8.

Offences dealt with by the Magistrates.

79. It will be seen from the last two paragraphs that there has been a small decrease in the number of offences reported to the Magistrates and a small increase in the number of accused persons dealt with by them. No special comment is needed in either case. It may be observed, however, that the figures given in these two paragraphs relate to noncognizable as well as to cognizable crime, and that cases falling under the former category (including cases of petty assault or hurt, insult, &c.) predominate. Many of these are compromised, and this accounts for the large proportion of accused persons acquitted and discharged as shown in para: 77. The more serious description of crime, included in the figures given in the last two paragraphs, viz. "*cognizable*" cases, will be separately dealt with in greater detail in the next section which relates to the work of the Police during the year.

Last two paragraphs dealt with non-cognizable as well as with cognizable crime.

80. The Sir Nyayadhish disposed of 17 appeals presented to him against decisions passed by Magistrates. In 12 of these cases, the Magistrate's decision was confirmed. It was reversed in 4, and modified in 1. The Huzur Court disposed of 9 appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions which were confirmed in 8 cases and modified in one.

Appellate Criminal work.

81. The Magistrates have, on the whole, done their work carefully and well, and credit is due to the Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Vithal Ganesh Pradhan, for the scrupulous care with which he has supervised their work and done his own work, *both Civil and Criminal.* Mr. Pradhan's experience, ability, and uprightness as a judge have always commanded the highest respect.

Work of the Sir Nyayadhish and the Magistrates.

(v) *Police.*

Strength of the ordinary District Police Force.

82. Appendix IV gives details in regard to the strength, cost, discipline and education of the *ordinary* District Police Force of the State. The distribution of the force (excluding Sagbara and Vadi) into the several grades composing it was as shown below :–

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
6	Chief Constables.
6	Jamadars.
9	Havaldars.
22	Naiks.
156	Constables.
16	Mounted Police (viz. 1 Dafedar and 15 Sowars).
217	

Police force employed in Sagbara and Vadi.

83. The Police force employed in the Sagbara Taluka consisted of 1 Chief Constable, 1 Jamadar, 1 Naik, 18 Constables, and 4 Sowars, or a total of 25 men. Vadi has five Constables.

Auxiliary District Police Force. –The "Fouj"–

84. Many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the ordinary District Police Force, such as furnishing Treasury, Jail, and Palace Guards, escorts, and the like, are here performed by men belonging to the "Fouj" which consists of (1) A "Paltan" of 82 officers and men.

(2) Two mounted corps consisting of 43 Sowars as shown below, viz.

19	"Risala Sowars"	
24	"Bindressi Sowars"	
43	Total	125

These men really form an Auxiliary Police Force in so far as the duties actually performed by them is concerned. But for the help thus rendered by them in performing duties generally undertaken elsewhere by the regular Police force, the strength of the latter in this State would have to be considerably enhanced.

Abkari Police.

85. For the performance of Abkari Police duties, a separate establishment is maintained consisting of a guard of 1 head constable and 4 constables for the Distillery and of 12 constables who are attached to the several Opium and Abkari Preventive Inspectors.

Details as to strength and cost of the force. – excluding Sagbara and Vadi –.

86. The following table gives details in regard to the cost of maintaining the forces employed by the State and referred to in paras 82, 84, and 85, above.

Force.	Number of men			Cost	
	Foot	Mounted	Total.	1907-8	1908-9
1 The ordinary District Police Force (Para : 82)	201	16	217	Rs 38,202	Rs 38,994
2 Paltan, Risala and Bindressi corps (Para : 84)	82	43	125	25,891	24,988
3 Abkari Police Constables (Para 85)	17	0	17	1,600	1,667
	300	59	359	65,693	65,649

Cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police.

87. The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police, referred to in para 83, is not, of course, included in the above table. It came to Rs 2,459, for the year of report, as against Rs 1,769, for the year preceding, the increase being due to the employment of seven more men by Sagbara during the year of report.

Village Police.

88. The details furnished in paras 82 @ 87, above, take no account of the important and numerous body of public servants known as the " Village Police ". They form the permanent village establishment and serve always *in their own villages*, not being liable to transfer from village to village. The service is, in many cases, *hereditary*, and is remunerated by grants of rent-free service lands or by cash, the former predominating. The men forming it having, thus, a sort of permanent local importance, and interest in the village, the service is held in higher esteem than the ordinary stipendiary service, and its members are trusted to a much larger extent than stipendiary servants, (liable to transfer from village to village), of corresponding position, would be, in the matter of conveying cash remittances from the Village Accountant to the Taluka Treasury, looking after State property, and similar duties involving responsibility and trust; and they fully justify the confidence, whilst in regard to the detection of crime, the preservation of peace and order in the village, and to all matters connected with village administration generally, the village Patels and the members of the village Police subordinate to them, form a most valuable and indispensable branch of the public service.

List of village Police servants.

89. The following table gives the details required to be furnished in regard to the members forming the several classes of village Police in the State. It will be seen that the establishment has had to be slightly strengthened in several cases, during the year under report.

	1907-8	1908-9
(1) Police Patels (Heads of the village Police establishments)	211	212
(2) Police Vasávás (i. e. Police Patels of exclu-		

	sively Bhil villages, and heads of the vartanias or village watchmen's establishments in other villages)	398	399
(3)	Vartanias (village Policemen)	722	729
(4)	Rakhás &c. (Special field watchmen, maintained in a few villages only)	48	51
	Total	1,379	1,391

The above classes of village servants perform exclusively, or almost exclusively, Police duties. There are other village servants, as enumerated below, who, though not strictly "Police," are useful in connection with the maintenance of order and with other matters affecting the economy of village administration generally, and who, in any emergency, are expected to cooperate with the village Police proper.

	1907–8.	1908–9.
(1) Ughratdars.	88	95
(2) Revenue Vasavas.	166	172
(3) Matadar Patels.	87	89
(4) Kotwals.	224	226
(5) Vethias.	105	108
(6) Dhers	436	438
(7) Bhangis.	169	170
(8) Others.	30	32
	1305	1330

The first three of the above eight classes form, with the Police "Patels", the general class of "village headmen." The remaining five classes perform menial duties, including that of conveying information regarding the commission of crime, and the like.

Remuneration to village servants, in cash and lands.

90. The remuneration of the several classes of village servants enumerated in the last paragraph, comes to Rs 52,949 per annum, as shown below

Cash.	Rs 4,147.
Assessment of rent-free "*Service lands*", assigned as village servants' remuneration.	48,802.
	Rs 52,949.

The Talatis, or Stipendiary village Accountants and collectors of Land revenue, and their Havaldars (Peons) are, of course, entirely excluded from the village servants referred to in this Chapter.

Ratio of Police to population and area.

91. The following table gives the information required in regard to the ratio of Police to population and area–

Number of men.	*Ratio* to *population* (1,17,175) according to general census of 1901, including Sagbara and Vadi.	*Ratio* to *Area* (1517½ sq. miles including Sagbara and Vadi)
I. Regular District Police (Paras: 82 and 83, above) 217+25+5=247 men.	2·1 men per 1000 of the population.	16·4 men per 100 square miles.
II. -Do- with the addition of the "auxiliary force" mentioned in para: 84, and the Abkari Police mentioned in para: 85, 247+125+17=389 men.	3·3 per -Do.	25·2 per -Do.
III. With the addition of the village Police proper, shown in the table in the first part of para: 89, 389+1391=1780.	15·1 per -Do.	116·9 per -Do.
IV. With the addition of the village servants referred to in the table in the latter part of para: 89. 1780+1330=3110 men.	26·5 per -Do.	204·5 per -Do.

Detection of crime.

92. In regard to the working of the Police in the matter of the detection of crime and the bringing of offenders to justice, complete details have been given in Appendix V. The following abstract will show the number of congnizable cases reported to the Police and the extent to which the Police were successful in their investigation of those cases, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

	1907-8	1908-9
Number of cognizable cases reported to the Police.	270	201
Number of cases struck off, with the sanction of the Magistrates concerned, as "no crime." ...	13	25
Number of cases found to be noncognizable. ...	4	4
Balance, "True cases."	253	172
Number of persons arrested by the Police in the above "True cases."	267	216
Number of persons released by the Police. ...	7	8
Number sentup before the Magistrates for trial.	260	208
Number convicted.	162	118
Acquitted or discharged.	66	75
Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year, with the Magistrates.	32	15
	260	208

Proportion of convictions to arrests, and to number sent up for trial.

93. The proportion of convictions to the number arrested was, thus, 54·63 per cent, during the year under report, against 60·67 per cent, during the year preceding, and that of convictions to the number sent up for trial, 56·73 per cent

during the year under report as against 62·31 per cent during the year preceding.

Serious Crime.

94. There were 5 cases of serious crime during the year under report as against the same number during the year preceding, as shown below.

	1907–8	1908–9
Murder.	1	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	0
Robbery and Dacoity.	3	3
	5	5

Of the two murder cases, the accused in one absconded after committing the crime and have not yet been arrested. It was a case of brutal murder committed by two paramours of the deceased's wife, with the knowledge and connivance of the woman, even if not with her help. Complicity in the murder itself could not be satisfactorily brought home to her, but she is undergoing trial at present on charges under sections 201 and 202 of the Penal Code. It was through her connivance and active concealment of the crime that the fact of the murder having taken place remained unknown for some days and the perpetrators of the crime had time to escape. They are well known, however, and active endeavours are in progress for their arrest. In the other murder case, the culprit was a man who had committed a theft in Baroda territory and was arrested here and extradited to Baroda where he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. While undergoing this sentence in Baroda, however, he escaped from custody, and, returning to the village where he had been arrested, kept in concealment for several days, watching an opportunity to revenge himself upon the man whom he suspected of having been instrumental in his arrest. He succeeded but too well, and murdered the man in a most foul and outrageous manner. He then absconded and assumed a bold and defiant attitude, but was arrested shortly afterwards and brought to trial, when he was convicted and sentenced to death. This was the first case of a capital sentence carried into execution, in this State, since the assumption of Ruling powers by His Highness. Of the three cases under " Dacoity and Robbery ", the offenders in one belonged to a wandering gang, and have not been found. Convictions were obtained in the remaining two cases.

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.

95. The table in Appendix VI exhibits the value of property stolen and of that recovered, together with an explanation in regard to the proportion which the latter amount bears to the former.

Education.

96. Of the total number of 217 members of the ordinary District Police Force shown in para : 82, above, 145, or nearly 67 per cent, are able to read and write.

Punishments and rewards.

97. Six constables had to be dismissed during the year, for dereliction of duty, as against five during the year preceding. Two Naiks and five constables were sent up before the

Magistrates and punished judicially. 34 men were rewarded by special promotion.

Weapons of the Force.

98. Members of the Foot Police are armed with muzzle-loading muskets and swords, the Police Sowars with swords and carbines.

Chief Officers of the Department.

99. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Nandram Rajaram Dave, was at his post throughout the year, and discharged all his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. He moved actively about his charge and his supervision of it was efficient and thorough. He strives hard to maintain the force under him in a state of efficiency and discipline, and has proved successful in doing so and in exacting good work from his subordinates. He is an old officer of the State, every part of which he is thoroughly acquainted with, and his management of a difficult department has always been very creditable to him. The Police Inspector, Mr. Shivcharansing Devising, is another able and experienced Police officer whose work deserves favourable mention.

(vi) *The " Fouz " Department.*

The Fouz or Military Department.

100. Under the " Fouz " or " Military " Department, are maintained the three corps referred to in para : 84, above. The strength of these at the end of last year was as shown below, and it has continued to be the same during the year under report. But a few vacancies having remained to be filled up at the end of the latter year, the number shown in Appendix III exhibits a variation to that extent :–

The Paltan	82	Men.
The Risala	19	Sowars.
The Bindressi corps	24	Sowars.
	125	

Cost.

101. The total cost of maintaining the above force was Rs. 24,983 during the year under report as against Rs. 25,891 during the year preceding. These amounts do not include the cost of maintaining the State Stables, the Veterinary Department, and the Band attached to the Paltan, which are also under the "Fouz" Department, and expenditure on account of which is debited to that Department in the accounts, and shown under the head "Military Department" in Appendix XXII. This accounts for the difference between the amounts shown in the said Appendix and those given above.

Weapons.

102. The Paltan men are armed with muzzle-loading muskets and swords, and the Risala swars with carbines, swords, and lances.

Guns.

103. There are five old and obsolete cast-iron guns used for saluting purposes.

104. Discipline was well maintained, and the management of the three corps above mentioned, as also of the other branches of the Fouz Department, including the State "Kothar", reflect great credit on Kumar Saheb Digvijayasinhji, one of His Highness' brothers, who is employed as "*Special* Fouz Officer," on Mr. Gustadji Pestanji Nariman, the Fouj Superintendent and Veterinary officer, and on the establishment working under them.

Chief officers of the Department.

(vii) *Jail.*

105. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and a Lock-up at each of the five Taluka headquarter stations – excluding Nandod. The Lock-ups are intended mainly for under-trial prisoners, but they are, as a matter of convenience, availed of also for carrying out sentences not exceeding fifteen days' imprisonment.

Jail and Lock-ups in the State.

106. The total cost of the Jail Department was Rs 5818 for the year of report as against Rs 6538 for the year preceding. Out of these the Nandod Jail was responsible for Rs 5798, on account of the year ending 31st March 1909, as against Rs 6481, on account of the year preceding. The decrease in the cost of the Department, therefore, is attributable entirely to the Jail, and is due to a reduction in the daily average of the prisoners confined in the Jail, this having been 42·18 for the year of report as against 47·9 for the year preceding.

Cost of the Department and of the Nandod Jail and daily average of prisoners at the latter.

107. The number of convicted prisoners remaining in the Jail at the end of 1907-8 was 52. There were 62 new admissions during the year, making up a total of 114, out of whom 72 were discharged during the year on completion of their terms of imprisonment, or on appeal, and the like, leaving, at the end of the year under report, 42 convicts undergoing imprisonment at the Jail. Of these, seven are life-convicts and nine serving out terms of imprisonment in excess of five years.

Number of prisoners in the Jail.

108. The marking system (in the case of convicts sentenced to not less than 6 months' imprisonment) is in force. For every 13 marks (which is the maximum obtainable during a week) obtained by a prisoner for good conduct, there is a remission of one day of his sentence. 13 of the convicts released during the year were able to obtain the benefit of this rule, the number of days remitted in one case-that of a long term prisoner- having been as large as 321.

Good conduct marks.

109. Realizations from convict labour (factory receipts, i. e. sale proceeds of carpets, counterpanes, cane and bamboo work, &c., as well as wages earned by the prisoners by out-door work -in the State gardens-) fell from Rs 2,175, in 1907-8, to Rs 1,378, in 1908-9, the cause of the decrease being the discontinuance of the purchase of Jail-made cloth for light dresses for the Police Force &c, for which a better description of cloth was necessary.

Realizations from convict labour.

110. Calculated on the amounts of expenditure for the Nandod Jail, mentioned in para: 106, above, the average gross expenditure per prisoner per annum came to Rs 137-7-4, for the year under report, as against Rs 135-1-8, for the year preceding. The average *nett* expenditure per prisoner per annum (calculated on the amount of expenditure above mentioned *minus* the realizations referred to in para: 109, was Rs 105-11-10, for the year under report, as against Rs 89-12-4, for the year preceding.

Average gross, and nett, expenditure per prisoner per annum.

111. There was no death at the Jail during the year under report, and the health of the prisoners was excellent all the year.

Health of the prisoners.

112. The Superintendent, Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel, L. R. C. P., I., was at his post throughout the year, and merits warm praise for the scrupulous care and attention which he has always devoted to his duties, and the excellent health which the Institution has always maintained not only during the years in which the Jail population was as small as it is this year, but even in those days when the Jail used to be over-crowded and when plague or cholera was prevalent within a short distance of the Jail premises. This result has been due entirely to Dr. Patel's zealous and watchful care of the prisoners under his charge and the excellence of his sanitary arrangements. The Jailor, Mr. Rahimkhan, is a painstaking officer and has worked well.

The Superintendent.

113. The Jail was visited, during the year, by Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., late Resident at Baroda, who was good enough to record the following remark in the Jail Visitors' Book.

Visits to the Jail.

"I × × have seen to-day the Jail which I have twice visited before. Like all other Institutions of this State, the Jail is in excellent order, and is well conducted by the Superintendent, Dr. E. D. Patel, who is also Chief Medical officer of the State. There are only 50 prisoners at present in the Jail which has accommodation for 80. They are well cared for and well fed."

(viii) *Extradition.*

114. The number of persons surrendered, under extradition, to other Native States and British Districts, during the year under report, was 4 as against 17, during the year preceding. All four persons were extradited to Baroda. Two of them were convicted, one was discharged, and the result in the case of one has not yet been received. Similarly, ten persons were surrendered to this State by other States and the neighbouring Districts, during the year under report, as against nine, during the year preceding. Of the ten persons, seven were surrendered by British Districts, two by Baroda, and one by Cambay. Eight out of the ten persons were convicted and two discharged.

Persons extradited to, and from, other States.

(ix) *Municipal.*

115. There is a Municipality in the Town of Nandod, which is managed as a State Department. A light octroi duty is the chief source of Municipal revenue. Items debited in the accounts to the Municipality are only charges in

The Nanded Town Municipality.

connection with street lighting and watering, the conservancy of the Town, and the Fire Engine and other establishments. Such items as the construction and maintenance of roads within municipal limits, the maintenance of the Nandod Town Water-works, and the like, which are really items of *Municipal* improvement are managed by, and expenditure on account of them debited to, the *Public Works Department*, and the Medical and Educational Institutions of the Town are entirely independent of the Municipal Department.

Municipal Income and Expenditure.

116. Municipal revenues (including the Octroi duty, sale proceeds and rents of lands assigned to the Municipal Department, and town cattle-pound receipts) came to ~~Rs~~ 6,995 during the year under report against ~~Rs~~ 7,506 during the year preceding. The following table shows the expenditure for the year, as compared with the year preceding.

	1907-8	1908-9
(1) Conservancy, Road-watering and lighting, fire engine and wards and general establishment charges, debited to the Municipal Department	~~Rs~~ 6,905	~~Rs~~ 6,819
(2) Repairs to Municipal latrines and other Municipal Buildings (debited to the Public Works Department)	860	370
(3) Repair and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits (debited to the Public Works Department)	3,040	3,036
(4) Maintenance charges, Nandod Town Water Works (debited to the Public Works Department)	3,089	4,399
	13,894	14,624

The Municipal Officer.

117. The Municipal Officer, Mr. Harmukhram Atmaram Mehta, is also the State Treasury Officer. He is an old and valued servant of the State and has done excellent work in both capacities. His zeal, energy, and activity in the interests of the sanitation of the Town have always deserved the highest praise.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) *Season and Crops.*

The monsoon.

118. The season was, on the whole, favourable. The rainfall of the year was moderate but well distributed, though the September rains were defective, but, luckily, not to the same extent as in the year preceding. The monsoon commenced on the 11th of June, with a rainfall of 36 cents, followed by 96 cents on the 13th. There was, then, a break, till the 18th, on which date nearly two inches

were registered, and there was sufficient rain for the commencement of agricultural operations. The month ended with a total of 4.19 Inches. For July, the total was 19.44 Inches of very useful and well distributed rain, and August was eqally favourable, with an evenly distributed, though very moderate, rainfall of 7.88 Inches. For September, the total was only 1.33 Inch, and it was confined to the first week of the month, with the exception of a fall of 24 cents on the 18th of the month, and, with this, the monsoon came to an end.

Monthly rainfall as compared with previous years.

119. The following table compares the monthly fall of rain during the year under report with that during the three preceding years

Month.	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
April	0	0	0.04	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	0.28	9.42	2.72	4.19
July	20.62	8.46	12.38	19.44
August ...	1.57	17·18	14.93	7.88
September ...	3.88	4.59	0.08	1.33
October ...	0	0	0	0
November ...	0	0	0.01	0
December ...	0	0	0	0
January ...	0	0	0.23	0
February ...	0.52	0	0	0
March	0	0.02	0.14	0
Total.	26.87	39 67	30.53	32.84

It will be seen, from the above table, that the rainfall for June, on which the timely commencement of agricultural operations mainly depends, was more favourable during the year under report than during the year preceding, and that the closing rainfall of September, though scanty, was, also, decidedly better than that of the year preceding.

Total rainfall of the year as compared with the past seven years and with the average for that period.

120. In the following table comparison is made of the total rainfall of the year with that of the preceding seven years and with the average for that period.

Year..	Rainfall.
1901–2	27.57
1902–3	33.59
1903–4	46.33
1904–5	24.93

1905–6	26.87
1906–7	39.67
1907–8	30.53
Total	229.49
Average for the seven years	32.78
1907–8	32.84

121. The figures given in the last three paragraphs represent the rainfall as registered at the Nandod Hospital. Rain registers are also maintained at the Taluka Dispensaries at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshvar, and Dediapada. The rainfall for the different Talukas, necessarily, varies, Dediapada having, generally, the *maximum*, and Gardeshvar, the *minimum*. There was nothing in these variations for the year under report to call for special comment.

Rainfall as registered at the different Taluka head quarters.

122. The principal crops grown in the State are

Principal crops grown in the State.

1 Cotton
2 Juvár, both Kharif and Rabi
3 Bajri
4 Kodra
5 Rice (" Transplanted ", in the Valia Taluka, " sown " in the rest of the State)
6 Castor seeds
7 Til, both Kharif and Rabi
8 Toor
9 Gram
10 Other pulses

Tobacco is an important crop, and one of the most valuable, but it is confined to small portions of the Jhagadia, Nandod, and Bhalod Talukas. That grown in the rich alluvial lands known as the " Govali Bet ", in the Jhagadia Taluka, is reputed to be of a very superior quality. Wheat and sugar-cane are grown in some parts of the State but the cultivation is insignificant. It used to be somewhat in excess of what it is at present, but the greater part of it has given place to cotton. In the Rani tract, two inferior food grains, " Morio " and " Banti ", are grown to a limited extent. " Makai ", maize, is grown all over the State, generally, in " Vádás " (compounds). The chief fruit trees are Mango and Mowra, and, to a much smaller extent, Rayan. Of toddy producing trees, the brab-tree abounds in all parts of the State. Date trees are found only in the Dediapada Taluka and in parts of Valia.

123. The year's rainfall proved, on the whole, more favourable in respect of almost all the crops grown in the State, than was the case during the preceding year. This was due to two causes, already noticed, viz., (1) the more favourable character of the beginning of the monsoon which

Effect of the year's monsoon on the principal crops of the State.

greatly facilitated the timely commencement of sowing operations, and (2) the better rainfall at the close of the monsoon. Cotton, Bajri, and Kharif Juvar were good average crops, and decidedly superior to those of the preceding year. Cold weather (Rabi) Juvar and transplanted rice (in Valia) were as good crops as those of the previous year, while sown rice and Kodra yielded a much superior harvest to that of the year preceding.

Acreage under different crops.

124. The following table gives the acreage under the various crops grown in the State for the year under report as compared with the year preceding. The information furnished, it is necessary to explain, embraces–

(1) State Rasti villages, under the Survey settlement,

(2) State Rani villages, under the plough tax system,

(3) Alienated, or "Dumala", villages, Rasti and Rani,

and is fairly accurate and reliable in so far as it concerns villages in class (1), and only approximately so in connection with those in classes (2) and (3)

	Crop	1907–8	1908–9
		Acres G.	Acres G.
1	Cotton	76,946–36	71,029– 8
2	Juvar	30,943–24	31,634–12
3	Rice	12,625–12	19,573– 3
4	Bajri	16,311–13	19,476–24
5	Kodra	10,455–21	12,904–34
6	Toor (Cajan Pea)	9,110–20	10 899– 4
7	Mung } Pulses	1,772–39	2,099–19
8	Ooreed }	445– 6	666– 9
9	Gram	1,517–37	1,685–29
10	Tobacco	1,309– 4	2,336–22
11	Banti	1,877–11	2,980– 3
12	Morio	1,798–39	1,698– 6
13	Wheat	81–37	298– 6
14	Vegetable and other garden produce ...	543–27	499–18
15	Til (Sesamum)	3,504–32	4,684– 3
16	Castor seeds	4,297–17	5,329– 7
17	Others.	10,185–30	10,036–30
	Total	1,83,728– 5	1,97,830–37
	Deduct land twice cropped	62–21	277–19
	Nett area cropped	1,83,665–24	1,97,553–18

Cotton cultivation.

125. The year under report is remarkable as showing, for the first time during several years past, a check in the rapid expansion of the area under cotton. In connection with this expansion, it was remarked in para 83 of the last Administration Report–

"It will be seen from the above that the substitution of cotton for other

crops, referred to in previous reports, continued unabated during the year under report, × × × × ×. The increase that has taken place in the cultivation of this crop during the last five or six years is indeed most remarkable. The area under cotton was only 31,612 acres in the year 1902-3, and it had been stationary at about that figure (having fluctuated only by a few hundred acres either way) for several years before then. Since the above year, however, there has been a steady increase, as the following figures will show ;-

1902–3	31,612
1903-4	33,869
1904–5	50,272
1905–6	60,523
1906–7	67,296
1907–8	76,946

Cotton cultivation has, thus, gone up from 31,612 acres, in 1902–3, to 76,946 acres, in 1907–8, or an increase of 143 per cent in the course of the last five years × × ×.

This may be, it *undoubtedly* is, a circumstance to congratulate ourselves upon. Cotton is, by far, the most paying of all the crops which it is possible to grow in this part of the country, and the greater the area under cotton × × in any year, the larger the amount that will find its way into the pockets of the agriculturists in that year. For instance, the outturn of the 76,946 acres under cotton, during the year of report, must have brought to the cultivators of the State, as a body, something like thirty nine lakhs of rupees, which enables them to pay off the whole of the State demand on account of land revenue for the year from *less than one sixth* of the amount, leaving them the entire balance of *more than thirty three lakhs of rupees* out of the sale proceeds of this one crop only, besides enabling them to retain *the whole* of their profits from all their other crops, a result which would have been impossible of attainment if the same 76,946 acres had been cultivated with *any* other crop. × ×. *But there is another side to the question.* This expansion of the area under cotton necessarily implies a contraction of the area under food grains, and of the food supply of the tract concerned, and this is certainly one direction in which a reason for the somewhat unaccountably high prices that have prevailed for some time past must be looked for. It also means a reduction in the supply of the *richer* kinds of straws (Bajri, Rice, Juwar) to which cattle in Gujrat at least have always been accustomed."

126. From the table in para 124 it will be seen that there is a decrease of 5,920 acres in the area under cotton, whilst the area under rice shows an increase of nearly seven thousand acres, that under Bajri, more than three thousand acres, and there are smaller increases in the case of other food grains. Whether these variations are due to an appreciation, on the part of the cultivators of the State, of *the other side of the question*, referred to in the quotation in the last pa-

Do– Do–

ragraph, it is difficult to say. There seems to be no ground for su-pecting, however, that there is anything like a permanent reaction, or that cotton is in any way losing ground in the estimation of the agriculturists. Excellent prices were realized during the year, and cotton growers did exceedingly well, and there is every indication that the area under cotton, next year, will probably be found to be larger than it has ever been before.

(b) *Wages of labour and prices of food grains.*

Rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour.

127. The rates of wages earned by the different classes of labourers, skilled and ordinary, appear to have been practically the same during the year under report as they were during the year preceding, and are given in the following table. During the Mowra and cotton picking seasons, however, the rates for unskilled labour are, often, considerably higher than those here given.

Class of labourers.	Nandod Taluka.	Bhalod Taluka.	Jhagadia Taluka.	Valia Taluka.	Gardeshwar Taluka.	Dediapada Taluka.	Remarks.
	*			*	*		
Agricultural labourer.	0- 3-0	0- 3-0	0- 2-6	0- 3-0	0- 2-0	0- 2-0	* In addition to one meal.
Ordinary labourer. ...	0- 4-0	0- 2-6	0- 2-6	0- 4-0	0- 2-0 †	0- 4-0 †	
Bricklayer.	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0 †	1- 4-0 †	† These skilled workmen have to be brought from outside the Taluka.
Carpenter	0-14-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	1- 0-0	1- 4-0 †	
Blacksmith	0-12-0	0-10-0	0- 8-0	0-12-0	0	1- 0-0	
Tailor	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-12-0	0- 8-0	0	0	

Prices of food grains.

128. Appendix XVIII shows the prices of food grains prevailing during the month of March in the year of report as compared with those ruling during the same month of the year preceding. The *average prices* for the whole of the year of report, as compared with the average for each of the preceding nine years, in regard to the food grains and other articles specified in Agency latter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1898, are given in the following table

Name of food grains.	Lbs. per rupee during.									
	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–1902	1902–1903	1903–1904	1904–1905	1905–1906	1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909
Bajri	15	19 13/16	27 5/16	30 1/2	42	27 13/16	24	23 5/16	19 3/4	19 3/16
Ooreed	16	17 1/4	18 13/16	22 3/4	25 15/16	27 11/16	23 1/2	21 9/16	19 3/16	18 5/8
Mung	16	18 13/16	20 5/16	20 13/16	27 11/16	33 1/16	24 5/8	24 2/16	23 6/16	18 5/8
Til	9	10 13/16	12 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/16	15 5/16	11 7/16	11 5/8	8 5/8	10 7/16
Gram	17	16 1/8	14 11/16	17	25 1/4	33 15/16	22 5/8	21	18 5/8	16 5/8
Toor (Split) Dal...	13	14	16	18 9/16	19 15/16	20 3/16	16 1/4	16 3/4	15 7/16	13 15/16
Gram —Do— ...	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16	16	19	18 3/4	15 9/16	15 7/16	14
Rice 1st sort ...	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8	11	13 3/8	12 1/8	13 3/8	10 3/4	8 7/8
" 2nd " ...	0	10 11/16	12	16	13 1/16	15 11/16	14 3/8	14 1/16	13 1/4	12 11/16
" 3rd " ...	18	18	13	11 1/4	15	14 9/16	14	14 1/16	13 1/4	14 11/16
Mung (Split) Dal.	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8	16 5/16	23 5/16	15 5/8	14 1/4	14 1/4	17
Mowra flowers ...	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/4	82 1/2	104 1/4	72 5/8	40 5/8	40 5/8	38

Dearness of food grains.

129. Mention was made, in para : 86 of the last Administration Report, of the difficulty of completely accounting for the very high prices which have been prevailing for some years past. The contraction, to a limited extent, of the area under food grains, to provide for the expansion of cotton cultivation, is one reason. The ever increasing facilities of transport furnish another. To-gether, they account only partially, however, for the high prices that have been prevalent. But whilst the table given in the last paragraph shows that the average prices for the year under report were much the same as those for the year preceding, it will appear from a reference to Appendix XVIII, that towards the end of the year of report, i. e. in March last, there was a marked tendency towards a decrease in prices as compared with the same month of the year preceding; and this tendency has continued so far and will probably go on increasing. Taking into account the prospect of an excellent harvest for the coming year in regard to all food grains as well as to other crops, it might not be too bold to hope that we are at last approaching a time of cheaper prices than those which have prevailed for some years past.

(c) *Forests.*

Demarcated forest area.

130. The " demarcated " forest area remained the same as during the last year, viz :–

404	Square miles	of demarcated forest blocks in the " Ráni " tract.
2.44	Square miles,	Babul plantations in the " Rásti "
Total 406.44	Square miles.	

It has been shown in para: 26, above, that of the total area of the State, of 1517½ square-miles, roughly about two-thirds form what is known as the " Ráni ", or more or less jungle covered, tract. That portion of it, however, which is likely to be permanently preserved as *Forest* has *alone* been demarcated for being dealt with under the " working plans " system, and this area is, as shown above, 404 square miles. The rest of the Rani tract has been kept available for extension of cultivation, and, whenever circumstances should require it, the State would be prepared to release small portions even out of the demarcated area for this purpose.

Undemarcated Forest area.

131. In the undemarcated forest area, also, four kinds of valuable timber trees, viz. teak, black-wood, sandal-wood, and kheir, are *reserved*, and can be cut only from such portions of the said area as are set apart for the purpose, and duly notified, from year to year. And here, also, the cutting of teak is subject to a girth-limit, and the cutting of all other kinds of timber trees as well as teak, to the condition that they are cut flush with the ground, in order to ensure a satisfactory aftergrowth.

The Dan system for the realization of forest revenue.

132. The system generally in vogue for the realization of Forest Revenue is that known as the " Dan " system, under which State subjects and others are permitted to cut and remove forest produce on payment of " Dan ", or *royalty*, at prescribed rates which are liable to alteration from time to time. A Schedule is published every year in good time before the commencement of the working Season, specifying these rates, the Nakas at which they are payable, the areas thrown open for teak cutting, for the year, as shown in the last paragraph, the privileges enjoyed in respect of the Forests by all State Subjects, and the like, and giving all other information, (from the State Forest Law and other sources), likely to prove useful to persons desiring to work in the forests.

Forest privileges and concession.

133. The State concedes to its subjects various valuable privileges in connection with the *free* enjoyment of several items of forest produce. Cattle belonging to *all* State villages, Rásti as well as " Ráni ", are allowed grazing in the State forests entirely free of grazing fees. Similarly, people belonging to all these villages, are permitted to cut, for removal to their own villages and storage there, all the firewood, as well as grass, required by them, entirely free of Dán or royalty. And Bhils and Dhankas inhabiting Rani villages are allowed, in addition, the privilege of *entirely free* cutting and removal of grass and firewood, in cartloads as well as in headloads, also *for sale* to all classes of people, for domestic purposes, in all parts of the State. Similar concessions are also permitted in regard to minor forest produce, and free permits for timber for house-building and agricultural purposes are granted under liberal Rules. The concession of all the privileges above referred to is, of course, subject to such modifications and reservations as may appear desirable from time to time.

134. The following table gives details of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Forest Department during the twelve months ending the 31st March 1909, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Receipts and expenditure during the twelve months ending March.

Revenue.			Expenditure.			Nett Profit.	
Items.	For the twelve months ending 31st March 1908.	For the twelve months ending 31st March 1909.	Items.	For the twelve months ending 31st March 1908.	For the twelve months ending 31st March 1909.	For the twelve months ending 31st March 1908.	For the twelve months ending 31st March 1909.
Timber.	49,130- 2- 6	39,063-15- 0	Supervision	5,706- 8- 7	5,832- 2- 8	Rs 82,641- 9- 5	Rs 67,679- 9- 4
Firewood.	20,101- 8- 6	16,768- 2 0	Protection	9,531- 4-11	10,460-10- 5		
Bamboos.	22,662-10- 0	18,294-15-11	Working	12,843- 0- 4	9,309-15- 4		
Grass. (Grazing fees for cattle brought from outside the State, for grazing, and Royalty on grass exported beyond State limits.)	11,463-14- 3	13,372- 2 7	Reserves	613- 6- 9	296-11- 4		
Minor produce.	7,498-11- 0	5,550- 5-10	Miscellaneous	80-10-10	10- 7-11		
Miscellaneous receipts.	333- 5- 8	394- 9- 5	(Refunds, &c.)				
Road metal.	226- 4-11	145- 3- 3					
Total.	1,11,416-8-10	93,589- 6- 0	Total	28,774-15- 5	25,909-15- 8		

135. It is needless to observe that the details given in the above statement being for periods of twelve months ending, respectively, the 31st March 1908 and the 31st March 1909, and each such period comprising portions of two State years (or Forest working seasons) ending on the 30th June, the Statement affords no satisfactory presentment of the results of a complete working Season. It gives merely the actual amounts received and disbursed during the period prescribed for the Administration Report, viz. the twelve months ending the 31st of March, which comprise, as above shown, portions of two working seasons.

Statement in last paragraph affords no satisfactory presentment of the results of a complete working season.

136. In order to afford such a presentment of the results of the working of the complete Forest Season 1908–9, i. e., the State year ending on the 30th June 1909, as compared with the year preceding, the following additional Statement is given.

Receipts and expenditure of the Department during the State year ending the 30th June 1909 (the complete Forest working Season of 1908–9) as compared with the year preceding.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Net profit.	
Items.	For the complete Forest season 1907-8, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1908.	For the complete Forest season 1908-9, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1909.	Items.	For the complete Forest season 1907-8, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1908.	For the complete Forest season 1908-9, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1909.	For the complete Forest season 1907-8, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1908.	For the complete Forest season 1908-9, i.e. the State year ending the 30th June 1909.
	Rs	Rs					
Timber.	47,803– 9– 4	44,252– 6– 8	Supervision.	5,694– 0– 5	5,790–12– 0		
Firewood.	14,567– 0–11	16,048– 8– 3	Protection.	10,174– 1– 4	10,021– 0– 6		
Bamboos.	20,619–12– 3	20,663–11– 1	Working.	9,610– 1– 5	10,981– 6– 0		
Grass. (Grazing fees for cattle brought from outside the State, for grazing, and royalty on grass exported beyond State limits.)	12,216–13– 7	12,715– 8– 9	Reserves.	435–14– 9	244– 5–10	Rs 77,218– 2– 3	Rs 74,712–15– 5
Minor Produce.	7,538–11– 7	7,582–12– 3	Miscellaneous (Refunds &c)	72– 6–10	5– 8– 9		
Miscellaneous receipts.	351– 3–11	337– 8– 8					
Road Metal.	107– 7– 5	155– 8–10					
Total.	1,03,204–11–0	1,01,756–0–6	Total.	25,986– 8– 9	27,043– 1– 1		

137. The following table briefly summarizes the results of the two complete working seasons

Results of the two complete working Seasons.

	State year ending the 30th June 1908.	State year ending the 30th June 1909.
Revenue	Rs 1,03,204	Rs 1,01,756
Expenditure	25,986	27,043
Surplus	77,218	74,713
Proportion of expenditure to Revenue.	25.17 per cent.	26.57 per cent.

These figures bear testimony to the economical and careful working of the Department. The variations in the results of the two years are small, and call for no special remark.

138. The clearing of fire traces has been completed on the border line between the forests of this State and those of the Surat District, and work is in progress in other parts of the State Forests.

Fire traces.

139. An interesting experiment was undertaken during the year by the State Forest Officer, Mr. Bhagvandas H. Dalal L C. E., in rubber cultivation. The experiment was made with three varieties of seed, viz

Rubber Plantation Experiment.

(1) Para

(2) Ceara

(3) India rubber

and has been promising of good results, so far, in reference to the first two varieties, the second, " Ceara ", being particularly successful. The seeds germinated well, and the growth of the plants, after transplantation, has been very healthy and encouraging. The plants require a great deal of watering, and the experiment is at present confined to the town of Nandod where a sufficiently large plot of ground, close by which a water-main of the Nandod Town Water works passes, has been selected for the purpose. Soil and climatic conditions seem favourable, an ample water-supply is close at hand, and, under Mr. Bhagvandas' constant and zealous supervision, the experiment will, it is hoped, prove thoroughly successful.

140. The working of the Department during the year under report, as during previous years, reflects great credit on the State Forest officer. Mr. Bhagvandas H. Dalal is a First Grade Extra Assistant Conservator, in the British Forest Department, whose services Government have kindly been pleased to lend to the State. He came here, now more than twelve years ago, with a high reputation for ability and integrity, and he has fully maintained, and added to, it during the long period of his service in this State. He also holds the appointment of State Executive Engineer and his management of the State Public Works Department has been equally meritorious and valuable.

The State Forest Officer.

(d) *Abkari and Opium.*

(1) *Abkari revenue.*

141. The following are the main sources of Abkari revenue.

Sources of Abkari Revenue.

(1) Country liquor.
(2) Toddy.
(3) Europe liquor.
(4) Duty on Mowrá flowers exported.
(5) Hemp Drugs.

142. In regard to country liquor, the system followed is that known as the "Sadar Distillery and Still-head duty System". There is a State Distillery at Nandod, where all liquor required for use within the State is manufactured and is thence transported, for retail sale, to the shops in different parts of the State, through conveniently situated Depots. The right to manufacture and retail country liquor is farmed out to a single Contractor for the whole State on the "Minimum guarantee" system. The Farm now current is for a period of five years, which will end on the 31st July 1911.

Country Liquor.

Sadar Distillery and Still-head duty system.

143. Liquor of only two different strengths is manufactured, viz.- 25° under proof and 60° under proof, and there are four rates of still-head duty for the different parts of the State, as shown below :-

Strength of liquor.

Rates of duty for the different parts of the State.

Tract.	Duty per Imperial Gallon.	
	Liquor 25° U. P.	Liquor 60° U. P.
	Rs	Rs
1. Highest duty Tract ...	2- 4	1- 4
2. Second Tract ...	2- 0	1- 0
3. Third Tract ...	1- 8	0-11
4. Lowest duty Tract ...	0-12	0- 6

144. The following table gives the number of country liquor shops and the total consumption of country liquor, in the State, during the year under report as compared with the year preceding :-

Country liquor Shops.

Consumption of country liquor.

Year.	Number of shops.	Total consumption of Country liquor	
		25° U. P.	60° U. P.
		Gallons	Gallons.
1907-8	98	30,293	1,81,376
1908-9	107	30,445	1,60,502
Increase	9	152	0
Decrease	0	0	20,874

145. The increase in the number of shops is, to a large extent, apparent only. Most of the newly opened shops were "sanctioned shops" from the beginning, but had not been opened during previous years for reasons such as that the Contractor could not get a vendor for the shop, or the like. Whilst there was this increase, however, and a small increase of 152 Gallons in the consumption of liquor 25° U. P., there was a large decrease of 20,874 Gallons in the consumption of liquor 60° U. P., which forms, as the figures above given will show, the bulk of the liquor consumed in the State.

Decrease in consumption of liquor.

146. Taking the area of the State at 1,517½ Square miles, and the population, according to the General Census of 1901, at 1,17,175, there is *one shop* to every *14 Square miles* of the former, and to every *1,095 persons* of the latter.

Incidence of country liquor shops with reference to area and population.

147. Where liquor of two different strengths is ordinarily sold, as in this State, the method adopted in calculating the incidence of consumption per head of population, is to convert the total of the two descriptions into one uniform strength, and to calculate the incidence on the quantity thus arrived at. In doing this two gallons of liquor of the inferior strength are taken as the equivalent of about one gallon of liquor of 25° under proof strength. The following table will show the incidence, calculated as above, for the year under report as compared with the year preceding:-

Consumption of liquor per head of population.

Year.	Consumption of country liquor				
	25°U.P.	60°U.P.	Quantity in column 3 converted to 25° U.P. strength.	Total of columns 2 and 4	Incidence (of col. 5) per head of population (1,17,175)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	
1907-8	30,293	1,81,376	90,688	1,20.981	1 gallon 1 dram
1908-9	30,445	1,60,502	80,251	1,10,696	45 drams. Decrease of 4 drams per head.

It will, thus, be seen that, the two strengths of liquor being taken together, the incidence of consumption per head of population, during the year under report, was 45 drams, as against 1 gallon 1 dram during the year preceding, or a decrease of 4 drams for the year of report.

148. Everything practicable has been done for placing cheap unfermented toddy, a harmless drink, within the reach of the Bhils and other classes who form the bulk of the population

Toddy.

of the State and whose craving for drink is unconquerable. For the small fee of only 4 annas, per annum, in the case of a brab tree (except in the Rasti villages of the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas (adjoining the Broach District), where the rate is one rupee per tree) and of *two annas,* per annum, in the case of a date tree, a man is permitted to obtain all the toddy he can from the tree, and to use it not only for family consumption or for giving away, but also *for sale* (of the unfermented juice) to any one within the limits of the village (excepting in the town of Nandod). And the privilege is extended not only to toddy trees in occupied lands but also to those in the State Forest and in State waste lands. Realizations from toddy fees, during the year under report, came to Rs. 4,109 as against Rs. 3,646 during the year preceding.

Europe Liquor shop at Nandod

149. There is only one shop in the State, viz. at Nandod, for the sale of Europe liquors, for which a license fee, of Rs 150 per annum, is received.

Mowra flowers.

150. The State has conceded to the Bhils and similar classes, the privilege of gathering mowra flowers and seeds from all mowra trees situated not only in occupied lands, but also in State waste and forest lands, *entirely free* of all payment to the State. This is a very valuable privilege, sufficient to yield to many Bhil families the means of earning a livelihood for a considerable portion of the year. The Bhils sell the mowra flowers thus gathered by them, either to the State Abkari Contractor, or to merchants from outside the State who come to purchase them, and a duty of Rs 2 per kalsi (16 maunds) is levied from these merchants when they export the flowers purchased by them, to places outside the State. The right to levy this duty from the exporters is also farmed to the Abkari Contractor who makes to the State, a payment, on this account, of Rs 2,700 per annum.

Profit to the Bhils from this mowra privilege.

151. The following table shows the quantities sold by the Bhils, of mowra flowers, gathered *free* by them, as above, during the year under report and the year preceding :-

Year	Quantity sold.		
	To the Abkari Farmer, for use at the Distillery.	To outside merchants for export.	Total.
	Kalsis	" Kalsis "	Kalsis = Local maunds
1907-08	3,960	480	4,440 = 71,040
1908-09	4,293	209	4,502 = 72,032

Taking the average value at Rs 10 per kalsi, the Bhils would appear to have netted, from the above quantities of mowra *flowers alone,* a profit of Rs 45,020 during the year under report as against Rs 44,400 during the year preceding, *as a portion* of the results of the free concession which the

State makes to them in connection with the produce of the mowra tree. The free gathering of "Doli" seeds, from which valuable oil is obtained, yields to them equally good results.

Abkari Contractor's Farm.

152. The State Abkari Contractor's farm, referred to in para: 141, above, comprises the following items, yielding a total revenue of Rs 1,30,001 per annum :–

(1)	Minimum guaranteed revenue on account of duty on country liquor	Rs	1,27,001
(2)	License fee for the Nandod Town Toddy shop.		150
(3)	– Do – for the Europe liquor shop.		150
(4)	Mowra export duty farm.		2,700
	Total	Rs	1,30,001

(2) *Opium.*

System of management of opium revenue.

153. Under a special arrangement with the Government of Bombay, opium cultivation within the limits of the State is prohibited, and all opium required for consumption within the State is to be imported on passes issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha. The import is free of duty. The right to retail opium within the State is granted to a Farmer who does not, however, guarantee any *minimum* revenue, but merely pays, to the State, a duty at the prescribed rate of Rs 5 per lb. on actual sales, besides contributing Rs 1,500 per annum towards the cost of the State's Opium and Abkari Preventive Establishment. The State also receives, from the British Government, a fixed compensation of Rs 500 per annum in addition to the remission of duty on imports.

Number of opium shops. Quantity of opium sold, and incidence of consumption per head per annum.

154. The following table shows the number of opium shops in the State, the quantity of opium sold, and the incidence of opium consumption per head, per annum, for the year of report as compared with the year preceding.

Year	Number of shops.	Quantity of opium sold.			Incidence of consumption, per head, per annum.
		lbs.	tolas.	grs.	
1907–8	23	1,499	36	135	92 grains
1908–9	24	1,535	26	135	94 grains

(*3*) *Intoxicating Drugs.*

Bhang and Ganja.

155. Bhang and Ganja are the only intoxicating drugs in use. The consumers are mostly "Bairagis" and other travelling mendicants. Under a special arrangement with the British Government, all Bhang and Ganja required for consumption within the State is imported from a wholesale British warehouse, on permits issued by the Political Agent, Rewakantha, and on payment of full duty, three-fourths of which are subsequently refunded to the State by Government. There were 20 shops for the sale of these drugs during the year under re-

port as against 19 during the year preceding, the revenue from this source having been Rs. 2,597-11-9 for the former year as against Rs. 3,164-11-9 for the latter.

(4) *Establishments.*

156. The Abkari and opium establishment maintained by the State consists of

Distillery and Preventive Establishments.

(a) A Distillery Inspector and a guard of one head constable and four constables for the Nanded Distillery.

(b) A preventive Staff consisting of six Inspectors and twelve constables.

(e) *Trade and Manufactures.*

157. No custom duties of any kind whatsoever, with the exception of Dan on the export of the produce of the Mowra tree, are levied in the State. Export and Import duties used formerly to be levied on numerous articles, but all these as well as all transit duties, were abolished, some years ago, at a sacrifice of revenue of about a lakh of rupees per annum, in the interests of trade, which may, thus, be regarded as perfectly free from imposts of any kind.

No custom duties or export, import, or transit duties of any kind except Dan on export of Mowra produce-levied in the State.

Perfect freedom of trade.

158. As stated in para: 115, above, a light octroi duty is levied, *exclusively for Municipal purposes*, in the town of Nandod. The realizations from this came to Rs 6,255, during the year under report, as against Rs. 6,624 during the year preceding.

Municipal octroi duty in the town of Nandod.

159. The chief items of export from the State are

Chief items of export from the State.

1 Cotton.
2 Timber, bamboos, firewood, and other forest produce.
3 Til (sesamum) castor seeds.
4 Mowra seeds ("Doli") and mowra flowers.
5 Tabacco.
6 Bajri, Juvar and other grains.

160 Akik stones, found within the limits of Ratanpur and other villages of the Jhagadia Taluka of the State, are exported to Cambay where the articles known as " Cambay agate " are manufactured out of them. The quantity of Akik stones exported during the year under report was 1,250 local maunds, valued at Rs 1,000, as against 22,500 local maunds, valued at Rs 6,000, during the year preceding. Both were remnants of the former contractor's stock. No merchants have come forward for the last three years to take the Akik farm, because of the abundance of raw material taken in previous years to Cambay and

Akik stones.

because some slight alterations are insisted on in the mode of working the Akik mines. The method hitherto followed was most wasteful and destructive, and certain changes were introduced at the suggestion of Mr. P. N. Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., formerly of the Geological Survey Department of the Government of India, who had been appointed by His Highness, about two years ago, to carry out a Geological Survey of the State. The Cambay merchants stubbornly refuse to agree to these changes which are not at all of a serious character and the necessity for which is obvious. They object simply because the proposed method is somewhat different from the one they have always followed in working the mines. It is now under contemplation to work the mines departmentally and details are being worked out for the purpose.

Roadmetal and building stones.

161 Road metal and building stone have, for the last few years, formed a small item of export. Surveys for the construction of a Road to the stone quarries at "Kadia Dungar", for facilitating the transport of these materials, have been completed and an estimate prepared. The work is likely to be very expensive in comparison with the revenue likely to come in, and the question is under consideration.

Manufacture of stone mortars, &c.

162 Mortars, grinding stones, &c., are manufactured out of a soft kind of stone found near the village of Kohond in the Valia Taluka, and are exported to a limited extent. This industry gives employment to a small colony of masons who have settled in the neighbourhood for some years past.

Bamboo mats, baskets.

163 Other articles of export are mats, baskets, &c., which are manufactured by Dhers as well as Bhils, out of bamboos obtained free from the State forests, and furnish employment to large numbers.

Imports.

164 The principal items of import are piece goods and other articles of European manufacture, metals, ghi, sugar, molasses, spices, &c. The only food grains imported in considerable quantities, in ordinary times, are wheat and the finer varieties of rice.

Manufactures.

165 Besides the articles mentioned in paras. 162 and 163, above, the only other items of local manufacture are rough wooden trays, &c., and Dungri cloth.

Ginning Factories.

166. There are three ginning Factories in the State. A fourth is under construction in the town of Nandod.

Annual Fairs.

167. A small amount of trade is done at the several annual fairs held in the State. The total value of this is estimated at about a quarter of a lakh of rupees during the year under report as well as during the year preceding.

Owing to non-levy of Import and Export duties no data available as to the quantities and value of articles imported and exported.

168. Owing to the non-levy of Import and Export duties, as stated in para: 157, and the consequent absence of any establishments whose duty it would be to keep a record of the quantities and values of articles imported and exported, no data are available on these points.

(f) *Agricultural Stock.*

169. Details in regard to " Agricultural Stock ", for the year of report, have been given, in the prescribed form, in Appendix XX. The following table compares these with similar details for the year preceding. It is gratifying to note that there has been an increase under every head. That in the number of Bullocks, which has been steadily maintained from year to year, for a considerable time past, is particularly satisfactory, and is due, in no small measure, to the free grant of Tagavi Advances referred to in para. 61 above

Details in Appendix XX

Comparison of year under report with the year preceding.

Year.	Cattle and horses.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1907-8	35,393	28,175	491	12,854	518	594	158	552	48,077	15,408	0	867	5,868
1908-9	37,756	32,628	498	14,185	527	608	201	604	51,459	15,906	0	945	5,961
Increase.	2,363	4,453	7	1,331	9	14	43	52	3,382	498	0	78	93
Decrease.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(g) *Public Works.*

170. Regarding Public Works, there is little to add to the details given in Appendix XIX. Excluding the Rajpipla State Railway, the total expenditure under " Public Works " amounted to Rs 73,331, for the year under report, as against Rs 72,130 for the year preceding. The principal *works* included in the expenditure for the year of report were

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on works.

(1)	School houses, Dharamsalas, Public offices, and other Durbar buildings. ...	Rs	31,563
(2)	Repair and maintenance of roads. ...		13,660
(3)	Water supply (wells and tanks as well as maintenance charges, &c., of the Nandod Town Water-Works), and other works of " miscellaneous public improvement) ...		17,891

171. The "*Capital*" expenditure on the Rajpipla State Railway, from Nandod to Ankleshvar, now stands at Rs 13,57,814. Large sums had to be paid under this head, during the year under report, on account of excesses over estimates of the cost of strengthening certain bridges and of new rolling stock added last year.

The Rajpipla State Railway. "Capital Expenditure".

172. The working expenses of the Line, according to the adjustments made in the State Accounts during the year under report, came to Rs 40,072 as against Rs 38,023 during the year preceding. The gross income of the State Railway was Rs 80,333, for the year of report, as against Rs 77,544, for the year preceding, showing a nett profit of Rs 40,261, for the former year, as against Rs 39,521, for the latter. There was, thus, for the year of report, a return of a little under 3 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Working expenses, and Revenue.

173 It is necessary to observe, with reference to the figures given in the last paragraph, that the Line is managed entirely by the B. B. & C. I. Railway by whom half yearly accounts are furnished, *necessarily, a considerable time after the expiry of the half year to which the accounts relate,* and from these accounts adjustments are made in the State Treasury Books. It, thus, happens that the adjustments made in the State accounts for 1908-9 really appertain to the actual transactions of the second half of the Calendar year 1907 and the first half of the Calendar year 1908.

Management of the Line. System of accounts.

174 There is only a single train service at present between Nandod and Ankleshvar, and the desirability of having a double service is under consideration.

Train service between Nandod and Ankleshvar.

175 The cordial thanks of the Durbar are due to the authorities of the B. B. &. C. I. Railway for their careful management of the Line, the interest always evinced by them in its welfare, and the courtesy and promptitude with which any suggestions made in connection with its working are always dealt with by them.

Acknowledgments due to the authorities of the B.B.&C.I. Railway.

176 Mr. Bhagvandas H. Dalal, L. C. E., the State Forest Officer, is also in charge of the Public Works Department of the State, as Executive Engineer, and the excellence of the work done by him in *both* departments has been referred to in para: 140, above.

The State Executive Engineer.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

177 Appendix XXII is a statement showing the actual receipts and disbursements, of the State, under all heads, during the period of twelve months ending the 31st March 1909, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The following *abstract* will show (1) the opening and closing balances for each of the two periods of twelve months, above mentioned, (2) amounts received into the Treasury,

Appendix XXII. Receipts and disbursements during the 12 months ending 31st March 1909 and during the preceding twelve months.

as revenue, (3) those received under the "*debt-heads*", i. e., *not* as revenue, but either temporarily- such as civil, criminal, and personal deposits, and the like, or received in recovery of advances previously made by the State, (4) amounts disbursed as *actual State expenditure,* and (5) amounts disbursed under the "*debt-heads*" i. e. either as advances made to people, or as deposits returned to them, and the like.

Items.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1908.	For the twelve months ending the 31st March 1909.
	Rs	Rs
(*A*) Opening Balance	1,92,540	4,47,559
(*B*) Total of Receipts under the several "account Heads" 1 @ 12 of Appendix XXII, i e · actual *Revenue* received.	10,82,298	9,95,842
(*C*) Receipts under the "Debt-heads" i. e. Deposit receipts, recovery of advances previously made by the State, and the like.	2,91,165	3,73,054
(*D*) Total Receipts.	13,73,463	13,68,896
(*E*) Total Receipts with Opening Balance.	15,66,003	18,16,455
(*F*) *Expenditure,* i. e. Disbursements under the " Account heads " 1 @ 18 of Appendix XXII.	7,28,782	9,91,183
(*G*) Disbursements under the "Debt-heads" i, e. repayment, by the State, of Deposits previously received, Advances made by the State, and the like.	3,89,662	5,42,228
(*H*) Total Disbursements.	11,18,444	15,33,411
(*I*) Closing Balance	4,47,559	2,83,044
(*J*) Total, with Closing Balance	15,66,003	18,16,455

Explanation of fluctuations.

178 It will, thus, be seen that *excluding the "Debt heads"*, which have nothing whatever to do with " *Debts* ", and the scope and character of which are as explained in the last paragraph, the amounts credited on account of the real revenue of the State, came to Rs. 9,95,842 for the twelve months under report (ending the 31st March 1909) as against Rs. 10,82,292, during the preceding twelve months, the decrease for the twelve months under report being due to the absence, during that period, of the special realizations (on account of the occupancy price of the Govali Bet lands and other items) which had been made during the preceding twelve months, as shown in para: 127 of the last Administration Report. Similarly, amounts disbursed on account of the *real expenditure* of the State came to Rs. 9,91,183, during the twelve months under report, as against Rs. 7,28,782, during the preceding twelve months,

the increase being due partially (under the head "Durbar expenses") to the purchase, for the State Toshakhana,- during the twelve months under report- of certain essential articles of Jewellery required for ceremonial occasions, and partly to the grant of grain compensation to certain lower grade State servants in all Departments, the payment of "Rundh Mahal compensation", and certain other cash allowances appertaining to the preceding year but not disbursed then owing to the failure of the parties entitled to them to appear during that year, &c., and to increased expenditure in the Fouz (or Military), Revenue, Educational, and other Departments.

This Chapter and Appendix XXII refer only to the twelve months ending the 31st March.

179 With reference to this Chapter and to Appendix XXII, it is necessary to observe that they refer to actual receipts into the State Treasury, and the disbursements from it, during the period of twelve months ending the 31st March, which consists, as already stated, of *portions* of two State years, and that, in order to give a complete view of the transactions of such important Departments as Land Revenue, Abkari and Opium, and Forests, separate details have been given, in the Chapters, respectively appertaining to those departments, for the completed State year ending on the 30th June 1909.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, VITAL STATISTICS., &c.

(a) *Medical Institutions.*

Hospital and Dispensaries.

180. There is a Civil Hospital in the Town of Nandod and a Dispensary at each of the five Taluka head-quarter stations other than Nandod, viz. at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshvar, and Dediapada. Accommodation for indoor patients is provided at the *Jhagadia Dispensary*, as well as at the Hospital at Nandod.

Hospital Statistics for the year of report and the year preceding.

181. Hospital statistics for the year of report are given in Appendix XXIII. Comparison is made, in the following table, of these statistics with those for the year preceding :-

No.	Name of Institution.	Outdoor Patients.				Indoor Patients (New admissions),	
		Total number (New admissions)		Average daily attendance.			
		1907-8	1908-9	1907-8	1908-9	1907-8	1908-9
1	Nandod Hospital	20,235	19,676	230	230	20	10
2	Jhagadia Dispensary	4,907	4,172	96	87	5	6
3	Bhalod "	4,231	3,309	75	69	0	0
4	Valia. "	3,446	3,415	63	61	0	0
5	Gardeshvar "	1,060	842	14	18	0	0
6	Dediapada "	473	425	9	9	0	0
	Total.	34,352	31,839	487	474	25	16

182. The year was a comparatively healthy one. Paucity of the September rainfall, and the consequent mildness of the fever which prevails during the three following months, was a feature which this year had in common with the year preceding. The decrease in the total number of new admissions (31,839 as against 34,352) appears to have been mostly in trivial cases of diseases of the skin, and calls for no special comment. The decrease in the average daily attendance was, it will be seen, 13, taking all the Medical Institutions of the State to-gether. All parts of the State continued to be free from epidemic disease.

Healthy character of the year.

183. A vaccination Establishment, consisting of four vaccinators and the same number of peons, is maintained by the State. It has been placed under the control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujrat, and works exclusively under his orders. The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 5,128 as against 5,155 during the year preceding and as against an average for the past five years – of 4,853. The number of re-vaccinations performed during the year was 58 as against 56 during the year preceding. The following table compares the figures for the year of report with those for the five preceding years and with the average for that period :-

Vaccination.

Year	Cases of primary vaccination.	Cases of re-vaccination.
1903-4	3,286	22
1904-5	5,040	30
1905-6	5,737	101
1906-7	5,048	82
1907-8	5,155	56
Average for the five years.	4,853	58

184. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod in connection with the State Fouz Department, where, in addition to the horses belonging to the State Stables and the several mounted Corps, private animals also are admitted for treatment. During the year under report, 1,172 private animals were thus treated at the Hospital as against 869 during the year preceding. The officer in charge of the Hospital, Mr. Gustadji Pestanji Nariman, is, also, Fouz Superintendent. He is a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, and has received special training in inoculation work (for rinderpest, &c.) at the Government Bacteriological Depôt at Bareilly. On the occurrence of an outbreak of cattle disease in the District, he advises the people and the Taluka officers as to the treatment, segregation, &c., of the cattle, and supplies medicines to them. Whenever necessary he also visits the scene of the epidemic. He has always performed all his duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Veterinary Hospital.

185. Excluding the State Veterinary Department, the entire cost of which is a charge on the Fouz Department, the total cost of the Medical Department was Rs 13,094, during the year under report as against Rs 15,952, during the year preceding, the apparent decrease, for the year of report, being due to the fact that charges, on account of a previous year also, for medicines supplied by Messrs. Hewlett & Co., of London, were included in the accounts for 1907-8.

Cost of the Medical Department exclusive of the Veterinary Branch.

186. The Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Edulji Dorabji Patel, L. R. C. P. I., was at his post throughout the year. Besides being in immediate charge of the Hospital at Nandod, he is responsible for the entire Medical Department, his management of which has continued to be thoroughly satisfactory, and reflects the highest credit on him. He is an able and experienced Physician and Surgeon and an old State Officer of 24 years' standing. He is also the Jail Superintendent, and the admirable work he has been doing in that capacity has been referred to in para : 112/ above.

The Chief Medical Officer and Taluka Medical Officers.

(*b*) *Vital Statistics.*

187. As shown in para: 3, the population of the State, according to the General Census of 1901 was 1,17,175. According to the *Local Annual Census*, the population recorded for the year of report was 1,38,184, as against 1,33,786 for the year preceding. It is needless to say that nothing of the special care and organization which mark the taking of a General Census are to be seen, or are possible, in connection with the Annual Local Census. The latter, however, is useful not only as showing the changes which take place from year to year, after the last General Census, but it has an importance entirely its own in connection with local considerations. The General Census takes no account of permanent residents who might be absent at the moment of the Census taking, and it includes- in the population of a District or State, outsiders, in any numbers, belonging to other Districts or States, who might happen to be there at the moment. The local annual Census avoids these drawbacks. So that, (incomparably superior as the General Census is to any collection of local annual Censuses for the consideration of questions affecting a country or a province), for the consideration of questions affecting small local areas, and for showing the *permanent* population of such an area, exclusive of temporary or shifting elements, the annul local Census is practically more useful. The population, according to the last annual Census, has, therefore, been shown above, and given in Appendix XXIV which deals with the vital statistics *of the year of report.* Satisfactory evidence of progress is, it may be observed, afforded by the increase in population shown by the annual.

Population of the state according to the General Census and according to the local annual Census.

Censuses, as noted in the commencement of this paragraph. And this increase, it might, further, be noted, is in keeping with the *agricultural progress* noticed in an earlier part of the report.

Occupations, and condition of the different classes forming the population of the State.

188. Agriculture, it is needless to observe, is the occupation of the bulk of the population of the State. Work in the State forests comes next after it, and is, in the case of many, supplemental to agricultural work. Chief amongst the agricultural classes are the Patidars, who are as hard working and skilful a class of cultivators as any to be found in the Province, and are very well-to-do. The Bohras come after them, and, on the whole, are good and fairly prosperous agriculturists. Kachhias, Machhis, and Malis and, in a few villages, Brahmins, form other classes of fairly good and prosperous cultivators, and the same might be said of a fair portion of Mussalman and Koli cultivators. Others belonging to these communities, and *Rajputs, as a class,* are but indifferent agriculturists averse to hard work, mostly through indolence, but, in many cases, also, by reason of false pride. There are signs, however, of improvement amongst them, as a class, and there is a notable instance of a Rajput, belonging to one of the highest families in the State, viz. The Thakore of Gopalpura, having become a *practical agriculturist* on a large scale. He has a large area of his estate under "Gharkhed," or cultivation by himself, and, in managing the business, has been working as hard as any Patidar farmer, and is likely to prove as successful if he continues to go on as he has done during the past few years. Bhils and Dhankas, who form the bulk of the population of the State, are very poor cultivators, though they have made vast strides during the past few years. Extremely indolent by nature, as they are, this is not to be wondered at. Their love of liquor is another drawback, though, as shown in para: 148, everything possible has been done for placing such a harmless drink as fresh toddy within the reach of all. (The fee of four annas per tree, per annum, covering such extensive privileges as it does, may be regarded as merely nominal). The "Halbandi," or ploughtax, system, in operation in the Rani villages, indispensable, in the case of certain parts, as it undoubtedly is, is, moreover, a potent cause, as explained in para: 36, above, of the Bhils being such indifferent cultivators. There has been, however, a steadily increasing improvement in the condition of the Bhils. Large numbers have emerged from the position of practically mere field-labourers, and have become proprietors –in their own rights– of their small holdings. This gives them a real interest in those holdings, to which they have become attached, and has made them give up their nomadic tendencies to a very considerable extent. So much, and so well, are they employed, in many places, in

the cultivation of their *own* lands, and in forest work on their own account, that it has become difficult for cultivators of the well-to-do classes to obtain the services of Bhil labourers unless *considerably higher* wages than before are paid. Added to these improvements in their position, are the advantages which the Bhils derive from the State's very liberal policy in the matter of free forest concessions (extending even to the sale of cartloads of firewood and grass, obtained from the State forests without payment of any kind to the State, and the very valuable free grant (paras: 150, 151, above) of the privilege of gathering the produce of the Mowra tree from all lands (*waste and forest*, as well as occupied). And all this has tended to make a very considerable improvement in the condition of the Bhils. The extreme improvidence, and indifference to future requirements, which used to be such a marked trait of Bhil character, are, also, giving place to habits of thrift, and where, formerly, food *for the day*, with toddy and liquor, made the Bhil indifferent to the concerns of the morrow, the laying by of a supply of food grains for the coming year has, now, become a habit, and metal vessels and silver ornaments are, by no means, an uncommon sight in Bhil houses. The grant of interest-free Takavi advances has added largely to their possession of agricultural cattle, and enabled them to take up more and more land for cultivation, and, becoming *survey occupants* of State lands in ever increasing numbers, as they are doing, there is every prospect of this harmless, and numerically the most important, section of the population of the State becoming, *as a class*, as prosperous an agricultural community as Machhis, for instance, are at present. They are making good progress in Education also. Many of the State Schools are attended exclusively by Bhil boys whose education is not only entirely free but is further encouraged, by every possible means, by prizes for *mere attendance*, as well as for proficiency, by the free-grant of books and slates, and by scholarships.

Registration of births and deaths.

189. Fair progress has been made in the matter of the correct registration of births and deaths, and the statistics furnished in the following table may be regarded as fairly accurate. The statement gives the numbers of births and deaths for the year of report and the year preceding, together with the incidence of each, *per mille*, on the population according to the General Census of 1901 and according to the local annual Census.

Population of the State.			Births during.		Deaths during.		Proportion of Births *per Mille* of population.				Proportion of deaths *per Mille* of population.			
According to the General Census of 1901.	According to the Local Annual Census.		1907–8	1908–9	1907–8	1908–9	According to the General Census of 1901.		According to the local Annual Census of.		According to the General Census of 1901.		According to the local Annual Census of.	
	For 1907–8	For 1908–9					For 1907–8	For 1908–9	1907–8	1908–9	For 1907–8	For 1908–9	1907–8	1908–9
1,17,175	1,33,786	1,38,184	2,902	2,776	2,008	1,871	17.	15.97	15.01	13.54	24.7	23.69	21.69	20.09

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary Education.*

190 The principal event of the year, under this head, was the opening of a Sanskrit "Pathshala" in the town of Nandod. A note-worthy feature in connection with this institution is the offer, by a public-spirited Mapárá of the town, Mr. Lalbhai Bhagvan, of an endowment, in land, the income from which

Opening of a Sanskrit "Pathshala" at Nandod.

will be equal to over half the present annual expenditure to the State for maintaining the Pathshala. Two Shastris are employed, at present, one for teaching the elements of the Sanskrit language and literature, and the other for giving instruction in those branches of the Shastras a knowledge of which is required for the daily ritual of a Brahmin's life. The School has 68 students on the Register, and is likely, in course of time, to develop into a higher grade institution imparting more advanced instruction in the language and literature and in those subjects in which proficiency is necessary to such Brahmin boys as desire to follow the vocation of priesthood.

Opening of a new school for girls at Bhadam soon after the close of the year of report.

191 A new school for girls has, also, been opened at the village of Bhadam, but this was shortly after the close of the year of report, and details in connection with it will not form part of the statistics given in the present report.

Primary education *entirely free* in regard to boys of the Mussalman, Bhil and other backward classes, and to girls of *all* classes.

192 Primary education in the State is *entirely free* in regard to boys belonging to the Bhil, Dhanka, Koli, Mussalman, and other (educationally) backward classes, and for girls belonging to *all* classes.

Special encouragements in the shape of prizes and scholarships for attendance, free books, &c.

193 In regard to all girls, and to all boys of the classes above referred to, the State, in addition to providing them with entirely free education, gives further special encouragement in the shape of monthly prizes and scholarships to all who satisfy the simple condition of having attended the School a certain number of days during the month, and free grants of books and slates, besides prizes for proficiency and scholarships for more advanced study.

Fee of one anna from well-to-do persons belonging to the Bania, Brahmin, and similar classes.

194 In the case of well-to-do persons belonging to the Bania, Brahmin, and similar communities, a small fee of one anna per mensem is charged for all standards, but free-studentships are allowed on a very liberal scale, viz 15 percent, which proportion is, moreover, allowed to be freely exceeded whenever necessary. So that it may safely be said, in regard to these higher classes, that this small fee of one anna per mensem, leviable from them alone, does not operate to keep back the benefits of education from a single boy belonging to them.

Special scholarships, for advanced study, to Bhil boys.

195 Four scholarships of the value of Rs 4, each, *per mensem*, are attached to the Nandod Taluka School for enabling a few Bhil boys to continue their studies in that school after completing the course of studies prescribed for the Schools in their own villages, with a view to qualifying themselves for small school-masterships or for similar posts. Many Bhil boys have taken advantage of these Scholarships, and several of them have passed the Vernacular Final Examination, and some have worked fairly well as assistant teachers. One of the latter was promoted, during the year under report, to the mastership of a small school in a Bhilori village, on a salary of Rs 10

per mensem, and has given satisfaction so far.

Number of "Primary Schools"

196. Excluding the Sanskrit Pathshala, there were 81 "Primary Schools" in the State, during the year under report, as well as during the year preceding, as shown below–

Gujrati Schools for Boys	75
" " Girls	5
Urdu School at Nandod	1
	81

Girls' Schools, and Girls attending Boys' Schools.

197 The attendance of girls at Boys' Schools is permitted in all villages having no separate School for girls. As soon as the numbers likely to attend appear sufficient to justify it, in any village, a separate school for girls is opened. (e.g., vide para: 191, above).

Urdu School and Urdu classes attached to Gujrati Schools.

198 Similarly, in addition to the independent Urdu School at Nandod, special Urdu classes are attached to the Gujrati Schools in villages in which there are Mahomedan boys likely to take advantage of such classes.

No. of students on the Registers of Primary Schools and average daily attendance.

199 The following table shows, for the year under report as compared with the year preceding,

(1) The number of pupils on the registers of Primary schools at the end of the year (31st March),

(2) The average monthly number for the year, and

(3) The average daily attendance.

Class of Primary schools.	1907-8				1908-9			
	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Registers at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1908).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students on the Registers at the end of the year (i.e. on 31st March 1909).	Average monthly number for the year	Average daily attendance.
Boys' schools (Gujrati and Urdu).	76	3,134	2,998	2,135	76	3,143	3,113	2,183
Girls attending Boys' schools as shown in para: 197.	0	239	220	140	0	329	272	177
Girls' schools.	5	344	341	237	5	373	358	242
Total Girls.	5	583	561	377	5	702	630	419
Total.	81	3,717	3,559	2,512	81	3,845	3,743	2,602

200. From the above table it will be seen that whilst the number of Boys' and Girls', Gujrati and Urdu, *Primary Schools* remained the same as before, the number of pupils on the Registers exhibits an increase as shown below :-

Increase in the number of pupils.

	1907-8	1908-9	Increase.
Number of Boys on the Registers on 31st March.	3,134	3,143	9
Number of Girls on the Registers on 31st March.	583	702	119
Total	3,717	3,845	128
Average monthly number of Boys, for the year.	2,998	3,113	115
Average monthly number of Girls, for the year.	561	630	69
Total.	3,559	3,743	184

201. Every endeavour is made to induce the backward classes to take advantage of the Educational facilities provided for them. A fair proportion of boys belonging to these backward classes attend *all* Primary Schools, and several of these Schools consist exclusively of Bhil Boys. Schools are maintained for them even at villages where it is difficult to secure as low a daily average attendance as 8 or 10. But it is difficult to make these people appreciate the advantages of education to the extent one would desire, though it is *perfectly free*, and substantial additional help is provided by the State for them, as shown in the above paragraphs. And this difficulty is *increasing* with the higher wages obtainable for unskilled labour, and the much larger extent to which Bhils are engaging in the cultivation of lands *of their own*. They desire to make the best they can out of their children's labour. Compulsory education might be a remedy for this. It might secure, by compulsion, larger numbers on the Registers, but compulsion would be peculiarly and excessively distasteful to these people, and would inflict real hardship where kindness was meant. The question has been very carefully considered and is constantly kept in view, but the decision always forces itself upon one that the introduction of any such measure would be extremely inexpedient in regard to these backward classes and that constant persuasion and continuance of the present special measures of encouragement are the best policy to pursue in the matter. (In regard to *other* classes, compulsion would be absolutely useless, as they are most keenly alive to their interests in this respect, and are already taking the fullest advantage of all the educational facilities available to them. Compulsion, in their case, could secure nothing better).

Education of children belonging to the Bhils and other backward classes. Inexpediency of compulsion.

202. The following table shows the proportion of children belonging to the Bhils and other backward classes, to the total number of children, under education at the Primary Schools. It will be seen that in the case of *boys* this proportion was over twenty five per cent.

Proportion of children belonging to the Bhils and other backward classes under Education.

Class of schools.	1907-8			1908-9		
	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the backward classes.	Proportion of col. 3 to col. 2 (Per cent)	Total number on the Register at the end of the year.	Number belonging to the backward classes.	Proportion of col. 5 to col. 6 (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' Primary schools including Urdu school.	3,134	855	27. 3	3,143	802	25. 5
Girls attending Boys' schools.	239	24	4. 1	329	35	5
Girls' schools.	344			373		
Total girls.	583	24	4. 1	702	35	5
Total.	3,717	879	23.6	3,845	837	21. 7

Annual Examinations of Primary Schools.

Results.

203. The Annual Examinations of all the Primary Schools were duly held by the Inspector of Primary Schools, as usual, and the results appear to have been very satisfactory. 1906 students, out of a total of 2721 presented for examination, or 70 per cent., passed under all heads, during the year under report, as against 1655 students, out of a total of 2,662, or 62.2 per cent., passed during the year preceding.

The "Final vernacular", or " Public Service ", Examination.

204. 32 candidates from the State Primary Schools passed the " Public Service", or " Final vernacular " Examination held at the Broach and Godhra centres, during the year under report, as against 31 during the year preceding.

Inspector of Primary Schools.

205. Mr. Kalyanrai Keshavlal Thakor, the State Inspector of Primary Schools, besides holding the annual examination of each School at the proper time, paid a second visit to a large number of schools. Mr. Kalyanrai is a very painstaking, hardworking, and conscientious Officer, and the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which he has continued to manage the Department, is very creditable to him.

(b) *The Sanskrit Pathshala.*

Number of Students, &c. at the Sanskrit Pathshala.

206. The following table gives, for the Sanskrit Pathshala, details similar to those given, for the Primary Schools, in para 198, above.

	1907-8	1908-9
No of School.	0	1
No of students on the Register at the end of the year.	0	68
Average monthly number for the year.	0	58
Average daily attendance.	0	34.5

Results of the annual Examination.

Work of the Shastris.

207. The annual Examination of the Pathshala was held by Mr. D. K. Gupte, Head Master of the High School. Out of a total of 52 presented for the Examination, 27, or over 50 per cent, successfully passed the Examination. Both the Shastris appear to have worked zealously and well throughout the year.

(c) *Secondary Education.*

The Nandod High School.

208. There is a High School at Nandod, teaching upto the University Matriculation and the School Final Examination Standards.

Fee rates.

209. The fee rates for the High School were considerably reduced a few years ago, and range from 0-4-0 per mensem in the two lowest standards, to Re. 1-0-0, per mensem, in the highest, or Matriculation, standard.

Free studentships and scholarships.

210. Besides the fee rates for the High School being kept specially low, as above, free studentships are liberally granted, and the fixed proportion of free students is allowed to be exceeded, without restriction, whenever there are poor boys desirous of joining the High School. There are, also, ten scholarships attached to the High School, which are ordinarily available only to boys belonging to State villages outside Nandod, who may have come to study at the High School.

High School statistics

211. The following table gives the number of boys on the Register at the end of the year, the average monthy number, and the average daily attendance at the High School, during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding.

	1907-8	1908-9	Increase for 1908-9.
Number on the Register at the end of the year.	181	208	27
Average monthly number for the year.	168	191	23
Average daily attendance.	143·5	167·5	24

There were, thus, 27 more boys at the School at the end of the year under report than at the end of the year preceding.

Examination Results.

212 Five boys, out of 13 sent up, passed the University Matriculation Examination, during the year under report, as against the same number passed, out of 12 sent up, during the year preceding. Five boys also passed the School Final Examination out of 11 sent up during the year of report as against two passed out of 5 sent up during the year preceding. For standards below the Matriculation and School Final classes, the annual examination was held, as usual, by members of the School staff. Out of 151 boys presented for examination, 71, or 46·9 percent, passed under all heads, during the year of report, as against 75, out of 136 presented, or 55 percent, during the year preceding.

The High School Hostel.

213. The Hostel attached to the High School is being completely renovated. There were 26 boys in residence at the end of the year under report as against 27 at the end of the year preceding.

The Head Master of the High School.

214. Mr. Datatrya Khanderao Gupte, B. A., the Head Master of the High School, was at his post throughout the year, and continued to discharge his duties with the zeal, ability and whole-hearted devotion to duty which have always characterized his work. His regard for the interests of all boys placed under his care at the School, and especially of those residing at the Hostel which is under his personal supervison, is well known and greatly appreciated.

(*d*) *Physical Education.*

Gymnasium and Cricket Club for Nanod Town Schools.

215. There is a Gymnasium, under a qualified Gymnastic Teacher, and a Cricket Club, for boys of the Nandod Town Schools, and attendance at one or the other is compulsory, except in the case of boys of tender age.

Gymnasia attached to Schools outside Nandod.

216. Gymnasia are also attached to twelve of the most important Primary Schools outside Nandod under the head masters of the respective schools who are qualified for the work and receive special allowances for doing it.

(*e*) *General.*

General summary of school statistics, Primary and Secondary.

217. The following table summarizes the school statistics in regard to both Primary and Secondary Education, for the year of of report and the year preceding:-

Class of schools.	1907-8				1908-9			
	No. of schools.	No. of students at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register, for the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of schools.	No. of students at the end of the year	Average monthly number on the Register for theyear.	Average daily attendance.
High School.	1	181	168	143·5	1	208	191	167.5
Sanskrit Pathshala.	0	0	0	0	1	68	58	34.5
Primary Schools								
Boys' Schools.								
No. of boys.	76	3,134	2,998	2,135	76	3,143	3,113	2,183
Girls attending Boys' Schools	–	239	220	140	–	329	272	177
Girls' Schools.	5	344	341	237	5	373	358	242
Total Girls.	5	583	561	377	5	702	630	419
Total, Primary Schools.	81	3,717	3,559	2,512	81	3,845	3,743	2,602
Grand Total.	82	3,898	3,727	2,655.5	83	4,121	3,992	2,804

There was, thus, a total of 4,121 children attending all classes of schools, at the end of the year under report, as against a total of 3,898, at the end of the year preceding, showing an increase of 223.

Pensionary privileges for members of the State Educational Department.

218. Under a special arrangement sanctioned by Government, all members of the State Educational Department, (the teaching staff of the High and Primary schools, as well as the Inspector and his establishment), are admitted to pensionary rights on the Rewa Kantha Educational Pension Fund to which the State has contributed very largely in the past, and to which it is at present making a contribution at the rate of 12½ per cent. on all pensionable salaries.

Personnel of the Department.

219. The High School staff consists of three Graduates and seven under-Graduates on salaries varying from ~~Rs~~ 20 to ~~Rs~~ 200 per mensem. The Head Masters of most of the Primary Boys' Schools and all Head Mistresses of Girls' Schools, as also the higher grade assistant Masters in all important Primary Schools are " *Trained Teachers* ", having gone through the prescribed course and secured the requisite qualification at the Government Training Colleges at Ahmedabad. A fully Trained Teacher commences with a salary of ~~Rs~~ 12, and can rise up to ~~Rs~~ 60, *per mensem.*

Scholarships at the Training Colleges : and to matriculated students for higher studies.

220. With a view to securing a constant and adequate supply of trained teachers, the State maintains, at the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad, a sufficient number of scholarships on stipends varying from ~~Rs~~ 6 to Rs 8 per mensem. Of higher education scholarships maintained by the State for Matriculated students of the Nandod High School, there is at present one, on ~~Rs~~ 30 *per mensem,* held by a Brahmin student of Nandod at the Grant Medical College.

Total Educational Expenditure.

221. The total Educational expenditure, for the year, was ~~Rs~~ 44,552, as against ~~Rs~~ 42,724 for the year preceding. The incidence of the year's expenditure on Education, comes to 4.56 per cent. on the average gross revenue of the State shown in para : 4, above. The incidence per head of population is 0–6–1.

Work of the Department.

222. The Department has continued to do good work, and it is very gratifying that it has again merited the good opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Educational Inspector, N. D., as is seen from the following extracts from the last printed Report for the Presidency ;–

(1) " The Nandod High school is an excellent institution and a credit to the State. It maintains a Hostel with 27 boys " – Section III, Para : 4, page 16.

(2) " The Rajpipla State in particular treats the question of education in earnest and by an extremely liberal policy makes every endeavour to develop it. It is especially successful in dealing with the backward hill tribes which form the bulk of the population of the greater part of the State. I note that 31 boys passed in the Vernacular Final Examination from the State and two natives of the State won medals in the male Training College ". Section IV., Para : 5, page 29.

(3) " In Native States there are 48 schools with 2580 girls. The number is not large. There is generally to be found a prosperous girls' school in the capital of each State and the Durbars usually take great interest in their welfare. But outside the capital town Girls' schools are rare, though the Rajpipla State, it may be mentioned, maintains 5 schools"- Section IV, Para: 9, page 35.

(4) "In the Native States in the Northern Division there were 1953 children of whom 1131 were in the Rewakantha and 701 in the Surat Agency. The Rajpipla State deserves special praise for its efforts to educate its backward population". Section V, Para: 4, page 41.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subjects not dealt with in previous Chapters.

223 This chapter deals with a few miscellaneous subjects which could not be included in any of the foregoing chapters, but information regarding which is required to be furnished in the Annual Administration Report, and with one or two other matters.

The Personal Assistant.

224 The principal officers of the State have been referred to in the several sections of this Report dealing with their respective departments. Mention remains to be made of the Personal Assistant, Mr. Jekisandas Vallavdas Mehta, a very capable, industrious, and reliable officer who has risen to his present position entirely by dint of honest hard work and thorough trustworthiness, and whose work and character alike merit high praise.

Estates under attachment.

225 The Estates of the following Bhayats and other Thakors continued under State management during the year:-

1 Gopalpura, Himirsingji Jitsingji.
2 Sajva, Naharsingji Himatsingji.
3 Boridra, Chandrasingji Narpatsingji.
4 Rajpura, Narpatsingji Gumansingji.
5 Pantalavdi, Anvarkhan Akbarkhan.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of each Estate, together with several other particulars, for the year under report:-

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of the Thakor.	Age	Opening balance on 1st April 1908	Total receipts during 1908-9	Total disbursements during 1908-9	Closing balance on 31st March 1909	Amount paid in liquidation of debt (included in the disbursements shown in col. 7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gopalpura.	Hamirsingji Jitsingji.	33	1,220-12-10	1,088- 0- 0	1,330- 4- 7	978- 8- 3	0
2	Sajva.	Naharsingji Himatsingji.	24	1,100-14- 6	1,821- 6- 7	1,932- 0- 8	990- 4- 5	1,091- 6- 6
3	Boridra.	Chandrasingi Narpatsingji.	9	14,911- 5- 9	3,951- 5- 3*	4,319-15- 1	14,542-11-11	459- 8- 3
4	Rajpura.	Narpatsingji Gumansingji.	18	11,467- 3- 8	11,676-12- 0	10,087- 4- 4	13,056-11- 4	2,196- 4- 0
5	Pantalavdi.	Anvarkhan Akbarkan.	9	18,770- 0- 4	6,569-10- 1	5,225- 3- 8	20,114- 6- 9	0
				47,470- 5- 1	25,107- 1-11	22,894-12- 4	49,682-10- 8	3,747- 2- 9

*Boridra Giras allowance was realized after the close of the year and is not included in this figure.

Rewards for the destruction of wild animals during the year preceding, the number of wild animals destroyed, respectively, during the two years, being as shown below :-

	1907-8	1908-9
Tiger	1	1
Panthers	8	4
	9	5

227 There was no death from wounds inflicted by a wild animal during the year as against 1 during the year preceding, whilst deaths from snake-bite numbered 17 as against 13 last year.

Deaths from snake-bite, &c.

228 The State used to have a Postal Department of its own, which was discontinued in the year 1885. There are 15 British Government Post offices, at the following places, in the State, viz. Nandod, Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, Dediapada, Rajpardi, Avidha, Umalla, Pratapnagar, Dehli, Vavdi, Bhadam, Lachhras, and Sisodra. The last named is a new office opened during the year under report.

Post Offices.

229 The town of Nandod has a Government Telegraph Office in connection with the Post Office. There are, also, Railway Telegraph Offices at the Nandod, Umalla, Rajpardi, and Jhagadia Stations.

Telegraph Office.

230. There are two Printing Presses in the State, one of them being the State Press at which the fortnightly " Durbar Gazette " is published and other printing work done for the State. The other Printing Press is owned by a private individual and does job work only. There are no periodicals, other than the " Durbar Gazette ", published in the State.

Printing Presses.

231. The Town of Nandod has a Public Library maintained by an annual contribution from the State in addition to members' subscriptions.

Public Library.

232.. Appnedices I @ XXV, in the prescribed forms, are attached.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipia State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Rajpipla State showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-9.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
No changes in personnel during the year.				

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Rajpipla State (1908-9)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(a) *Acts borrowed from the enactments of the Indian Legislature and applied by the Darbar, to the Rajpipla State, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements, &c.*			
The Indian Penal Code with amendments	Yes.		
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.			
The Indian Evidence Act, Act I of 1872, with amendments.			
The Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with amendments.			
The Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872			
The Whipping Act, Act VI of 1864.			
The Cattle Trespass Act, Act I of 1871, with amendments.			
The Indian Opium Act, Act I of 1878.			
The Abkari Act, Bombay Act V of 1878			
Amendment of the above, Bombay Act V of 1901.			
The Jail Act, Bombay Act II of 1874, with amendments.			
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, Bombay Act III of 1876.			
The Moffusil Municipalities Act, (inpart) Bombay Act VI of 1873.			
The Sale of Poisons Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1866.			
The Village Police Act, Bombay Act VIII of 1867.			
The Indian Post offices Act, Act VI of 1898.			

The Guardian and Wards' Act, Act VIII of 1890.	Yes
Regulation for the formal recognition of heirs, &c, Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827.	
Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865.	
Intestate succession amongst Parsis, Act XXI of 1865.	
The Indian Census Act, Act XVII of 1890.	
The Indian Census Act, Act X of 1900.	
The Epidemic Diseases' Act, Act III of 1897.	
(*b*) *Acts and Regulations passed by the Darbar.*	
The Rajpipla Stamp and Court fees Act of 1885	
Amendments of the above by notification	
No. 4 of 21-7-85.	
Process fee rules of 26-8-85.	
No. 13 of 7-9-85.	
No. 16 of 12-10-85.	
No. 448 of 28-10-85.	
No. 3 of 9-7-86.	
No. 505 of 23-7-87.	
No. 4 of 8-11-88.	
No. 13 of 11-4-89.	
No. 14 of 20-5-89.	
No. 32 of 5-12-90.	
No. 397 of 6-8-91.	
No. 212 of 7-8-91.	
No. 186 of 22-7-93.	
No. 2 of 6-3-94.	
No. 2 of 11-6-99.	
No. 70 of 30-5-4.	
No. 27 of 5-9-4.	
No. 10 of 31-8-6.	
The Rajpipla Registration Act of 1885.	
Amendments of the above by notification	
No. 14 of 24-9-85.	
No. 35 of 19-11-87.	
No. 58 of 15-5-89.	
No. 1 of 7-12-96.	
No. 10 of 15-6-1901.	
No. 4 of 28-8-1901.	

The Rajpipla State Survey law of 1885.
The Rajpipla Limitation Act of 1886.
Amendments of the above by notification
No. 13 of 11-9-86.
No. 4 of 3-9-98.
The Rajpipla Pleaders' rules of 1885 as amended by notification
No. 64 of 2-6-88.
No. 2 of 10-7-93.
No. 16 of 12-7-2.
No. 5 of 16-8-7.
Rules amending Village Police Act (1885 and 1887).
Abkari rules modifying the Abkari Act (1887).
The Rajpipla Paltan and Risala Rules of 1887, as amended by Circular No. 23of 23-9-87.
Boiler Inspection rules.
No. 2 of 27-7-95.
The Rajpipla Forest Law of 1895.
Amendment of the above by circular No. 26 of 13-11-1907.
The Rajpipla District Police Law of 1896
The Rajpipla Gambling Law of 1899 as amended by notification
No. 3 of 1-8-99.
Rules amending the Mamlatdars' courts Act (1900).
Regulation of 1901 regarding the prevention of Farcy & Glanders diseases.
The Rajpipla Arms Act of 1902, with schedules and rules.
Amendment, regulating the levy of fees in certain cases. Notification
No. 51 of 1-6-1907.
Regulations of 1903 regulating the import and transport of explosives.
Lewa Patidar marriage rules of 1904.
Rules regulating the storage of Kerosine and such other inflammable materials (1904).
Desertion from the Fouj and the Municipal Departments- Notification

No. 658 of 6-2-1906.	
Jurisdiction over Native officers and Sepoys of the British Indian Army-Notification No. 2 of 24-7-1907.	
Rajpipla Explosives Act of 1908. 15-8-8.	
Amending Chapters VI & VII of the Indian Penal Code. No. 19 of 21-8-8.	
Amending Sections 4,108, 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. 21-8-1908.	Yes.
Amending Section 28 of the Lewa Patidars' Marriage Rules of 1904. No. 39 of 21-10-1908.	
Rules regarding Tea shops in the town of Nandod. No. 72 of 28-1-9.	
(c) *Circular orders and notifications published as having the force of law.*	
Powers of the Survey Superintendent in certain matters, No. 4164 of 26-12-84. No. 137 of 19-5-85.	
Powers of the Municipal officer in certain matters, No. 4063 of 31-12-84.	
Defining the responsibility of village officers, owners of alienated lands and others, for assisting and giving correct information to Survey officers, No. 22 of 9-9-85.	
Protection of State servants from civil suits, No. 2 of 24-7-85.	
Impressment of carts, No. 41 of 8-11-84. No. 81 of 1-1-85. No. 472 of 9-11-85. No. 9 of 28-8-90. No. 10 of 2-9-90. No. 38 of 8-1-92.	
Disallowing suits on foreign judgments other than those passed by a British court, No. 6 of 17-8-85.	
Removal of carcasses of dead animals, No. 43 of 19-10-86.	

Providing special procedure for the disposal by Panch of matrimonial disputes amongst Bhils and similar classes,

No. 1315 of 6-3-86.

Allowing two appeals in every criminal case,

No. 10 of 3-9-86.

Removal and pruning of hedges,

No. 14 of 11-9-86.

Registration of Births and Deaths,

No. 44 of 20-10-86.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue from Bhil villages (1886).

Making the affixing of obscene notifications, &c, penal,

No. 38 of 24-1-87.

Regulating the procedure of civil courts in cases relating to disputes about house-sites,

No. 93 of 4-4-89.

No. 3770 of 9-9-87.

Non-delivery of State records, &c, by Talatis and others,

No. 94 of 14-4-89.

Prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within certain limits,

No. 17 of 22-5-89.

Prisoners' testimony, No. 60 of 20-6-87.

Regulating the levy of duty upon export of Mowra flowers,

No. 6 of 17-7-87.

Prohibiting the storage of grass and other inflammable materials within certain limits,

No. 31 of 4-10-87.

Recovery of superior holders' dues,

No. 38 of 20-10-87.

No. 3757 of 1-11-90.

No. 19 of 28-9-92.

Possession of cornelian stones–

No. 1841 of 10-11-87.

Destruction of unclaimed documents in a registration office, No. 35 of 19-11-87

Treasure Trove– No. 60 of 23-5-88.

Powers of servants of the Octroi Farmer No. 27 of 9-10-88.

Notifying the introduction of survey settlement into the Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas, and guaranteeing occupancy rights, and conceding rights to trees, &c, &c,

No. 1118 of 13-8-88,
No. 627 of 17-6-89.
No. 1726 of 6-10-90.
No. 1444 of 3-8-92.
No. 1262 of 7-6-94.

Drift wood- No. 52 of 11-11-89.

Rules regulating the procedure for the occupation of State waste land,

No. 45 of 27-2-90.

Abolishing certain taxes and cesses,

No. 119 of 27-6-90.
No. 36 of 25-12-91.

Abolition of the Babashahi currency in State transactions and from State accounts, No. 57 of 14-6-92.

Export of sand & stones,

No. 39 of 10-1-93.
No. 6 of 1-8-94.

Confirming and continuing the barring of civil courts in suits against the State,

No. 93 of 4-4-87.

Boundary marks, No. 58 of 14-4-93.

Rules for the tapping of toddy trees,

Nos. 17 & 18 of 10-11-93.

Power of Thandars and certain other officers to issue summonses,

No. 40 of 5-12-93.
No. 38 of 29-11-4.

Powers of the Survey Superintendent and, of Taluka officers in certain survey matters

No. 98 of 19-6-94.
No. 2 of 10-7-94.
No. 3 of 10-7-94.

Directing the service of sale proclamations on the Talati of the village in which the lands to be sold are situated,

No. 1 of 28-4-96.

Property in 'Khali' lands,

No. 30 of 15-6-96.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue,
No. 9 of 23-9-96.
No. 8 of 28-7-98.

Cession of jurisdiction over lands traversed by the Rajpipla State Railway,
No. 16 of 23-6-97.
No. 97 of 4-5-99.

Defining the constitution of the several Departments of the State and the powers of the officers presiding over them,
No. 55 of 21-5-97.

Retail purchase of cotton by shop-keepers,
No. 7 of 22-2-98.
No. 8 of 10-3-98.
No. 16 of 16-8-2.
No. 10 of 28-8-3.

Defining the additional powers which the Dewan is to exercise in the absence of His Highness from the State,
No. 4 of 11-7-98.

Empowering Thandars and Chief Constables and Police Patels to take action in certain cases of emergency where breach of peace is apprehended,
No. 1 of 7-8-98.

Rules for the execution of decrees of British courts, No. 2 of 9-8-98.

Rules regulating the production of State records as evidence in courts of law,
No. 10 of 9-3-99.

Responsibility for giving information as to births, No. 88 of 6-4-99.

Rules regulating procedure in pauper suits
No. 14 of 14-6-99.

Investing the Municipal officer with District Magistrate's powers in regard to cattle pounds in the Nandod Town,
No. 6 of 27-7-99.

Declaring the abolition of Babashai currency in private transactions also, and fixing the rate of conversion for contracts made in that currency, No. 28 of 25-3-1901

Bhang and Ganja Regulation,
No. 8 of 31-7-1901.

Publishing revised schedules of octroi duties, No. 25 of 5-11-1903.

Rules regulating the sale of toddy by toddy-owners, No. 56 of 29-3-1904.

Investing Dewan with all the residuary powers during His Highness' tour in Europe, N. 59 of 13-4-1904. Prohibition of alienation of Service and Devasthan lands, No. 3703 of 3-12-90. No. 78 of 27-6-1905. Restricting alienation of restored estates No. 6 of 15-5-1907. Transfer of village sites. No. 65 of 1-4-8. Authorising Taluka Aval Karkuns to perform magisterial duties under certain contigencies. No. 27 of 22-9-1908. Barring civil suits regarding cash allowances without sanction of the Hazur. No. 47 of 11-11-1908. Prohibiting the removal of earth from the approaches of Rajghat and Distillery Road, &c. No. 71 of 11-1-1909.		Yes.
(*d*) *The Hindu and Mahomedan laws, and the Law of Torts.*		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1908–9.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	19	0	1	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	2	*15	5323–8–4	* Besides these there are 25 "Bindresi" Sowars for orderly duty, &c, the total cost of their pay, &c, is Rs 6,093–1–4.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	†5	0	0	0	0	0	†Special gunners are not employed, the "Paltan" (Infantry) men doing the work (of firing salutes, &c) when required.
Infantry	76 †6	8 †7	2	0	9 †9	73 †4	0	0	0	0	8	65 †4	7,307–11–9	
Imperial Service Troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	† Temporary hands.
Total.	95 †6	8 †7	3	0	10 †9	*90 †4	0	5	0	0	10	80 †4	12,631–4–1	
	101	15			19	94						84		

* Members of these corps assist the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, and perform many of the duties discharged elsewhere by the Police. To that extent, therefore, they may be regarded as an auxiliary Police Force. (Vide Appendix IV).

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1908-9.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla State proper											
Superintendent of Police...	1	175+50 P.T.A	38,994-7-7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	This statement embraces members of the Executive District Police Force only, and has no reference to Village Police nor to the "Military Force" dealt with in Appendix III. the members of which assist the regular Police and perform duties which in other places are performed by the regular Police, thus serving, to a great extent, as an auxiliary Police force.
Police Inspector ...	1	75+15 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief constables ...	2	50+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Chief constable ...	1	35+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief constables ...	2	30+10 P.T.A		0	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Chief constable ...	1	25+10 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Jamadar ...	1	22+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Jamadar ...	1	20+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadars ...	2	15+5 P.T.A		0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jamadar. ...	1	15+5 P.T.A. +2P.A		0	0	0	9	0	1	0
Jamadar. ...	1	15+5 P.T.A. +1P.A		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Havildar ...	9	12		0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Naiks ...	22	10		0	2	2	0	0	21	1
First class constables ...	51	9		0	4	2	1	0	30	10
Second class constables ...	87	8		4	22	2	12	0	50	4
Third class constables ...	18	7		2	14	1	21	0	9	2
Daffedar (Mounted Head constable) ...	1	28		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sowars (First Class mounted Constables)	3	25		0	2	0	0	0	2	1
Do- (Second Do-)	2	24		0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Do- Do- Do-	10	23		0	8	0	0	0	7	2
Total for Rajpipla State proper	217		38994-7-7	6	57	7	34	0	145	20
Sagbara										
Chief constable ...	1	25		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar ...	1	15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naik ...	1	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Third class constables ...	18	7	1,952-13-6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sowars ...	4	8		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sagbara	25		1,952-13-6	4	3	0	0	0	2	0
Vadi										
Chief constable ...	0	0	505-12-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Havildar ...	1	12		0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Second class Constable ...	1	8		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Third class Constables ...	3	7		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Vadi	5		505-12-3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Grand Total	247		41,453-1-4	10	61	7	34	0	150	20

There is no separate appointment of a Chief constable but the Kamdar of the Vasava performs the duties of that appointment.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on no. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla.	270	201 A	267	216 B	260	208 C	162	118 D	66	75	60.67	54.63	62.31	56.73	A. Out of 201 cases 25 were struck off as "no crime" and 4 were found to be non-cognizable, leaving 172 "true cases". B. 216 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. In addition to these, 19 were arrested in connection with *prima facie* cases received from other territories and surrendered to the authorities of those territories. C. of the 216 shown under B 208 accused were sent up for trial, and 8 were released on bail by the Police. D. 118 accused were convicted. 75 were acquitted or discharged. 15 remained pending trial at the end of the year, making up the total of 208 as shown in C above.

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajpipla	5,496-2-6	*4,238-8-11	2,062-5-0	1,355-15-11	37.52	*31.97	* Property of the value of more than Rs 1100 was stolen towards the end of the year under report which accounts for the poor percentage as compared with the year preceding. Enquiries are in progress.

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died or escaped during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 160.	1	2	3	4	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Offences by or relating to Public servants, Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 170.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3 Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190.	0	8	8	3	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

4 False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229.	0	7	7	8	6	7	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 263.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294A.	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.																															
a) Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	0	9	9	3	6	12	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	4 persons		
b) Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, the exposure of infants, and the concealment of births, Sections 312 to 318.	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 persons		
(*c*) Hurt, Sections 323 to 338.	10	108	118	118	115	194	20	0	6	0	2	12	0	20	171	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3			

(d) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348.	0	5	5	4	5	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(e) Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	1	8	9	8	9	13	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(f) Kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374.	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g) Rape, Section 376.	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462.																													
(a) Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	9	64	73	88	67	108	61	2	32	2	11	11	3	61	41	0	0	19	5	4	4	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	6
(b) Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	0	5	5	3	5	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
(d) Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 405.	1	2	3	7	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(e) Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	0	5	5	2	5	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*f*) Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	1	1	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*g*) Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*h*) Mischief, Sections 426 to 440.	0	35	35	44	31	56	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1 person	
(*i*) Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	3	22	25	23	25	63	11	0	3	1	1	6	0	11	52	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 489.	0	3	3	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11 Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498.	1	5	6	11	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
12 Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502.	0	1	1	3	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13 Criminal intimidation, insult & annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections, 504 to 510.	12	265	277	239	266	353	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		
Total Penal Code	41	562	603	581	571	919	139	2	54	3	18	59	3	139	755	0	1	20	7	13	7	13	10	3	1	2	0	1	32	24 persons	10 persons

| Offences under Special Laws | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1908-9.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	8	15	0	21	1	21	0	6	17	49	29	3	17	0	0	0	
Nandod Town Second Class Magistrate's Court.	241	232	29	73	14	288	0	8	364	412	88	242	72	3	0	7	
Nandod Taluka Second Class Magistrate's Court	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Bhalod Second Class Magistrate's Court.	138	129	8	41	25	95	0	4	114	173	54	79	27	0	0	13	
Jhagadia First Class Magistrate's Court.	166	144	2	22	134	40	3	7	283	208	58	119	23	1	0	7	
Valia Second Class Magistrate's Court.	77	54	7	21	42	25	0	2	120	97	29	44	13	6	0	5	
Gardeshwar Third Class Magistrate's Court.	18	20	0	11	8	17	0	0	26	36	5	14	16	0	0	1	
Dediapada Third Class Magistrate's Court.	6	12	0	12	1	6	0	0	7	19	1	7	9	0	0	2	
Sagbara District Magistrate's Court.	11	14	0	6	0	2	0	15	20	23	5	4	13	0	1	0	
Total	666	621	46	208	225	494	3	42	955	1018	269	512	191	10	1	35	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sir Nyayadhish court.	17	0	0	16	12	1	1	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Huzur court.	13	0	0	9	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Total	30	0	0	25	20	2	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

Civil Work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of — 1908-9.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	Number of suits above Rs 5000.		Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	382	292	925	789	1307	1081	1015	630	292	451	Rs 85,349	153	631	5	594	176	12	7	0		136	295	131	68	Rs 80,109-7-6	Y. M. D. 0 4 $29\frac{52}{105}$	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

Civil Work – Results of applications for execution of decrees – 1908–9.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1908–9.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, Rajpipla State.	257	261	26,790–6–5	489	415	42,741–14–5	746	676	69,532–4–10	485	105	13,231–13–7	261	571	56,300–7–3	266	75	230*	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work — Number and results of appeals in civil suits — 1908-9.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year
Huzur Court, Rajpipla State.	7	8	15	22	22	30	14	19	8	11	Rs 3,548-4-2	Rs 10,389-8-10	11	12	2	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	Y. M. D. 0. 4. 1.	Y. M. D. 0. 2. 24.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during 1908-9.

Stations.		Number of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail. &c.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nandod Jail	Convicted	1	52	62	140	114	46.24	40.53	42	5,777-5-0	Days.	
	Undertrial		3	55	73	58	1.73	1.65	2	20-7-9	10.41	
Taluka Lock-ups	Convicted	6	5	55	69	60	3.39	4.41	3	450-2-10	21.75	
	Undertrial		0	85	91	85	2.86	5.06	7			
Total	Convicted	7	57	117	209	174	49.63	44.94	45	6,247-15-7	17.15	
	Undertrial		3	140	164	143	4.59	6.71	9			

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Rajpipla State-1908-9.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpipla	898	800	655	497	209	268	24	15	2	0	8	20	894	794	4,61,045-8-5	4,03,805-5-8	3	7	8	7	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-9.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds presented for registration.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1 Mortgages ...	655	3,19,330 6 0	2,364 12 6	497	2,42,434 3 9	1,837 15 0	
2 Sale-deeds ...	209	1,12,265 6 5	799 7 6	268	1,38,241 9 11	1,015 10 0	
3 Wills ...	24	29,346 0 0	77 15 6	15	15,341 0 0	37 0 0	
4 Money bonds ...	2	491 0 0	2 0 0	0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	
5 Miscellaneous ...	8	323 0 0	13 4 6	20	9,827 0 0	98 0 0	
Total	898	4,61,755 12 5	3,257 8 0	800	4,05,843 13 8	2,988 9 0	
Deduct expenditure	0	0 0 0	390 0 0	0	0 0 0 0	390 0 0	
Net profit.	0	0 0 0	2,867 8 0	0	0 0 0 0	2,598 9 0	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Total in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nandod Municipality.	0	7,506-13-9	6,995-3-5	6,995-3-5	Debited to the Municipality		0	* Includes only conservancy, latrines, street-lighting, watering, and fire-engine charges and cost of establishment. † Repair and maintenance of Roads within the Nandod Municipal limits. ‡ Nandod Town water works maintenance charges. § Repairs to Municipal latrines, wells, &c. The Municipality at Nandod is managed only as a department of the State and its income and expenditure form part of the general receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury.
					* 6,904-9-5	* 6,818-13-11		
					Debited to "Public Works" though strictly appertaining to the Municipality.			
					† 3,039-14-4	† 3,036-0-6		
					‡ 3,089-8-9	‡ 4,399-1-10		
					§ 859-10-11	§ 370-7-9		
					13,893-11-5	14,624-8-0		

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Rajpipla State.

State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	In. cent														*	*
Rajpipla.	0-0	0-0	4-19	19-44	7-88	1-33	0	0	0	0	0	0	32-84	30-53	33-65	1903-4 46-33
Station- Nandod																1904-5 24-83
																1905-6 26-87
																1906-7 39-67
																1907-8 30-53
																Total 168-23
																Average=33. 65.

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains (as specified in Agency letter No. 284 dated the 28th May 1893) for the year 1908-9.

Articles.	During March (past year). lbs per rupee.	During March (present year). lbs per rupee.	Remarks.
Bajri ...	16½	23	
Ooreed ...	16	20	
Mung ...	19	20	
Til (Sesamum.) ...	8	11	
Gram ...	16	18	
Toor (Split) " Dál " ...	14	16	
Gram - Do -	14	14	
Rice, 1st sort	10	10	
Rice, 2nd sort ...	12	13	
Rice, 3rd sort ...	16	20	
Mung (Split) " Dal " ...	13	17	
Mowra flowers. ...	40	36	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1908-9.

(from 1-4-08 to 31-3-09).

Description of works.	Expenditure.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
A. Buildings.			
1 Schools.	4,449-13-7	835-7-6	5,285-5-1
2 Dharmshalas.	549-8-4	528-7-9	1,078-0-1
3 Dispensaries.	103-9-9	323-12-4	427-6-1
4 Public offices.	13,798-7-10	1,542-2-2	15,340-10-0
5 Village choras.	1,356-15-6	379-13-0	1,736-12-6
6 Other Darbar buildings.	4,621-2-1	3,073-7-2	7,694-9-3
Total A.	24,879-9-1	6,683-1-11	31,562-11-0
B. Roads, &c.			
1 Roads.	1,091-7-4	11,313-10-1	12,405-1-5
2 Boats	800-0-0	455-7-2	1,255-7-2
Total B.	1,891-7-4	11,769-1-3	13,660-8-7
C. Other works of Public Utility & Improvement.			
1 Wells.	1,331-3-7	0	1,331-3-7
2 Tanks (including Ghats).	183-2-5	0	183-2-5
3 Nandod Water Works.			
(1) Expenditure on masonry works (original or repairs).	3,526-3-8	0	3,526-3-8
(2) Expenditure on account of purchase of new engines, &c or repairs of old ones.	135-10-1	0	135-10-1

(3) Expenditure on account of working.	4,399-1-10	0	4,399-1-10
Total 3 Nandod Water works	8,060-15-7	0	8,060-15-7
4 Groyne.	182-8-0	0	182-8-0
5 Other miscellaneous works and improvements	8,133-2-8	0-9-0	8,133-11-8
Total C.	17,891-0-3	0-9-0	17,891-9-3
D. Miscellaneous Items.			
1 Tools and plant.	293-12-1	0	293-12-1
2 Stock.	518-15-1	0	518-15-1
3 Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Total D.	812-11-2	0	812-11-2
Total A, B, C, D.	45,474-11-10	18,452-12-2	63,927-8-0
E. Establishment charges.	9,403-10-7	0	9,403-10-7
Total A to E.	54,878-6-5	18,452-12-2	73,331-2-7
F. Railway.			
Captial charges.	0	0	0
Working charges.	40,071-9-8	0	40,071-9-8
Total F.	40,071-9-8	0	40,071-9-8
Grand Total.	94,950-0-1	18,452-12-2	1,13,402-12-3

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Rajpipla State, during the year 1908-9.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Males.	Females										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nandod Taluka	1908-9	8,620	3,734	39	2,786	162	159	45	300	18,049	3,663	0	249	1,277	
Bhalod "		6,610	4,031	66	3,708	114	164	44	154	9,901	2,771	0	222	1,080	
Jhagadia "		6,631	3,986	139	2,835	61	94	36	99	8,165	3,011	0	193	1,274	
Valia "		8,584	8,496	95	2,482	84	135	49	31	6,943	3,405	0	198	1,408	
Vadi "		483	581	45	133	4	5	6	0	302	227	0	9	143	
Gardeshwar "		3,650	4,299	64	1,180	42	28	18	20	5,949	1,707	0	34	132	
Dediapada "		2,022	6,083	12	841	6	15	0	0	1,659	814	0	5	401	
Sagbara "		1,156	1,418	38	220	54	8	3	0	491	308	0	35	246	
Total.		37,756	32,628	498	14,185	527	608	201	604	51,459	15,906	0	945	5,961	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Rajpipla State, 1908-9.

Name of State.	Abkari revenue.					Opium.		Bhang & Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Country Spirit.		Europe liquor.	Export duty on mowra.	Miscellaneous.									
	Number of shops.	Revenue.				Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajpipla.	107	1,29,566-14-8	150	2,700	422-6-6	24	9,737-8-0	20	2,597-11-9	4	4,109-4-0	155	1,49,283-12-11	

DHANJISHAH EDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXII.

(Form B of Appendix XXII for Reports of the Mahikantha, Rewakantha and Palanpur Agencies).

RAJPIPLA STATE.

For the year ending the 31st March 1909 as compared with the year ending the 31st March 1908.

No.	Items.	1907-8	1908-9
	Opening Balance.	1,92,540-0-6	4,47,559-5-1
	Receipts.		
1	Land Revenue.	5,82,259-7-6	5,86,676-13-11
2	Local cess.	0	0
3	Sale proceeds of lands.	67,224-13-10	11,395-15-10
4	Opium Revenue.	9,418-2-0	9,737-8-0
5	Abkari Revenue (including bhang, ganja, &c).	1,53,187-13-6	1,39,546-4-11
6	Forest.	1,11,416-8-10	93,589-6-0
7	Custom Receipts.	0	0
8	Judicial Receipts (including also registration and stamps).	35,413-10-6	33,044-4-6
9	Educational (Fees, &c).	2,758-13-3	2,935-8-9
10	Guaranteed rights.	13,593-6-6	13,593-6-6
11	Extraordinary receipts.	0	0
12	Other Receipts (including Railway)	1,07,025-9-6	1,05,323-1-3
	Total Revenue heads.	10,82,298-5-5	9,95,842-5-8
	Debt heads.		
1	Tagávi.	15,064-13-6	20,098-10-1
2	Advances recovered other than Tagávi.	1,46,231-2-9	1,85,056-11-11
3	Deposits.	91,091-7-1	1,13,664-3-7
4	Account with Banks.	38,777-10-4	54,234-2-10
	Total Debt heads.	2,91,165-1-8	3,73,053-12-5

	Total Receipts.	13,73,463-7-1	13,68,896-2-1
	Total with Opening Balance.	15,66,003-7-7	18,16 455-7-2
	Expenditure.		
1	Darbar Expenses.	2,03,811-15-1	4,54,121-9-4
2	Tribute and Rundh Mahal compensation.	60,270-12-3	72,770-15-4
3	Extraordinary charges.	8,097-12-1	10,100-1-2
4	Administrative Establishment.	26,084-5-9	25,820-3-2
5	Revenue Department.	51,948-4-3	56,314-3-4
6	Judicial Department. (including also Registration and Stamps).	13,331-3-2	13,443-7-6
7	Educational Department.	42,724-5-0	44,552-2-4
8	Military Department (Sibandi).	49,213-15-2	61,427-15-3
9	Police.	38,202-1-5	38,994-7-7
10	Jail.	6,538-6-3	5,818-10-2
11	Medical (including Vaccination).	15,952-7-2	13,094-6-2
12	Forest Department.	28,774-15-5	25,909-15-8
13	Public works (including Railway)	1,16,201-4-5	1,13,402-12-3
14	Minor Establishments.	18,615-14-8	19,178-11-11
15	Dharmada and Devasthan.	13,150-11-1	12,723-12-3
16	Other cash allowances.	11,998-6-8	12,905-11-0
17	Remission of Tagavi.	134-14-11	207-4-6
18	Miscellaneous.	23,730-12-11	10,396-14-1
	Total.	7,28,782-7-8	9,91,183-3-0
	Debt heads		
1	Paid in liquidation of debts.	0	0
2	Tagávi Advances.	19,897-13-6	36,748-4-0
3	Other Advances.	1,48,408-1-6	1,96,833-3-9
4	Deposits.	1,72,492-9-8	2,30,282-4-9
5	Accounts with Banks.	48,863-2-2	78,364-0-2

Total Debt heads	3,89,661-10-10	5,42,227-12-8
Total Expenditure	11,18,444-2-6	15,33,410-15-8
Closing Balance	4,47,559-5-1	2,83,044-7-6
Grand Total	15,66,003-7-7	18,16,455-7-2

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajpipla State during the year 1908-9.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nandod Hospital ...	19,676	10	7	0	2	1	6,480-15-4	230	
Jhagadia Dispensary ...	4,172	6	5	0	1	0	1,817- 3-3	87	
Bhalod „ ...	3,309	0	0	0	0	0	1,083- 5-2	69	
Valia „ ...	3,415	0	0	0	0	0	956- 4-3	61	
Gardeshwar „ ...	842	0	0	0	0	0	639-10-7	18	
Dediapada „ ...	425	0	0	0	0	0	682-11-0	9	
Total	31,839	16	12	0	3	1	11,660- 1-7	474	

DHANJISHAHEDALJI.

Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Rajpipla State, for the year 1908-9.

Name (of the Taluka)	Population according to the annual village census.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nandod	38,652	734	718	0	16	780	659	0	121	19.30	18.58	20.51	17.05	
Bhalod	24,482	615	575	0	40	376	434	58	0	26.13	23.49	15.98	17.73	
Jhagadia	24,672	367	432	65	0	253	262	9	0	15.54	17.51	10.71	10.61	
Valia including	25,941	608	442	0	166	347	270	0	77	24.58	17.04	14.03	10.41	
Vadi	2,789	89	97	8	0	54	50	0	4	33.32	34.78	20.22	17.73	
Gardeshwar	10,078	145	185	40	0	84	105	21	0	14.51	18.34	8.41	10.42	
Dediapada including	8,111	244	219	0	25	64	30	0	34	31.52	27.00	8.27	3.70	
Sagbara.	3,459	100	108	8	0	50	61	11	0	28.86	31.22	14.43	17.64	
Total	1,38,184	2,902	2,776	121	247	2,008	1,871	99	236	21.69	20.09	15.01	13.54	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajpipla State, for the year 1908-9.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Secondary Education (High school, &c).	Primary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Higher Education.								
1	1	Nandod High school.	181	208	143.52	167.5	9,371-5-4	0	9,371-5-4	
		Medical College Scholarship	0	0	0	0	362-8-0	0	362-8-0	
		Total.	181	208	143.52	167.5	9,733-13-4	0	9,733-13-4	
		Primary Education.								
74	74	Boys' Primary schools.	2,962	2,993	2,060	2,102				
1	1	Boys' Urdu Primary school.	102	96	67	74				
1	1	Police and Paltan school.	70	54	8	7				

0	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	0	68	0	34.5				
76	77	Total.	3,134	3,211	2,135	2,217.5		33,941-3-8 251-1-0 34,192-4-8	34,192-4-8	
5	5	Girls' schools.	344	373	237	242				
		Girls' attending classes attached to Boys' schools	239	329	140	177				
		Total Girls.	583	702	377	419				
81	82	Total Primary Schools.	3,717	3,913	2,512	2,636.5	0	34,192-4-8	34,192-4-8	
		Training College scholarships, Rewa Kantha Educational fund contribution, &c.						626-0-4	626-0-4	
81	82	Total Primary Education	3,717	3,913	2,512	2,636.5	0	34,818-5-0	34,818-5-0	
82	83	Grand Total.	3,898	4,121	2,655.52	2,804	9,733-13-4	34,818-5-0	44,552-2-4	

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Dewan, Rajpipla State.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020